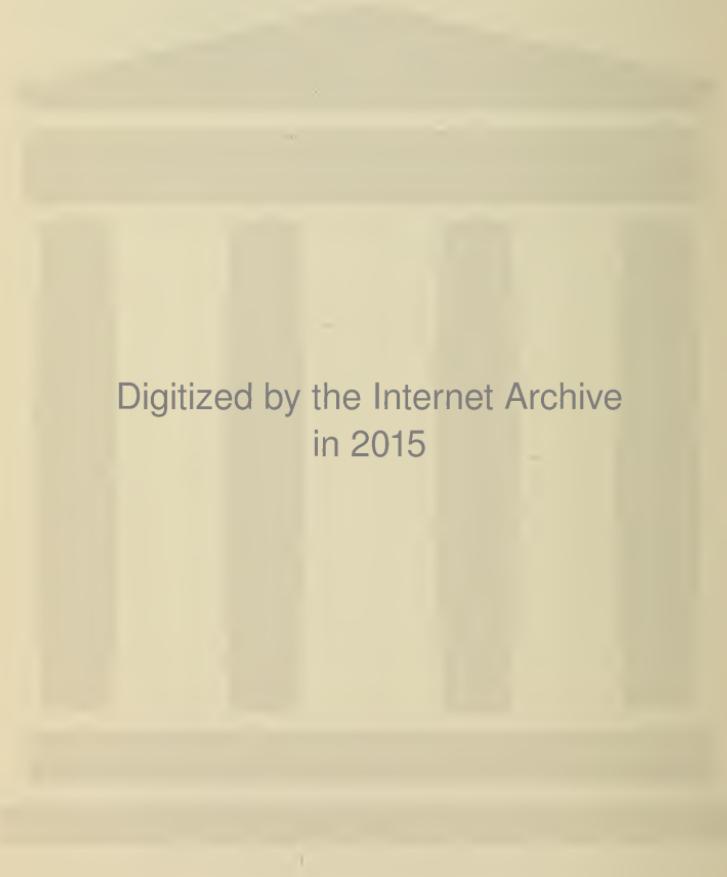


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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL
CONVENTION
OF THE
NATIONAL - AMERICAN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION



HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 14 TO 19
(INCLUSIVE)
1910



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FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

NATIONAL-AMERICAN WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

GIVEN AT THE CONVENTION

HELD AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 14 TO 19
INCLUSIVE



PUBLISHED AT HEADQUARTERS
505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CALL FOR THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

We ask the native-born American women to consider the principles for which the American commonwealth stands, the magnitude and the daring of these principles, and, because of that very daring, the danger which lies in the effort to put into effect the American ideal. We ask them to consider the courage and energy of the American women of the Revolution, who supported their husbands and sons in casting off conventional ties, and the need of help to American men today in fighting, by means of the ballot, internal disasters more formidable to this country than military foes from without.

We ask American women born in Finland to remember that the women of France and the women of the American colonies shared with men national revolutions without sharing the political freedom won by these revolutions, while the women of Finland shared with men both revolution and victory, and today are sitting in that last stronghold of conservatism—Parliament. We ask those American women born in Norway, the Isle of Man, Australia and New Zealand, to remember that had they not left their native countries they now would be enfranchised citizens. We ask American women born in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, to remember that in their native countries women are voting in municipal elections. We ask all American women, from whatever country they have come to us, to recognize the world-wide movement for equal suffrage, to recognize what it means that the women of Turkey are throwing off their veils, the women of China awaking from

their immemorial lethargy, the women of England in rebellion, the women of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, Switzerland, Natal and Cape Colony organized and using the engine of the press to influence public opinion and enforce their claim to the ballot. Turning our eyes homeward from the spectacle of the federated women of the civilized world, demanding a voice in government, we must acknowledge that in no country is the vote for women more imperative for race-preservation national protection and national honor than in the United States.

During the past year, women voted for the first time in Norway at a Parliamentary election, for the first time in Denmark at the Municipal elections, for the first time in Victoria at an election for the State Parliament.

This year a woman has been nominated as a member of the Municipal Council in Paris, a woman is filling the office of Mayor in an English city and a number serving as aldermen. In our own country, women are voting for the first time in the State of Michigan on questions of local taxation, while in Washington, Oregon, South Dakota and Oklahoma, Suffrage amendments to the State Constitutions are pending. In California, on the Pacific coast, and in Greater New York, on the Atlantic, woman suffrage parties mark the second epoch in the history of the suffrage movement on this continent. From Chicago, radiating north, east, south and west, there is going out an influence which is making the social settlements of our country centers of political influence. In Spokane, New York and Baltimore, political settlements are under way. From one of the great press centers of the world, New York City, suffrage propaganda is traveling through all civilized countries, and in its New York headquarters, the National American Women Suffrage Association is receiving news of an unprecedented rising suffrage sentiment from men and women belonging to all the great nations of the earth.

Our cause is universal, its majesty is intrinsic, its logic is unanswerable, its success is sure. Let the women of America

come together in this year, 1910, consecrated anew to the superb hope for humanity which lies in a full democracy.

Anna Howard Shaw,	Ella S. Stewart,
President.	Recording Sec'y.
Rachael Foster Avery,	Harriet Taylor Upton,
1st Vice-President.	Treasurer.
Florence Kelley,	Laura Clay,
2d Vice-President.	Alice Stone Blackwell,
Frances Squire Potter,	Auditors.
Corresponding Sec'y.	

PROGRAM

Thursday, April 14

Morning, 10 o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Recommendations from the Official Board.

Roll-Call of States for New Business.

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Convention called to order by the President.

Welcome from the District of Columbia—

HARRIETTE J. HIFTON, Pres. D. C. State E. S. A.

MABEL FOSTER, Pres. D. C. Branch College Equal Suffrage League.

Response on behalf of N. A. W. S. A.—

CLARA B. ARTHUR, Pres. Mich. W. S. A.

KATE M. GORDON, Pres. La. W. S. A.

Report of Committee on Church Work....MARY E. CRAIGIE, Chairman

Report of Committee on Petition to Congress..RACHEL FOSTER AVERY

Report of Headquarters' Secretary.....MARY GRAY PECK

Reports of State Presidents—

California.....ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON

Iowa.....JULIA CLARK HALLAM

Connecticut.....ELIZABETH D. BACON

Louisiana.....KATE M. GORDON

Illinois.....ELLA SEASS STEWART

Colorado.....HARRIET G. R. WRIGHT

Texas.....ANNETTE FINNEGAN

Evening, 8 o'clock.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, First Vice-President, Presiding.

Prayer—REV. ULYSSES G. B. PIERCE.

Greeting to the Convention—THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Address—"The Making of Democracy," FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER, Corresponding Secretary N. A. W. S. A.

Address—"Why Women should have the Suffrage," HON. ROBERT L. OWEN, of Oklahoma.

The Annual Address—ANNA HOWARD SHAW, President National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Friday, April, 15
Morning, 9:15

Conference on Practical Methods of Work, conducted by—

MARY HUTCHESON PAGE, Mass.

Speakers..... MARY WARE DENNETT, Mass., and others.

Convention called to order at 10.15.

Reports from States in which campaigns are pending—

South Dakota.....	MRS. JULIUS H. JOHNSON
Oregon.....	ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY
Washington.....	EMMA SMITH DEVOE
Oklahoma.....	KATE H. BIGGERS

Report of Auditors, LAURA CLAY.

Report of Treasurer, HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

Report of Corresponding Secretary, FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER.

Report of Friends' Equal Rights Ass'n, MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, Pres.

Report of Equal Franchise Society, ALICE DUER MILLER.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

"The interests of the sexes are inseparably connected, and in the elevation of one lies the salvation of the other. Therefore, I claim a part in this last and grandest movement of the ages; for whatever concerns woman concerns the race." (Henry B. Blackwell, at National Woman's Rights Convention, Cleveland, Ohio, 1853.)

Speakers: { MRS. HENRY VILLARD,
 CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH,
 JANE CAMPBELL.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR.

"I put political rights before educational. Universities have no difficulty in rearing despots, and the wicked laws of all nations are the handiwork of men taught in the schools. Let ignorance blunder and bad laws result. Under impartial self-government the blunderers reap the punishment and learn wisdom and self-restraint. No college compares with this primary school of civilization in educating a people. Learning never yet guaranteed rights; rights universally secured are the sure guarantee of learning."—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr.

Speaker: ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

Reports of States Presidents—

District of Columbia.....	HARRIETTE J. HIFTON
Missouri.....	ALICE C. MULKEY
Nebraska.....	DR. INEZ G. PHILBRICK
New Hampshire.....	MARY N. CHASE
Minnesota.....	MAUD C. STOCKWELL

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Reports of State Presidents—

Maine.....	FANNIE J. FERNALD
New York.....	ELLA HAWLEY CROSSETT
New Jersey.....	CLARA LADDEY
Ohio	PAULINE STEINEM
Rhode Island.....	ELIZABETH U. YATES
Wisconsin.....	REV. OLYMPIA BROWN
Kentucky.....	LAURA CLAY
Maryland.....	EMMA MADDOX FUNCK
Massachusetts.....	MARY HUTCHESON PAGE, Delegate
Virginia.....	LILA MEADE VALENTINE

Symposium, Open Air Mettings, HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH, Presiding.

Speakers: H. LAEINE BAKER, Washington.

MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK, Massachusetts.

RAY COSTELLOE, ENGLAND.

SUSAN W. FITZGERALD, Massachusetts.

Evening, 8 o'clock.

ELLA HAWLEY CROSSETT, Presiding.

Prayer—REV. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR.

Address—"Republics versus Women," KATE TRIMBLE WOOLSEY.

Address—"The English Situation," ALICE PAUL.

Address—"Woman Suffrage from a Socialist's Point of View," META L. STERN.

Address—"Caught in a Snare," CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Saturday, April 16**Morning.****IMPORTANT NOTICE.****College Equal Suffrage League.**

The business sessions of the College Equal Suffrage League will be held at the Arlington Hotel from 10 to 12.30 on the morning of April 16th. Luncheon will be served for the delegates at 1 o'clock. From 3.30 to 5 p. m. there will be another business session at the Arlington Hotel. President M. Carey Thomas will preside at these sessions.

Convention called to order at 10.15.

Report of Committee on Credentials.....HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
Reports of State Presidents—

Vermont.....JULIA A. PIERCE

MINUTES OF THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

West Virginia.....	MAY B. HORNBOOK
Utah.....	EMILY S. RICHARDS
Tennessee.....	MRS. J. D. ALLEN
Pennsylvania.....	LIDA STOKES ADAMS
Delaware.....	MARTHA S. CRANSTON
Georgia.....	MARY L. MCLENDON
Reports of Committees—	
Enrollment.....	DR. MARY D. HUSSEY
Literature.....	ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
Bibliography.....	IDA PORTER BOYER
Education.....	PAULINE STEINEM
Resolutions.....	FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Reports of State Presidents—

Mississippi.....	NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
Michigan.....	CLARA B. ARTHUR
Indiana.....	ANNA DUNN NOLAND
Report of College Equal Suffrage League (National) .. CAROLINE LEXOW	
Reports of Committees—	
Peace and Arbitration.....	LUCIA AMES MEAD
Press and "Progress"....	ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Ass't Chairman
New Business.	

Evening, 8 o'clock.

KATE M. GORDON, Presiding.

Prayer—REV. WM. I. MCKENNEY.

Address—MR. HENRY WILBUR, of the Friends Equal Rights Association.

Address—"The Sisterhood of Women," ALICE DUER MILLER, of the Equal Franchise Society.

Address—"Democracy and Women," MAX EASTMAN, of the Voters' League for Woman Suffrage, New York City.

Address—"The Call of the New Age to College Women," HARRIET E. GRIM.

Address—"The Real Reason Why Women can not Vote," "DOROTHY DIX."

Address—"Education and Social Progress," JULIET STUART POINTS, of the College Equal Suffrage League.

Sunday, April 17

Afternoon 3 o'clock.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Presiding.

Prayer—RABBI ABRAM SIMON.

Address—"An Element of Character," LAURA CLAY

Address—HARRIET MAY MILLS

Address—BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON

Address—ELLA SEASS STEWART

Address—"What Women Want," CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Evening 8 o'clock.

Informal Reception for delegates and visitors to the Convention, in the Parlors of the Hotel Arlington.

Monday, April 18

Morning, 10:15 o'clock.

Election of Officers.

Political Settlements	NETTIE A. PODELL
	BERTHA RYSHPAN

Unfinished Business.

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM.

Woman and the Machine.

(A) Conditions Affecting Women—

As Workers,

As Wives and Mothers of Workers..... ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN

(B) The Consequences of these Conditions

to Motherhood and to Womanhood

as Demonstrated in the White Slave Traffic

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS

Traffic

"Laissez-Faire versus Faire Marcher"

FLORENCE KELLEY

Self-Defence or the Demand for Political Action.. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

Evening, 8 o'clock.

Prayer—REV. SAMUEL H. WOODROW.

The Worker, the Law and the Courts

RAYMOND ROBINS

Scientific Propaganda in Practical Politics:

(A) Literature

MYRA STRAWN HARTSHORNE

(B) Organization:

Plans for Activity—

(a) In behalf of Changes of Law and

Administration that will benefit

Women and Children in Par-

ticular and Society in General

} GRACE STRACHAN

(b) In behalf of Woman Suffrage, MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

Closing Remarks by the President.

Tuesday, April 19

**THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS on behalf of an
Amendment to the National Constitution which shall give**

VOTES TO WOMEN

10 o'clock precisely.

For the Senate:

Hearing before the Woman's Suffrage Committee in *Room 414 of the new Senate Office Building.*

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will conduct this Hearing and present the speakers. The addresses will make their appeal on behalf of educational and professional lines of women's work.

For the House of Representatives:

Hearing before the Committee of the Judiciary, in the *Hearing Room of the new House Office Building.*

Florence Kelley, Second Vice-President, will conduct this Hearing which will present the Industrial demand for the enfranchisement of women.

Important Note:

All former Congressional Hearings have had to be in smaller rooms and it has never been possible to have even all the delegates, let alone the alternates and visitors, accommodated. This year there will be places for all and no cards of admission will be necessary.

We urge all women to come and to wear some suffrage emblem—button or pin or badge—which can be procured at the convention, with the inscription “Votes for Women.”

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Final Executive Committee Meeting, Auditorium of the Arlington Hotel.

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Meetings of the General Officers.

April 12 and 13.

The Board of General Officers met at the Arlington Hotel, with the President, Anna H. Shaw in the chair. All the officers were present except the Second Vice-President.

State Campaigns and the business matters of the Association were discussed and various recommendations were made to the Executive Committee and to the Convention. The action taken will be recorded in the reports of those sessions.

It was voted that National bodies be asked to appoint a general day for the simultaneous discussion of their own Suffrage resolutions.

Reports were read from South Dakota and Washington and the situation in Oklahoma was discussed.

The question of a Suffrage badge came up, but no action was taken.

It was voted that a small book of Suffrage Recitations be prepared by the Literature Committee.

It was voted that the National send to each state a list of questions relating to the inequality of laws with reference to women, and from the answers compile one or more leaflets.

It was voted that Mrs. Spencer be asked to prepare a resolution asking for the equal representation of women on the International Board of the New York World's Fair in 1913.

Mrs. Boyer described the political conditions in Oklahoma.

It was voted that our Legal Adviser be requested to draw up a contract between Mrs. Belmont and the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the rental of Headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, until the time of next Na-

tional convention, to be signed by both parties before the close of this Convention.

A letter from Miss Blackwell was read about making the Woman's Journal the organ of the N. A. W. S. A., followed by discussion as to the price and appearance of the paper.

The duties of the general officers were defined.

It was voted that a field secretary and organizer be engaged.

The Memorial which Senator Owen was to present to Congress was discussed and referred to the Convention.

Preliminary Meeting of the Executive Committee.

April 13, 8 p. m.

The Executive Committee met at the Arlington Hotel, with the President, Anna H. Shaw, in the chair.

Mrs. Avery, as member of the Program Committee, presented the program for the Convention.

It was voted that the program as printed, be adopted as the rule of order of the Convention.

The roll call of states was called for the suggestion of new plans of work. Several states responded with plans, some of which were acted upon later in the Convention.

The Committee received the recommendations of the General Officers.

It was voted that the Executive Committee extend sincere regrets to Miss Blackwell for her absence from the Convention, and appreciation of her generous offer to make the Woman's Journal our National organ.

It was voted that a telegram of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Minerva Butlin and appreciation of her work in connection with this Convention.

Miss Gordon presented a plan to raise the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

After general discussion it was voted to recommend to the

Convention the adoption of Miss Blackwell's proposition to make the Woman's Journal the National organ.

April 14, 10 a. m.

The roll of the Executive Committee was called by the Corresponding Secretary, showing thirty-three states represented and delegates from two auxiliary societies.

It was voted that the states be urged to appoint committees to correspond in work and name with the National Committees.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer reported upon the situation in Oklahoma.

It was voted that a telegram be sent to the Political Equality League of Washington in appreciation of the exercises being held in Spokane, Wash., in connection with the planting of an oak tree in honor of Susan B. Anthony at the North Central High School.

The Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows:

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio.

Miss Caroline Lexow, New York.

Mrs. Mary W. Dennett, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Emily H. Bright, Minnesota.

Dr. Anna E. Blount, Chicago.

The President introduced Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, the new President of the Equal Suffrage Association of Rhode Island, also the new President of Virginia, Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, and Miss Mary Johnston, a new acquisition to the movement.

Mr. Braley, of California, the President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in southern California, was introduced; also Hon. Mr. Rucker, Member of Congress, the proxy for the President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association who brought greetings from Colorado.

Convention.

April 14, 2:30 p. m.

The Convention was called to order in the Auditorium of Hotel Arlington, with the President, Anna H. Shaw, in the chair, who opened the session with a hearty greeting, and then introduced Miss Harriette J. Hifton, the President of the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage Association, who made an address of welcome.

Miss Mabel Foster, President District of Columbia branch of the College Equal Suffrage League, continued the welcome.

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, responded for the National.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH WORK.

The past year has shown a wonderful change in the attitude of the churches toward the social and economic questions of the day.

Ministers are more and more devoting their time to preaching practical Christianity and discussing social and economic matters from the highest ethical and religious point of view, out of which is evolving a new conception of religion as "the doing of any useful work for the uplifting of humanity."

The world today seems to be looking to the churches as never before for leadership in carrying on its great moral and social reforms. Ambassador Bryce, in a recent address, said: "This is a critical and also an auspicious time for Christianity."

The influence that the church is destined to exert on the government of the world is not that of dictation, but the influence of the awakened conscience of the people exemplified in fulfilling their civic duties as Christian citizens.

The moral awakening of the churches to a need for more united efforts along lines of social and moral reform carries with it a great responsibility for women, who, representing two-thirds of the numerical power of the churches are, in their present dis-

franchised condition, negative factors in those broader fields of activity which now constitute church work. Women are beginning to realize that they are wasting their efforts and energies in trying to effect moral and social reforms, dependent upon legislative action or law enforcement, and they are asking, "Shall we go on with the farce of attacking the constantly growing evils of intemperance, immorality and crime which menace our homes, our children and society at large, knowing that our efforts are useless and futile, or shall we take a stand which will show that we are in earnest and demand the weapon of the ballot which is necessary before we can do our part as Christian citizens in advancing the kingdom of God on earth?"

The efforts of the Church Work Committee for the past year have been directed toward inducing clergymen and church people to make a study of the moral and ethical side of the woman suffrage question.

Ten new state members have been added to the committee, making a total of 39 members who have been supplied with literature for distribution and instructed as to the various ways in which efforts are being made to arouse interest among church people. Some states are still endeavoring to find the right woman to take up this work, and will report later. The experience of your chairman, however, is that it only needs patience and a discreet perseverance to secure an audience before any church organization. I have personally addressed five ministerial associations in the city of Toronto and four church meetings, at all of which the subject was most respectfully and seriously received. In the city of Buffalo the General Ministerial Club consented to listen to an address on the subject. This is an elected body, having a limited membership, and as a rule admits no outside speakers. That a woman should be permitted to speak before it on the question of woman suffrage was thought to be not only a great concession, but a great gain for the cause.

In prosecuting church work in cities it has become apparent that larger working committees must be organized. It is recom-

mended that state committees be formed to cover different parts of the states and that those committees in turn form local church work committees.

In Toronto and Buffalo such committees have been formed consisting of 28 and 30 members respectively. New York has not yet a state church work committee, but Mrs. Lewis is acting as chairman for the work in the western part of the state and Mrs. Ella H. Hastings of New York City has charge of the church work in that city and vicinity. A circular letter has been printed and is being sent to the leading clergymen of the city asking them to write something favorable to woman suffrage for a leaflet, soon to be printed.

In the little state of Delaware Mrs. Wilhelmina Sharp is an ardent advocate of church work. A leaflet has been published headed "Justice to Womanhood. Sentiments of Delaware Clergymen." Copies were sent to Seattle, but did not arrive in time for distribution; however, they will be used by our church work chairman in Seattle as part of the campaign literature for Washington.

Mrs. Cora Thompson Sage of Collinsville, Conn., writes: "The work of securing signatures for the 'Great Petition' to Congress invited women to a wide and interesting field of service. With the assistance of two persons beside myself 429 signatures were obtained." A letter written by Mrs. Sage to a chapter of the D. A. R. recommended the ballot for the service of "God and Home and Native Land." Mrs. Sage sent a leaflet on Christian Citizenship to 90 clergymen, from a number of whom expressions of opinion have been received.

Two states this year have appropriated money for church work—one of them is Iowa. Dr. Nina Wilson Dewey of Des Moines writes that \$50 has been appropriated and a plan of work has been adopted by the executive committee.

Massachusetts is the second state to appropriate money for the use of the chairman of church work. Miss Katherine Briggs was appointed chairman late in the winter. The committee was

organized too late in the winter to have much to report at this time. The committee is at present sending out two circular letters, one to clergymen and one to church workers.

In Seattle Mrs. C. M. Miller has extensive plans for enlisting the support of the clergymen of the state during the pending suffrage campaign. The leaflet of clergymen's opinions published by her in English, Swedish and Norwegian, is being used to help arouse other clergymen. The yearly report of the President of the Federation of Labor, in which is a strong endorsement of the woman suffrage amendment, is being sent to every minister in the state.

Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall reports for Illinois: "Slowly but surely the work of this committee is progressing in this state. I am securing more favorable opinions from distinguished clergymen and have many promises from others who have not as yet sent in the signed endorsement of our work as agreed. I have the assurance of the editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate that suitable articles will at any time be accepted for publication in the columns of that widely read journal. Learning from Mrs. McCulloch that she had written an article on the relation of Bible teaching to woman suffrage I secured from her the copy and induced the editor of the Union Signal to print it in the columns of that journal, and later had it printed in leaflet form for distribution. Suggestions for the work of the department were at my request printed in the columns of the Woman's Journal and leafleted for my use. I have been reaching out in many directions to secure members of the committee in different localities to co-operate with me in the work and at this date can report fourteen members of the Illinois committee located in different cities of the state."

Mrs. Grace Williams Reilley of Memphis, Tenn., writes: "We have tried novel ways of distributing our leaflets. We visit railway depots and place them in the time-table holders. We often mingle among crowds formed by some parade or collected by some unusual occurrence and hand out leaflets. We are plan-

ning to distribute leaflets to the students in the law and medical colleges here."

Dr. Elizabeth Padgham of Rutherford, N. J., writes that she has spoken before clubs whenever occasion has offered and is now in readiness to undertake more definite church work.

Mrs. Catherine Stuart Wood of Meadowbrook, Pa., reports for Pennsylvania: "In the beginning of the year I formed the plan of securing, if possible, one member of each church, who would form her own committee, and although I am still adhering to that plan, I soon found it inadvisable to center my hopes upon the churches of Philadelphia, as in all large cities too many individual and common interests clash. In Philadelphia three great events greatly affected the interests of woman suffrage, viz., the shirtwaist makers' strike, the street car strike, and last, but most formidable, sermons preached by representative clergymen of two different denominations. Both were bitter attacks upon the suffrage question. I at once halted my work, as it was no time to institute a religious discussion. Turning my attention to the state, I have met with great success. In the smaller towns of Pennsylvania, north, south, east and west, I have promises of committees which are forming for suffrage work next year."

Mrs. G. H. Barnum of Charlotte, Mich., writes: "Securing names to the petition has temporarily rather crowded out church work. I have addressed a number of letters to clergymen asking for opinions on woman suffrage and have spoken on our plan of work before the W. C. T. U. Convention."

We have had difficulty in securing a chairman for Minnesota, but at last Mrs. Stockwell writes: "We have finally secured for you a chairman of the church work committee Miss Kate Finkle, a college woman, who is probation officer in our city. It brings another young and enthusiastic woman on our Board, and I know she will accomplish something."

After long delay, the state of Ohio appointed in the winter Miss Anna Ebner of London, Ohio, as chairman for the state.

Miss Ebner writes: "I have some theories about how I would

like to carry on this work, but wish to have some experience in working them out before I report on them. I trust next year Ohio will have a good report to make on church work."

Oregon is without representation on the church work committee. No one has been appointed to succeed Rev. Jeannette O'Ferris.

Mrs. Ada M. Greenwell, of Nogales, Ariz., is a bright, clever woman who has done a good deal in distributing literature among the ministers. She writes that while there is not much suffrage talked, there is such perfect equality among men and women in the parts of the state that she has visited, that she thinks there would be no objection to woman suffrage.

From Vermont, Mrs. Annette W. Parmelee writes: "I issued a circular letter that was sent to every minister in the state that I could possibly find, asking if he were in favor of woman suffrage, and if he would be willing to speak for us. Several have addressed their Sunday evening audiences, also spoken before city clubs and men's Bible classes. Other Bible classes have held debates, for which we furnished material. Ministers have written to ask various questions and I have tried to send out convincing answers."

Mrs. Craigie introduced Rev. Mr. Simmons of Washington, D. C., who gave a stirring address on suffrage and the churches.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery gave the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION TO CONGRESS.

More than a quarter of a century ago the work of petitioning Congress was practically abandoned by the National Association. The demand for an amendment to the National Constitution enfranchising the women of the United States has been presented at the first session of every Congress and a hearing secured before committees in the Senate and the House, but the method of appealing by petition has been discontinued until the Buffalo convention in the fall of 1908, when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

proposed that one of the chief lines of work for the ensuing year should be to roll up the largest petition which had ever been presented to Congress on any subject. The suggestion was voted unanimously by the convention. A petition committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Florence Kelley and Rachel Foster Avery.

But when Mrs. Catt appealed to the different states to carry out the work, some of the very associations whose representatives had voted in favor of the big petition at Buffalo, replied to the chairman's appeals that they had other work to do which seemed to them of more importance. So the first duty of the chairman was to make all the states feel that this was one line of work which, in order to be a real success, needed the active co-operation of every state society.

In the latter part of November, 1908, Petition Headquarters were opened at the Martha Washington Hotel, in New York City, where the work went on actively for over two months, until the departure of Mrs. Catt for England in the middle of February, at which time Mrs. Avery was made acting chairman.

About 100,000 petitions were distributed from the New York headquarters and 10,000 individual and form letters were sent out during December and January employing the whole time of three stenographers, and half the time of another. In addition, Mrs. Catt gave her entire time during regular office hours and had the assistance of Miss Hay and Miss Reynolds. Members of local suffrage clubs assisted by folding and wrapping, addressing envelopes, and doing other clerical work.

In February the work was taken to Swarthmore, in the somewhat crowded quarters where the state work of Pennsylvania was being done, in Mrs. Avery's home. The work was done at a great disadvantage because there was no regular secretary whose whole time was devoted to it. It soon became necessary to have definite quarters, and the services of Rachel Brill Ezekiel, who had worked with Mrs. Catt in New York, were secured to carry on the work in the Washington headquarters at

1823 H street, under the direction of Mrs. Avery. Since the transference of the work from New York 60,000 petitions have been distributed and 11,000 more letters and 185 postals were sent out. This does not include 1,000 postals sent out for return messages.

There have been fifteen months of secretarial services in the Washington headquarters, in addition to the month at Swarthmore, with stenographers secured by the day, and the two months and more of very active work at the New York headquarters to begin the petition campaign.

The work of the last five months has been almost entirely devoted to securing the return of the signed petitions, although there has been combined with this since January first, the appeal to 5,000 new people whose names have been secured in divers ways, each appeal accompanied by one blank petition.

Many letters have gone to state presidents and state chairmen of petition work, containing suggestions as to methods of work and the lines of effort which seemed to promise the richest returns.

A number of states which were not strongly enough organized to undertake their own petition work have been worked directly from the petition headquarters, and the results in these states will in many cases form a basis for effective organization work in the immediate future.

Our newest state organization, that of Virginia, which has brought a most valuable accession to the ranks of suffrage workers in the persons of distinguished women, is in part the result of the petition work done from the National Petition Headquarters.

Kansas, which had been separated from the National Association, has been aroused to new interest and a desire for renewed alliance with the National.

In a number of other states the petition work has aroused hitherto dormant interest in the question of Votes for Women.

The National Chairman, who is a new state president, feels

that in Pennsylvania a large portion of the new life which is felt there may be traced to the petition work, by which over 20,000 friends of the cause have come into touch with the state officers.

The Petition Committee has urged upon the various state workers the desirability of making card catalogues from the petitions, and the fact that the petition blanks had a column for the occupations of the signers has given an added value to the signatures when thus tabulated.

The new Woman Suffrage Party of the city of New York owes a measure of its successful organization to the thousands of names which were secured through the petition.

Every effort will be made to secure the return of the petitions after they have served their purpose in connection with the Congressional Hearings, especially to those states which have not been able to copy the signatures secured.

The petition has been a means of introducing suffrage into thousands of households, giving the suffrage workers an opportunity to ask the direct question, "Do you believe in Woman Suffrage?" when presenting the petition for signature. They have been brought forward in hundreds and hundreds of meetings of all kinds in which the subject had not before been mentioned. Even women's clubs have had to listen to suffrage when brought to them by eager seekers after signatures for the petition. It has given to many people who have never before done anything for suffrage an opportunity to work. In some cases whole neighborhoods have been reached through the work of a single energetic woman willing to go from house to house circulating the petition, and leaving literature with families where she found little or no sympathy for our movement. Each letter sent out from petition headquarters enclosed a suffrage leaflet, and these letters carried to thousands of men and women the first suffrage literature they had seen.

To some extent the Grange and the Prohibition Party have assisted in the circulation of the petitions. The Socialists and

the Labor Union men have been effective helpers, but our most efficient ally has been the W. C. T. U., to whose active efforts we owe many thousands of signatures.

The total cost of doing this national petition work, covering a period of nearly eighteen months, has been \$4,555. This includes rent of quarters in New York and for the last four months in Washington (ten months in Washington have not been charged to the Petition Committee), salary of secretary and stenographers, printing of 160,000 petitions and many thousand instruction slips, postage, expressage, and sundries. Of this money, \$1,000 was the gift of Mrs. Catt. One thousand four hundred dollars was contributed from the Anthony Memorial Fund (the fund collected by Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett of Bryn Mawr), and the remainder has come by appropriation from the national treasury.

The committee has the most profound faith in the results, both direct and indirect, of the expenditure of so much labor and money. A part of the plan originated by Mrs. Catt was to have special petitions signed by men and women in different professions. There were many difficulties encountered in carrying this out, and the only real success was in the writers and journalists' petition which, under the direction of Miss Minnie Reynolds, bears the signatures of several hundred eminent writers, both men and women, with the name of William Dean Howells, the dean of American letters, at the head.

If Mrs. Catt's plan had been carried out, that each state before sending in its petitions had made a classification of the men and women signers and the different lines of professional, commercial and industrial work represented, the results would have possessed greater value, but so few of the States have been able to do the amount of work necessary that the committee is unable to make any comprehensive statement along these lines.

The petitions have come in so tardily that at this time the count has not been completed. Had it not been for the fact that

state campaigns of great importance were in progress in several states, and that state petitions were being circulated in others, the number of signatures would have reached the million at which we aimed. Whatever its influence may be upon Congress itself, there can be no question that no educational work has ever been undertaken in this country which has resulted in so much discussion upon the question, both public and private, and which has enlisted in the work so many new advocates of the cause.

Miss Mary Gray Peck, headquarters secretary, gave the

REPORT OF HEADQUARTERS WORK.

In making the Headquarters report, I wish to start out by expressing my admiration for the genius of my predecessor in this office, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser. I say genius advisedly, for it takes a universal genius to be a good Headquarters Secretary. The incumbent of this office must bear all things, believe all things, hope all things, endure all things, and her charity must never fail. She must know everything, remember everybody, and cheerfully do four things at once. All these things Miss Hauser's iron constitution for many years enabled her to be and do, whereas your present secretary falls by the wayside after seven months in the New York office.

The removal of National Suffrage Headquarters to New York indicated that the time for expansion had come. That expansion is illustrated by the ever increasing volume of Headquarters correspondence. The average number of letters sent out daily during the months Headquarters has been in New York from the Headquarters office alone is forty-seven. This is about the average sent out two years ago by the entire Warren office, but at that time it covered letters sent out by Treasurer, Headquarters office and press altogether. If we took the average number of letters sent out today by the Warren office, the press bureau and the Headquarters office proper, it would be fully double what it was last year—indeed letter-

writing has swallowed up much of the time which your Head-quarter's Secretary hoped to devote to other and constructive things, for the first duty of the Headquarters Secretary is to take charge of

HEADQUARTERS CORRESPONDENCE.

Part of this is *mechanical*, part *educational*, part *propagandist*, part *inspirational*. The *last part* I will dispose of briefly. It consists of poetry and exhortations of a religious nature, and calls up emotions I would fain forget. The *mechanical* part of the correspondence may also be passed over without comment. It takes time but no thought.

Not so with the *educational* part of Headquarters correspondence. This has been to me, after I gave up the hope of accomplishing what I came into the work to do, the most interesting and vital part of my duties. A large part of this educational correspondence is concerned with debates in public schools and colleges. I wrote in the March "Progress" a résumé of the debate work which came to our notice during the fall and winter. The school debate is one of the best means of educating the public which we have. In the first place, from six to twelve families are directly interested in their sons or daughters succeeding. Generally they help the debaters prepare their material. Usually it is the female relatives, but occasionally a father condescends to take a hand, as in the following case: Recently a letter came from a Virginian gentleman, whose son by a tragic turn of fate had become entangled among the affirmative team of a suffrage debate. The father wanted him to win, and accordingly wrote an austere letter to us, asking for literature. We sent it. A few days later, a second and thawed-out letter came, asking definite information on certain points. Still later, a third urgent exhortation for us to be up and doing to get his son some statistics before three suns had set, stated incidentally that the boy was working night and day. It rather looked as if father were working, too.

Sometimes we get requests for "Anti" literature, and we send Miss Blackwell's "Objections Answered." One misguided youth signed himself "Yours for anti-suffrage" in thanking us for this pamphlet. Most of the calls for debate have come from the South. We have started a card catalog of debates, giving data as to time, place, contestants, judges, results. If the state organizations would make a persistent effort to get suffrage debated in the schools, and if they advertised the National Headquarters as prepared to furnish a volume of debate material for thirty cents—don't object to that amount, please—suffrage would receive continuous advertising at no financial expense to us. Nor would the good to the movement cease with the debate. Get the young people interested and you catch the mothers. Also by keeping a card register of the young debaters, the state organization would have the names and addresses of an ever-growing list of on-coming citizens interested in the subject. Debaters are a good deal cheaper than an organizer. The State University of Wisconsin, one of our best institutions of higher learning, is sending out, through its university extension department, our suffrage literature in traveling libraries to meet the demand in the Wisconsin schools for debate material. I believe most state universities would be glad to do the same for us, if the state suffrage organizations approached them in the right way. Many universities and colleges have debated suffrage the past winter, notably Dartmouth, Williams and Brown in their annual intercollegiate debate—Yale in the inter-class debate—the University of Texas against Tulane University of Louisiana—while Stanford debates with Berkeley, April 16.

Another branch of the educational correspondence of Headquarters is that of library extension work. The call for literature from public libraries is continually increasing, and each delegate can do something to get suffrage books and pamphlets in her home library. I suppose you all have lists of our publications. If not, you can get one from the litera-

ture table here. When we get our next list printed, which should be at once, as we have many new things to put on it, I would suggest that we append to it a list of suffrage books suitable for a popular suffrage shelf in the library reference room. Also, I would urge that the list of suffrage articles in current periodicals which appears each month in "Progress" through the kindness of Margaret de Mercier, Widener Library, Philadelphia, be posted in all libraries.

The *propagandist* part of the Headquarters correspondence soon makes a wise woman of the Headquarters Secretary. You don't know till you are asked questions the kind of information people today are calling for. Our new publications ought to follow the lead of these questions. The time for general argument and for abstract appeal has largely gone by. The call now is for statistics, laws, definite citations and instances of industrial conditions, legal status of women and children, etc. Our publications are very weak on this side. It takes time and patient research as well as professional training to compile such publications. The cry for information as to the laws of the different states is most importunate. Some of the states at sundry times have gotten out publications relating to their state laws, but very few are recent, and therefore they are worthless. The state organizations could do no more valuable service in aiding our efficiency as an information agency than by each getting out a condensed and reliable bulletin of its state laws relating to women and children. Moreover, a prospective benefactor to the National could fill a very empty space on our book shelves by giving us \$1,500 to get out a thorough and up-to-date compendium of these laws, ranking the States where they belong as regards legislation along these lines. If we could once publish such a work, we could sell it at a small profit and make subsequent editions nearly or quite self-supporting.

Another line of research and compilation could be undertaken with greatest benefit by local clubs and workers every-

where—and that is collecting data as to the property held and taxes paid by women in their town or county, with illustrative instances where disfranchisement has forced these tax-payers to submit to injustice and unfair discrimination. Requests for a publication bearing on this subject are continually being sent in, and we have nothing to send in reply.

In concluding this part of my report, I would urge upon all suffrage clubs to take up some line of investigation, using their own locality as a laboratory, and while proceeding to act upon the knowledge thus acquired, to send it to Headquarters to be placed on file and utilized by our literature committee and the secretary in charge. Material of this kind must be forthcoming if our publications are to keep ahead of public opinion.

I have dwelt thus long on correspondence because it is our closest connection with the country; and if we don't take its tip, we will lose our opportunity. Correspondence is valuable only when it means growth. Mere volume is nothing. The feeling I have had all the year has been that our correspondence indicates a remarkable growth of solid and permanent suffrage sentiment in quarters where previously there has been stygian apathy. I have also had the feeling that the Headquarters should be far better equipped as a suffrage information bureau than it is now. Either the Headquarters Secretary must be given more clerical assistance in order to enable her to look up and tabulate in accessible form facts for reference, or people must volunteer, or be assigned to do this for the Headquarters, leaving the Headquarters Secretary to act merely as a clerk.

LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES.

Next to this correspondence, the most important department of Headquarters activities is the distribution of literature and supplies. When I went into office last September, the Warren office was still doing a large part of Headquarters work, sending out orders of literature and continuing to pub-

lish "Progress." This gave the New York Headquarters Secretary opportunity for entertaining new ideas. One of these she started to put into execution, and in October, the following letter was mailed to the different state organizations, succeeded a month later by a second, bearing on the same theme, to which I invite your consideration:

"In view of the comparatively small circulation of our suffrage literature and the growing necessity of getting our cause widely and favorably known by the public, the time has come when the National organization must adopt new methods of distributing our leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers. Accordingly a scheme whereby such distribution may be accomplished with greatest ease and least confusion is here outlined and submitted to you for consideration.

"It is proposed, in the first place, that each state organization appoint a literary bureau, consisting of a chairman and as many or as few helpers as seems desirable. It shall be the business of this chairman to see that each city and town of importance in her state shall have suffrage literature on public sale.

"In order to do this, she must, in the second place, ask the local societies in her state to appoint efficient local chairmen whose duty it shall be to visit all local book stores and railway and other newsstands and endeavor to get the booksellers and stationers to put our leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers on sale on their tables under conspicuous placards calling attention to them. We must use persuasion and diplomacy to obtain their consent, offering them the usual booksellers' commission, and sending customers to buy articles after they are on sale. I believe it will be found comparatively easy to get our literature in the stores, if the right people are sent to prefer the request. My limited experience makes me very optimistic in this respect. The booksellers are generally courteous and obliging, and I only wonder why we have waited so long to approach them.

"In the third place, the local chairmen will see to it that tables with suffrage literature are placed in all church and charitable bazaars as far as possible, and that our papers may be subscribed for at all subscription agencies. They will see to it, further, that our publications, both occasional and regular, are on the shelves and on file in the public libraries throughout the state. Doubtless the local chairmen will evolve many other ways of selling our stuff, and I would beg them to communicate their devices to the National Headquarters for wider publicity.

"It is hoped that the state chairmen will enlist the co-operation of the W. C. T. U. and the Women's Trades Union in her state, and endeavor to interest them in this plan of propaganda.

"In submitting this scheme to your state organization we wish to urge upon you the gravity of the situation. Hitherto the calls for literature at Headquarters have been sporadic, largely depending upon the energy and initiative of individual suffrage workers, upon an annual convention, or upon a legislative campaign. These are all gratefully acknowledged. But such calls are not as valuable as would be a steady, consistent, organized, persistent campaign of education and publicity. That would win our cause for us with absolute certainty and with least expenditure of time, money and energy.

"We have some of the leading contemporary authors among our propagandist writers. A five-cent pamphlet will convert many a voter to our cause if it can only get to him. We have it here on the shelves. We want to scatter it broadcast. We want to make our literature pay, and at the low price we charge for it, that can only be done by selling it in quantity."

I still think that letter outlines a valuable and feasible and profitable kind of publicity. Our pamphlets ought to appear on bookshop tables, on newsstands, and in department stores, and in some places, a beginning has been successfully made.

One of the things Mrs. Pankhurst said when she was looking over our workroom was: "Don't give away your publications. We found we got rid of much more when we sold, than when we gave away. Now we give away nothing." We have always given away our leaflets with considerable freedom, and been glad to have them read at our expense. But at the low figure we put upon our publications, it seems to me we could draw the gratis line closer without impairing our popularity. As compared with the figures given in the Headquarters report last year, the report of the number of pieces of literature sent out this year indicates a continuation of the remarkable growth then chronicled. The average daily output during the period of 1909 covered by the Seattle report was 2,222 pieces. The average output since the opening of Headquarters in New York—and this does not include the orders which continued for a time to be filled in Warren—has been 2,742, or a growth of more than 25 per cent. over the average of last year. Our cash sales from January 1 to April 1 have amounted to \$938.38, or an average of \$312.79 per month as over against the average of \$89.47 per month for 1908-9. That is, our cash sales for the past three months are three and a half times greater than they were at the same time last year. We have reprinted thirty-six of our leaflets in lots of 10,000 twice since last September. Miss Blackwell's report will show what new pamphlets and leaflets we have printed and what reprinted. Besides this, we have bought from the Massachusetts, the Illinois and the Virginia state associations, and from the Baltimore Equal Suffrage League several of their publications which we keep in stock along with our own. Altogether we have sent out from Headquarters since I came into it, half a million pieces of suffrage literature, and the output is continually increasing by leaps and bounds. We have given away largely to the state of Washington for use in the campaign and smaller amounts elsewhere. It was a puzzle to me when I came into the office to know how much literature to give

away. I made a rule, which has worked out successfully, to respond freely to every call for literature, sending with the order a printed slip stating the amount of indebtedness and asking for a remittance to cover it. In the great majority of cases, the small sum is cheerfully paid, and often a subscription to "Progress" accompanies it.

Our Headquarters supplies pay for themselves as far as cost of printing and shipping and free distribution is concerned, and there is no reason why we should not expand on our stock. It seems to me that one line of usefulness is pre-eminently open to the National, and that is to make a business of publishing. We can certainly do this more economically and more easily than the individual states can do it for themselves. But we must expand our publications in response to the new demand for specialized and scientifically arranged knowledge.

"PROGRESS."

The report for "Progress" during the three months of its New York publication is short and sour. Receipts, \$140.98; expenses, \$248.90; deficit, \$107.92. We are keeping our subscription list at about the old figure, growing slowly, and we publish at considerably more than the old deficit, owing to the facts that New York prices are higher and that we must print larger and larger editions to meet the demands for exchange and press work. In February we printed 5,000. In March we went back to 4,000, and found ourselves much embarrassed by running short on press work. So we shall print not less than 5,000 hereafter, and probably in the near future, 6,000. Of course, it is absurd to print a paper like "Progress" for twenty-five cents a year without advertisements to swell its revenues.

HEADQUARTERS.

The cost of maintaining since January 1 has been \$913.34, or an average of \$304.44 a month. This includes office supplies, rent, telephone, letter postage and clerk-hire. The expense

of the New York Headquarters up to January 1 will be included in the treasurer's report and need not be duplicated here.

In closing this statement, the departing Headquarters Secretary wishes to urge three recommendations upon the attention of the Official Board and of the Convention. *First*, the necessity of a suffrage bibliography, and a series of new, scientific statistical publications. *Second*, a general and persistent effort to get these new publications in book stores and on newsstands. *Third*, increasing the subscription price of "Progress," eventually making it a weekly and putting it on a business basis with a business manager whose salary must come out of the advertising. If we don't publish an adequate suffrage paper soon, somebody else is going to step down into the Bethesda of suffrage journalism before us, and come out strong and healthy while we stay palsied on the brink.

The report was adopted with a rising vote of thanks.

Hon. Mr. Rucker, member of Congress, the proxy for the President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, was introduced, and gave the report of that Association, coupled with warm words of personal greeting.

Mrs. Owen, mother of Senator Robert L. Owen, from Oklahoma, was introduced and received with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Owen said she could not address the Convention herself, but would send her son, Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, to do so.

8 p. m.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, first vice-president, presided.

The auditorium was crowded to the street with a brilliant, eager audience, which listened enthusiastically to Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, who spoke on "The Making of Democracy" and to Hon. Robert L. Owen, who spoke on "Why Women Should Have the Suffrage." The Rev. Anna H. Shaw delivered a most earnest annual address, which was broken by the arrival of President William H. Taft, who made a short address of welcome.

APRIL 15, 9:15 a. m.

CONFERENCE ON PRACTICAL METHODS OF WORK.

Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, presiding.

Mrs. Avery spoke on group organization in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Dennett spoke on organization as the result of a "Revival" week in Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Stewart spoke of the card system of advertising Mr. Aylesworth's lectures in Illinois.

Mrs. Hepburn spoke of successful newspaper advertising in Connecticut.

Mrs. Catt spoke on political district organization in New York City.

It was voted that a similar Conference be held the following morning at 9:15.

APRIL, 15, 10:30 a. m.

The President, Anna H. Shaw, in the chair.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following as a preliminary report, which was unanimously adopted with a rising vote.

"WHEREAS the President of the United States in welcoming the Forty-second Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has taken the historic position of being the first incumbent of his office to recognize officially our determination to secure a complete democracy, thereby testifying his conviction as to its power and growth, and

WHEREAS his seriousness, honesty and friendliness converted what might have been an empty form into an official courtesy, historic alike for him and for us,

THEREFORE be it resolved that we convey to President William H. Taft the thanks and appreciation of this convention for his welcome, assuring him at the same time that the

patriotism and public spirit of the women of America intend to make themselves directly felt in the government of which he is the honored head, and that at no distant date."

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer introduced to the Convention Mr. J. Luther Langston, Secretary and Treasurer of the Oklahoma Federation of Labor, who received the receipt for the Woman Suffrage Petition from the Secretary of State, because no woman could legally receive it.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, the Second Vice-President, brought greetings from the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor, which she had just attended, including a special greeting from Jean Gordon.

Miss Laura Clay read the

REPORT OF THE SENIOR AUDITOR.*

"April 14, 1910.

"I have examined the books and accounts of the treasurer, and I find them correct. LAURA CLAY, Auditor."

The report was adopted.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton read the

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1909.

The year 1909 was a trying one financially, not because of adversity, but rather of prosperity; not because of decrease of interest, but rather of its increase. Those who formerly were content to contribute, caring little how it should be spent, now became interested in certain lines of work and wished either to direct disbursements or to do the disbursing themselves. New people proposed new schemes and financed them. All these things show growth, but do not fill the treasury.

The added interest in the work of many states cut off our resources because money, which had formerly come to us, was

*The junior auditor, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, was prevented by illness from serving.

now needed at home. This was a matter of congratulation for both National and state, but it affected our treasury.

Campaigns were on in three states and one territory and, as the National had assisted with the preliminary work in these campaigns, it was expected to continue financial help. People who were interested in these campaigns sent money direct, in some cases, instead of through the general treasury.

Despite the fact that the press work was taken from our hands financially, that generous donations were made for Headquarters expense, and that the Headquarter's Secretary was not paid from the general treasury, the headquarters expenses were greater than ever before.

The demand for literature was phenomenal. We sold at a fair profit, but were obliged to give away so much to campaigns, debaters, states with empty treasuries, students and writers that the receipts for sales did not meet the disbursements for printing.

Then, too, in the year 1909 we did little general organizing. Usually field workers collect part or the whole of their expenses, leaving us to pay the deficit and the salaries. But this year these women have been in campaign states where collections could not usually be asked. These are some of the reasons why our treasury has been lean, and it is self-evident that it did not show decrease of interest or of contributions, but a different distribution.

Again, few were the years between 1899 and 1908 that some bequest did not come to us. Miss Anthony never missed an opportunity to urge people to give money to the emancipation of women, instead of to distant and comfortably conditioned relatives. Miss Mary Anthony took up this work at her sister's death with a good deal of success. But since she passed away little or nothing has been done in this direction.

One of the most important things which this Convention has to consider is money raising. The Board of Officers, the

Executive Committee or the Convention will be neglectful of duty if a finance committee whose members shall devise ways and means of raising money systematically is not created. All other associations have such a committee or in some way provide for their running expenses. The Christian Endeavor Society makes a profit from its publication department sufficient to pay the running expenses of the organization. We cannot do the work which lies before us without some such instrument.

Our total receipts for the year 1909 were \$21,466.08. This amount was made up of \$932.79, the balance from the year before; dues from auxiliary states, \$1,843.98; contributions from state associations and individuals, \$4,141.25; from the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund, \$9,266.47; from loan of the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, \$1,000.00; from Carnegie Hall meeting, \$700.00 (additional amounts were sent later and are on the books for 1910, making the total a little more than \$900.00); collections at Seattle Convention, \$194.39; collections in Arizona, Indiana and South Dakota, \$145.78; receipts at Washington Headquarters for rent of parlors, \$35.00; sale of history, \$169.49; from sales of Life and Work, \$93.25; Political Equality Leaflets and Supplies sales, Warren, \$1,261.46; New York, including "Progress" subscriptions, \$488.69; "Progress" subscriptions, Warren, \$368.18; appropriated for furniture and not used, \$189.60, same for moving, \$5.52; miscellaneous, \$630.23.

Our general disbursements were \$19,814.57, made up of the following items: President's office expenses and clerk's salary, \$882.77; our former Corresponding Secretary's office expenses and clerk hire, \$501.77; treasurer's office expenses, including clerk hire and books for 1910, since Oct. 1, \$258.45; Headquarters' expenses at Warren for nine months, including the salary of the Headquarters' Secretary and expenses connected with press work, \$3,559.80; New York Headquarters, exclusive of press work and two months' Headquarters' Secre-

tary's salary, \$1,389.47; Committee on Education, \$22.50; Committee on Church Work, \$49.70; Headquarters Supplies, \$968.99; insurance, express, etc., on History and Life and Work, \$64.01; "Progress," August and September issues, 65,000 manila envelopes, express, postage, freight, drayage, etc., \$387.55; press, 10,000 manila envelopes, paper, clipping bureau, postage and express, etc., \$344.58; literature, including Political Equality Leaflets, \$817.43; Seattle Convention expenses, \$1,407.21; organization and campaigns, \$5,995.46; miscellaneous, \$1,814.43; auxiliary dues, \$58.04; Washington Headquarters and petition, \$981.56; Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund, \$310.85.

The difference between the receipts and the disbursements, \$1,651.51, was the amount with which we opened our books of 1910.

In the year 1909 we spent nearly \$6,000 on organizations and campaigns; \$2,681.72 went to work in South Dakota; \$1,005.10 to Arizona; \$650.00 to Washington; \$457.33 to Oklahoma; \$297.86 to Indiana; \$125.00 to New Mexico; \$100.00 to Iowa; \$50.00 to Kentucky; \$50.00 to Pennsylvania; while the traveling expenses of our workers, particularly of Laura Gregg, who was ordered to South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, etc., amounted to \$578.05.

Persons contributing \$100.00 or more during the year are Emily Howland, Sarah L. Willis, Julia R. Rogers, Anna H. Shaw, Kate M. Gordon, William Lloyd Garrison, Isabel Howland and Mrs. Alfred George Lewis.

Persons contributing \$50.00 or more up to \$100.00 are: Martha S. Cranston, Laura Clay, Susannah M. Otis, Nellie S. Smith, Mary H. Loines, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Sara A. C. Murtaugh, Sara Ely Parsons, Margaret Reese, Lidie W. Koethen, Eleanor Shaw Smith, Ardelia Cook Dewing, A Friend (Rhode Island), Mrs. A. D. Chandler.

The five states paying the largest amount of dues are in order, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and California.

This means that New York has the largest membership in the National Association; Massachusetts second; Maryland third; Pennsylvania fourth and California fifth.

New York made the largest contribution to the National aside from dues, the amount being \$1,106.25; Massachusetts next, \$492.00; Pennsylvania, \$409.20; Louisiana, \$360.30; Ohio, \$298.00.

The five states showing the greatest gain in membership are, first, Maryland; second, Illinois; third, Kentucky; fourth, Connecticut; fifth, Indiana.

We have one newly organized state this year; that is Virginia.

The following states have made gains in the year 1909: California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Tennessee.

Of the outstanding pledges to the Susan B. Anthony Fund made at Chicago and Buffalo, \$1,587.82 have been paid in the fiscal year. On Jan. 1 there was a balance in this fund of \$99.76.

The work of Headquarters and of the Treasurer have been so closely connected that up to this time it has been hard to separate them. In fact, from the time the present Treasurer was first elected, to date, she has always done some work properly belonging to Headquarters. From the first she was given a clerk, and was so situated that she could do it, and was more than willing to do it. She has edited twelve reports of annual conventions and was the editor and manager of "Progress" for seven years. So long were the details of the Association in the Treasurer's hands, that people still continue to write to her for supplies, literature and general information. Even copy for "Progress" and subscriptions are still sent to her. For this reason it has been impossible to do the work of the Treasurer's office this year with the one clerk voted to her; a sec-

ond one has been employed, the Treasurer herself paying the salary.

The following figures do not pertain to the regular financial report, such as will be printed in detail, but are given here as they may be of some help to the delegates in determining their action in regard to certain lines of work. It was self-evident that Headquarters in New York could not be maintained at reduced cost. It was hoped that having our working force where money was plenty would stimulate people to give. Although this has been true in a few cases, the great activity in New York City has absorbed much money, and we have not been benefited to the extent we hoped to be. The rent of Headquarters is three times as much as it was in Ohio; the salary of the Headquarters Secretary a year ago was \$1,200; this year, \$1,800. The Corresponding Secretary was formerly paid \$1,000; now she receives \$2,500. The cost of the press work is so great that it would have to be abandoned in its present form if the National treasury had to bear the expense. The printing of "Progress" costs half as much again; the cost of printing the leaflets is increased greatly. One can easily see by this estimate the truth of the earlier statement in this report; namely, that we not only had less money, but greater expenses. Many of these greater expenses were met directly, the money not coming into the treasury. Aside from the appropriations which have been made from the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund to "Progress," press, literature, etc., this year that fund, with the exception of two months, paid the Headquarters Secretary and loaned the general treasury \$1,000.

Mrs. Belmont furnished the Press Committee offices, paying the rent of the rooms, the salary of three workers and all expenses connected therewith. Mrs. William Ivins and Mrs. Sara Ely Parsons furnished the President's office.

The work of the Treasurer is now supposed to be confined to the raising of money, the paying of bills, the selling of the History and the Life and Work. Since the first of November

she has constantly sent out appeals for money for campaigns, and thinks she will be able to collect about \$250.00 a month for South Dakota up to the time the vote is to be taken. The amount of money raised depends upon the efforts put upon the raising. It requires money to get money. No merchant expects to sell goods without advertising. We must not expect to fill our money bags without systematically calling attention to our wants.

Since 1893 your Treasurer has received and disbursed more than \$275,000.00, and she wishes the Treasurer for the coming year could have that full amount to be used for the next twelve months' work. It could be used with good effect.

The report was adopted with a rising vote of thanks and appreciation of her services as Treasurer for twelve years.

Mrs. Frances Squire Potter read the

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary is unique in character for the following reasons: the removal of the National Headquarters from Warren to New York, necessitating a new office corps and adaptation to new environment; the employment of the Corresponding Secretary as resident officer in charge of the Headquarters working force; the election, because of the wish of the President, of a Corresponding Secretary, whose function should be double, i. e., Corresponding Secretary proper and also Field Lecturer; the residence of the President at Headquarters and the taking over by her of an appreciable share of the correspondence hitherto regarded as the province of the Corresponding Secretary.

You have heard the report of the Headquarters Secretary dealing with distribution of literature and the Headquarters receipts. The Corresponding Secretary submits the following report of

- (1) Continuance of correspondence already established.
- (2) Created correspondence.
- (3) Lectures and writings.

The correspondence already established falls into the following divisions: (a) Convention resolutions. (b) Inquiries and suggestions. (c) State work and National Conventions.

Woman Suffrage resolutions, often preceded by suffrage speeches and discussions, have been passed, during the closing year, by the following organizations: Newcastle, Del., Sunday School Convention; Pomona Grange, Newcastle, Del.; Federation of Labor, Geneva, N. Y.; Baltimore Typographical Union; Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs; Black Hills Federation of Women's Clubs; Hosiery Workers of Philadelphia; State Federations of Labor of Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Washington, New York, Montana; State Granges of Michigan, Washington, New York, Pennsylvania; the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Delaware and Pennsylvania; Minnesota State Editors' Association; Minnesota State Dairymen's Association; New York Letter-Carriers' Association; Allied Temperance organizations of New York; Pennsylvania State Prohibition Conference; Connecticut State Conference of the Universalist Church; Illinois State Federated Clubs; Maryland Steamfitters and Carpenters; Pacific Conference of Unitarians; National Grange; National Federation of Labor; National Woman's Trade Union League; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; International Chair Workers; International Typographical Union.

Suffrage addresses have been made at some twelve further conventions which respectfully considered but did not endorse woman suffrage. This is the first year resolutions have been registered from a Sunday School Convention or a State Editors' association and from several of the state granges and labor unions. It is noteworthy that the Minnesota State Editors passed their endorsement unanimously. A card catalogue filed at Headquarters will suggest to the incoming Secretary other associations, state, national and international, which are becoming cordial to woman suffrage; and will sug-

gest further the line of advance adapted this year in the resolutions offered and passed by organizations already friendly. For instance, the National Labor resolutions passed this year are stronger than are any hitherto attempted. They contain the phrase "*intention to secure* woman suffrage." The resolutions passed by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor are still more concrete. In them the following sentences appear: "Resolved, that the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in selecting candidates for political office, will endeavor to secure men who are committed to a belief in the right of women to vote."

Most progressive of all are the resolutions secured by the state president of Washington from Washington State Grange. The local unions pledge themselves to have the proposed amendment to the Washington Constitution discussed at their meetings and to make their efforts to secure woman suffrage in Washington the prominent feature of their work during the coming month. The resolutions are accompanied by a campaign fund.

A plan to secure and make valuable use of Convention resolutions has been adopted by Massachusetts and is worth mention. Massachusetts forms from the State Trade Union League and the State Suffrage Association a joint committee whose business it is to obtain suffrage resolutions. The committee sends letters to all the trade unions throughout the state, asking them to sign and stamp three hundred copies, so that the committee may send one copy to each member of the Legislature and to each member of the Massachusetts delegation in Washington. The labor unions are our old friends, but there is no reason why this same service might not be asked from now on, of other organizations.

Turning to inquiries and suggestions, it is to be emphasized that by far the greater number of serious inquiries which come into Headquarters cannot be answered by any data which we have on hand. We need several research experts to bring

even such general statistics as we have, up to date. The best type of correspondents, university graduates working for superior degrees, men and women writing books and plays, the keen mature suffragist-debater are left unsatisfied. We have had great spirits in our movement, but they have not produced yet a national literature comparable to that forced into expression by other national crises, nor a bureau of statistics such as can be shown by several national, industrial and educational organizations. Believing that, however slight a start may encourage the incoming Secretary to enrich our data through research, correspondence and through inspiring inquiries to take up various lines of investigation themselves and turn in the results, the Corresponding Secretary is leaving at Headquarters the beginning of a card catalogue, registering information on the following subjects: Women Taxpayers, Women Physicians and Nurses in Insane Asylums, Activities of Enfranchised Women, Strikes Conducted by Women and the Outcome; Extensions of Suffrage, Women as Stockholders, Notable Women Nurses, Women in Political Positions, Women on School Boards, Women in Education, Bibliography, Women's Clubs and Political Interests, Suffrage Professions by Politicians During Campaigns, Literature Suggestions, Law Compilations, Labor Legislation. By means of wide correspondence, and by vigilant attention to some dozen periodicals, considerable up-to-date information thus may be catalogued from week to week.

Turning to state work and National Conventions, the record for the year shows that the heaviest correspondence went out from Headquarters during the weeks spent in preparation for the Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting on Nov. 17. A serious effort was made to make this meeting national in character. Letters were sent to all states urging that persons from outlying states who might be in New York at the time of the meeting would represent the states officially. Letters were sent to many individuals and local groups through the country, urging

personal co-operation. Official letters were sent to the suffrage clubs of New York and to New York City local clubs. Special letters were sent to adjacent states urging representation through box parties. It is gratifying to know that box parties came from Maryland and New Jersey and partial box parties from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and one or two other states.

The state correspondence, and the correspondence preceding the National Convention, now in session, have been concerned to a considerable extent with arrangements for lectures and conferences. However, in taking up the second heading of Created Correspondence, a varied and illuminating field of co-operation presents itself.

At the request of the President, the Corresponding and Headquarters Secretaries issued through "Progress" last November a letter suggesting certain lines of constructive national work. In writing this letter it was the wish of the Secretaries to carry out the motions and approved suggestions made by the Official Board and the Executive Committee at Seattle. Stress was laid upon the Seattle motion. "Voted that National Headquarters undertake to complete a handbook of federal and state laws which are unjust to women and that states be asked to co-operate in the correct and complete compilation." Such progress to this end as may be reported at present is the following: The laws of New Jersey regarding women and children have been compiled to date; The Michigan Suffrage Association is undertaking to issue a hand book on Michigan laws relating to women; a Delaware state committee is at work investigating the laws of Delaware affecting women and children, especially the property rights of married women, the possession of children in case of trouble, and the rights of wage-earning women to what they earn if they are married; a bibliography of law compilation has been sent in from Ohio; New York state has issued a small pamphlet upon "Laws Discriminating Against Women in the State of New York"; Kentucky has contributed a

hand book, issued by the Ken. Fed. Clubs; Minnesota has issued a hand book on the laws affecting women and children. These materials are filed and catalogued. The following states responded to the request for names of speakers, and exchange of lecturers: Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Colorado, South Dakota, Washington, Maryland. These lists have been filed for future use. Several states in answer to the invitation to submit campaign suggestions have sent in original and pertinent ones. Among these are the following. A poster campaign from Washington, each month bringing forth a new poster a little more progressive than its predecessor. A method of arranging and conducting contests in oratory from Nebraska; of awarding prizes from Maine. The advisability of the organized system of awarding prizes from essay competitions is illustrated by the results from Maine. Fifty-three papers were submitted from an equal number of state clubs, the final contest occurring at a meeting of the state grange. The prize oration then was printed and circulated. In contrast to the system of Maine, another state, one of our largest, offered a similar prize, without a method for advertising it, and but two essays were submitted from the entire state. An historic policy finding organized expression in the "No Vote, No Tax League" of Chicago was suggested also from Long Island and statistics relating to taxable property of women are being collected in Long Island, Ohio and Chicago. Successful efforts have been made in Virginia and Wisconsin to promote that industrial education for boys and girls advocated in the Seattle resolutions. An unsuccessful effort was made by Delaware to secure from the state higher education for women. The law department in the University of Memphis has been opened to women through state efforts in which the Tennessee women have shared.

The last third of the Headquarters' letter was taken up with an outline of Political Settlement activities. The Political Settlements as presented by the Corresponding Secretary

at Seattle in July and last November in "Progress," in California last spring, are in direct line with the structural methods adopted this year by the state of Washington and the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City; that is, district or ward organizations, and, in each district, a social and political center. The Woman Suffrage Party lays emphasis upon the external machinery, the political settlement upon the internal development along lines of anticipatory citizenship. The two policies are inseparable. Both are coming inevitably, in some localities unconsciously, in others consciously. This twin movement necessarily is a slow one, but it is under way, and already promises healthful expansion in the states of California, Washington, New York and Maryland. The College Equal Suffrage League of Spokane selected one ward to begin with upon which to concentrate. A Headquarters was established, one thousand letters were sent out to teachers and prominent citizens. Press work, lecture work, concerts are under way. Monthly luncheons are inaugurated. Ward-canvassing is soon to begin. The Just-Government League of Baltimore is fully launched on various of the enterprises listed in "Progress." The canvassing of the city is begun, the canvassing of the country will be taken up during the summer. Ward directions have been issued. Ward meetings from now on will be held. A Headquarters in a tea-room has been established. The tea-room is open during the day and suffrage literature is to be found on the tables. Meetings are held in this Headquarters every night. There is always a speaker and the meetings generally are well attended. A resident secretary has not yet been secured, but the league hopes to get in one during the summer. The New York Political Settlements, formed by the Political Equality League, are doing excellent neighborhood work. The Harlem Club Settlement has organized literary and debating societies, elocution and physical culture, a series of home-decorating classes, culture classes, public-speaking classes, a class in civics. It intends to take up

ward-canvassing in the near future. A suffrage society now numbering seventy-five members, conducts weekly meetings at its headquarters. Massachusetts reports: "As yet we have done nothing along settlement lines. We are just making a try at ward and district organization." Several states and organizations report some phase of detailed work later to be incorporated in district activity.

The most interesting and valuable list of specialized state work discovered this year by the Secretary has been the appeal by the women suffragists of Mississippi to the Legislative Committee to put women physicians on the staffs of the State Insane Asylums. Mrs. Madge Quinn Fugler's document on the subject is an acquisition to the National Headquarters library. Instigated by inquiries from Mississippi, considerable research along this line has been done from Headquarters, the results of which, when amplified by further efforts along the same line, may be of interest to the Literature Committee. After recording the arduous efforts repeatedly made by women to enter women physicians on the staffs of State Insane Asylums, only 61 out of the 131 asylums in our country as yet numbering even one woman apiece on their staffs—the value of political power is forcibly brought home by receiving such information as the following: "At Norman, Oklahoma, Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, forced the removal from the asylum of its superintendent, Dr. A. H. Clark."

Another line of inquiry sufficiently pursued to offer material for a pamphlet, concerns the increasing space given to women's interests in American newspapers and magazines during the last forty years, and the change in methods through which such interests are presented to the public. Minnesota, Illinois and the Men's League of New York, through Mr. Thomas Hotchkiss, have contributed data on the subject. The files of the New York Herald, Sun, Tribune and World have been gone over carefully. The files of the St. Paul Dispatch

and the Chicago Tribune have been investigated less thoroughly. The history of periodicals devoted to women's interests has been pretty well reviewed from magazines like "Godey's Ladies' Book," "Ladies' Wreath and Parlor Annual," "Youth's Casket and Playmate," down to the "Ladies' Home Journal" of today, with its circulation of 2,500,000. The expanding field open for research along this line is suggested by the fact that in 1860, the total number of periodicals for women was 27, while today there are seventy-five leading ones, to say nothing of a penumbra of less ambitious journals surrounding these and a second penumbra of publications issued by clubs, guilds, etc. The newspaper women who have assisted in compiling these statistics invariably have commented upon the disappearance of the "Woman's Column" from the daily newspapers and the increase of municipal subject matter catering to both women and men. The change of attitude toward women is more evident in the East than in the West, the West having been cordial to women in the industrial world for many years back. Coming down to the concrete topic of woman suffrage, there is no paper of good standing in the state of Washington today opposed to it; one-half of the newspapers of South Dakota are open to it; the Minnesota State Editors unanimously have endorsed it; the leading Chicago papers invariably are friendly to it, while the cordial attitude of the New York press today toward suffrage is common talk.

This report would be incomplete without a word concerning the advance in anticipatory citizenship made during the last few months by the women of Pennsylvania and New York. The Philadelphia and New York shirt-waist strike raised the wages of 30,000 girls on an average of 17 per cent. New York gave several mass meetings for the strikers. Philadelphia not only gave mass meetings, but passed resolutions recognizing the Woman's Trade Union and promising to see fair play.

In closing the report upon correspondence, the Secretary,

although having had little communication with the four states in which constitutional amendments are pending, wishes to express her admiration for the structural precinct campaign of Washington, the pioneer organizing of South Dakota, the confidence of Oregon and the devotion of a handful of women in Oklahoma who have filled their state petition with the requisite number of names.

In her capacity as writer and lecturer, the secretary reports the following work done: Six newspaper articles, four "Progress" letters, two Woman's Journal articles, two pamphlets, three magazine articles, accepted but not yet in print. At Elmira, New York, three lectures; at Rochester, New York, two; Trenton, New Jersey, one; Troy, New York, one; New City College Club, one; New York University Doctors of Pedagogy, one; Cornell University, one; Toronto Federation of Labor, one; Carnegie Hall, New York, one; New Jersey State Convention, Newark, one; Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, Chicago, one; Chicago Political Equality League, three; Pennsylvania State Convention, Newtown, one; Philadelphia, three; Baltimore, three; Press Club, New York, one; New York University, one; Men's League, Columbia University, one; Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, one; Dobbs' Ferry, two; Parlor Talks, New York, three; Passaic, New Jersey, one; Equal Suffrage League, New York, one; Fort Wayne, Indiana, one; Grand Rapids, Michigan, three; Detroit, Michigan, two; South Side Suffrage Association, Chicago, two; Rockford, Illinois, one; Brooklyn Equal Suffrage Association, one; Thirteen Club, New York, one; Democratic Club, New York, one; Legislative League, New York, one; Dr. Parkhurst's Mission, one; Yonkers, one; Harlem Club, one; Arlington, New Jersey, one; Chester, Pennsylvania, one; altogether fifty-four lectures, or on an average of two lectures a week. This does not include some thirty informal suffrage conferences. All receipts for lectures and writings have been turned into the National Treasury. Two weeks were lost through

illness, which will be made good to the official year by six lectures scheduled in May.

The report was accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

A memorial service was held in honor of two of the most loyal friends that the cause of woman suffrage has ever had—Henry B. Blackwell and William Lloyd Garrison. Most beautiful and sympathetic tributes to the character and labor of these men for reform were delivered by Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York; Miss Jane Campbell, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Illinois, and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Miss Ryan also spoke of Dr. Bordon P. Bowne.

APRIL 15th, 2:30 p. m.

The President, Anna H. Shaw, in the chair. She made the following statement:

"I think one of the saddest hours that I have ever spent in connection with one of our National Conventions I spent last night after the occurrence of an incident here for which none of the officers of this Association bears the least responsibility, and we hope none of the delegates of our Association need to bear any of the responsibility, when there was a dissent made to an utterance of President Taft. It seemed to some of us a most unwise and ungracious act, and we feel the keenest possible regret over it. Because of this the Official Board has prepared a letter to the President of the United States expressing our regret that the occurrence should have taken place, whether by a member of this body, or simply a visitor. We all know that it is impossible to control a great public audience, and that an organization is not responsible for everything which takes place in its public meetings. While I do not think that our organization as a body is at all responsible for what took place, I feel that since the President of the United States was our guest, it is our duty to express our very deep regret for the incident. I ask you

therefore, that without discussion and without further speech, there shall be concurrence on the part of the convention with the Official Board in sending a letter of regret to the President of the United States."

A rising vote was taken and it was carried with one dissenting vote.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch then took charge of the symposium, on Open Air Meetings.

Addresses on the subject of the best methods of conducting such meetings were delivered by

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, of New York.

Mrs. Helen La Reine Baker, of Washington.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Massachusetts.

Miss Ray Costelloe, of England.

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Blatch announced that a practical open air meeting would be held at 4:30 p. m., at Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mrs. Laddey moved, and it was carried, that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the five speakers who were to demonstrate this method of work.

The meeting was held as planned and was so great a success that it was decided to hold another the next day.

The chair announced that on account of the crowded programme the Convention would meet promptly at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

8 p. m.

Ella Hawley Crossett presided.

Exceptionally fine addresses were given by Kate Trimble Woolsey, Alice Paul, Meta L. Stern and Carrie Chapman Catt.

APRIL 16th, 9:15 a. m.

Second Conference on Practical Methods of Work.

Mary Hutcheson Page presided.

Mrs. Blatch and Miss Costelloe spoke on defeating candidates opposed to Suffrage.

Mrs. Dennett and Mr. Braly both spoke briefly.

Representative Daniel Anthony of Kansas, nephew of Susan B. Anthony, was introduced, and received with enthusiasm.

10:15 a. m.

President Anna H. Shaw in the chair.

Dr. Mary D. Hussey read the

REPORT OF THE ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

The work of enrollment has progressed as never before during the past year; but it has been carried on by the Petition Committee.

If the signatures from every state have been copied they will make a splendid beginning towards securing a complete enrollment of the woman suffragists of the country. Of the great value of such enrollment there can be no question.

How can we expect, in a republic, to win the ballot for women without a multitude of workers. The enrollment of the friends of the cause is a home missionary work that every believer in the enfranchisement of women can join in. And in trying to answer the objections raised by those invited to enroll, the canvassers will be stimulated to thoroughly inform themselves on the subject. In this way we will be training thousands of men and women to present our arguments effectively. And from among them we can expect to secure many new speakers.

To secure favorable legislation in the states we must rely largely upon personal work among the masses who cannot be reached by meetings or literature. "Co-operation through organization" is the watchword of the hour. But thorough organization is impossible without securing the addresses of at least a few believers in "Votes for Women" in each of the cities, towns and villages in every state.

The number of our adherents will impress many whom the

justice of our cause fails to reach. And without enrollment our claims as to the multitude of our friends will be ineffective.

Will not every state appoint an Enrollment Committee Chairman who will at once secure the appointment of a chairman in charge of the work in every local suffrage club throughout their states so that the good work begun by circulating the petition may go right on? If we cannot have a conference on this subject, will not the State Presidents and others who have had experience in this work give me the result of it personally?

Pauline Steinem read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Less than a year ago at the Convention held in Seattle, Wash., your Committee had the honor of reporting the result of an investigation carried on for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion from school superintendents and publishing houses regarding a resolution passed at the Buffalo Convention in 1908. It was the purpose of this resolution to call attention to the fact that the text books used in our schools and colleges do not show a proper recognition of woman's work and influence in the history and development of nations; also to investigate the matter with a view to securing unbiased, complete and up to date text books.

The expression of opinions obtained at that time formed the basis of last year's report, a copy of which was sent to each superintendent and publisher who had shown a willingness to consider the subject. Nearly one hundred copies were distributed in that way.

Your Committee recognizes that this was but an introduction to the work and that in order to accomplish our purpose we need to take up a well defined study of text books.

Your Committee communicated with the various states in order to secure helpers in the work. The request for co-operation was accompanied by a folder explaining the purposes of the Committee as follows:

"Realizing that the success of our work, as of every lasting

reform, must in the last instance depend upon the development of the individual, or in other words, upon the education of our children, it is the aim of this Committee to direct its energies principally towards the public school, as the agency best fitted for this purpose. With this end in view the Committee has outlined the following plan of work:

- “1. To encourage women to serve on Boards of Education.
- “2. To secure text books showing a proper recognition of woman’s work and influence in the history and development of nations, especially in history and civics.
- “3. To organize Mothers’ Clubs and Parents’ Organizations or Patrons’ Leagues in connection with all school buildings.

“These clubs and organizations serve the cause of Woman Suffrage indirectly by arousing women as well as men to a deeper sense of their responsibilities, to a study of the conditions under which their children are working and to the need of women on Boards of Education, while, with the co-operation of the teachers they may bring about many a vital reform in the school, which will serve the cause of Woman Suffrage in a direct way. For instance, pictures of the pioneers in our movement may be placed on the walls of our schoolrooms and the opportunity secured to tell something of their life and work to the children.

“School suffrage for women may be one of the topics very properly considered at a meeting of the Mothers’ Club or Parents’ Organization, and above all the teachers may be interested in the self-government plan, more especially in the plan outlined by Miss Jane Brownlee, which differs from other school-city plans in that it has no court or police system. In these school-cities, girls as well as boys vote and hold office. This is a splendid preparation for the future, encouraging as it does a feeling of equality between the sexes, which cannot but bring about Woman Suffrage.”

Fifteen states responded, only six of these, however, creating, so far, Committees on Education. All the answers received show

interest in the work. The reasons given for not being able to co-operate actively are, that it is very difficult to find good workers; also that many of the states are engaged in campaign or organization work to the exclusion of everything else, while a few are taking care of this work along with other lines of activity.

The six states having Committees on Education are:

Minnesota—Miss Jane Bliss Potter, Minneapolis.

Nebraska—Mrs. E. L. Hinman, Lincoln.

New Jersey—Ida H. Riley, Plainfield.

Michigan—Lenore Starker Bliss, Hockaday.

Ohio—Ella O. Shoemaker, Massillon.

Mississippi—Mrs. Jennie A. Lipscomb, Flors.

The Committee has nothing to add to the work as already outlined above, but believes in an extension of its scope. If every state had a Committee on Education, and every state chairman of such a committee could call upon a helper from every local club, an organized effort for education would be the result. Without such education the movement for Woman Suffrage is not likely to gain permanency or stability, for it depends more than any other movement on enlightenment and progress.

The work outlined by the Committee is entirely practical; it goes to the root of the matter by taking into account human nature. Whatever refines the nature of man, whatever relieves his mind from prejudice, widens his horizon, deepens his sympathies, and calls forth his sense of justice, that also makes for perfect equality between the sexes, as it does for human liberty.

Catharine Waugh McCulloch read the

REPORT OF LEGAL ADVISER.

This officer during the past year has advised the members of the Business Committee on all matters submitted to her by them. These matters generally referred to bequests, trust agreements, contracts and legality of certain investments. Perhaps the legal adviser should publicly advise all our workers as to the necessity of taking proper legal precautions in making gifts to

the Suffrage Association. Many of our workers are past sixty years of age, and we cannot expect to keep them with us more than twenty years longer, and if they intend to leave any money behind them to continue their work let them do it now.

But do you say that though our women belong to well-to-do families, some of them have no property in their own names? That may be true, for it is the common experience that when young married people begin life with little and work together faithfully many years, the family savings or surplus is generally found in the pocket of the masculine partner.

But notwithstanding that, let the impecunious pauper wife of the rich man make the Suffrage Association a bequest of \$1,000 or whatever she thinks she is worth to us, and the Legal Adviser will try hard to get it out of the surviving husband. He will hardly be willing to explain that his wedded partner to whom he publicly pledged "with all my worldly goods, I thee endow," that his queen, his treasure, his idol, had nothing to show after all this to give her beloved suffrage cause. Some husbands would pay such a bequest which might not be legally collectible.

But if you have property a safer way is in giving your property while you live, either outright or reserving some income, back to the donor. That prevents the heirs making trouble.

For example, a rich woman bequeathed \$5,000 to our organization. Before the year elapsed for the payment of the legacy, her widower married again, willed everything to wife No. 2, and then died. Wife No. 2 hesitates about paying that \$5,000. This makes us anxious.

But much more dangerous is delay in making a will. A woman told me her plan for using \$2,000 for suffrage work. I urged her to put her scheme into her will just executed, but she said she would wait to find out whether her disease was to be fatal. "No, not today," she said. At another time she referred to it, saying she would do it when she was sure she would not live. But she died before she knew it.

Another dying woman has given secret instructions to her

sole heir to give our work \$5,000. She assured me that was as good as the money and yet I know that these instructions cannot be enforced any more than was the letter directing the wife of a certain testator to give Mr. Bryan \$50,000.

Another aged woman past eighty wants to keep her cake and eat it too. For four months she has quibbled over trust agreements of various kinds, hesitating between various methods of helping the suffrage work. If she does not speedily decide upon something, distant relatives she never knew, will inherit all.

To aged or dying women one cannot be severe or critical, but to you young and healthy women we say, in no other part of the suffrage work is so much needed this exhortation—"Do it now!"

A gift outright is best of all. A trust agreement properly executed allows you to yet control your property. A will or a codicil is as much as the most of us can do.

As to any such matters you may consult the Legal Adviser free at any time during this Convention. Whoever may learn of a suffrage bequest in any newly probated will should notify our Legal Adviser, so she may be watchful.

Besides helping in making and securing bequests for our cause, a Legal Adviser may soon have cases coming up from various states as to the constitutionality of certain suffrage laws or amendments and we should be ready to help the states when appealed to.

It is true that a lawyer of your own state, other things being equal, is better acquainted with the intricacies of your own jurisprudence than is a lawyer from another state. We must no longer beg our suffrage legal advice from lawyers when we meet them at a party or on the street. We must go in a business-like way to the ablest and prepare well for every hard legal battle. From now on, our aim should be to win every battle. It is true that many of our unsuccessful battles have helped just as the first childish effort to walk is valuable preliminary work in spite of

troubles. But the day of troubles must be over. We are ready for the home run.

Let us not overestimate the value of the legal profession to our cause, but in congressional and legislative work we should have many women lawyers. Some men legislators rattle off legal terms in a way to frighten laywomen. A woman lawyer can often settle the objection and the objector.

One president writes that their co-guardianship bill was injured by a legislator's explaining that in Ohio such a bill was impossible, as the father was head of the family by law there.

It should have been explained to him that other states had made mothers joint guardians and still left papa the legal technical head. Who wants to take away papa's glorious title. What we want is the substance.

All this means a good deal of legal work for your next Legal Adviser. You really ought to have one in New York City not far from Headquarters and you ought to pay her. I am not speaking for myself, for I would never leave Chicago, nor do I ever want a salary for suffrage work. But no woman lawyer can afford to do what is asked of her in such a position unless she drops many other things.

Woman's organizations from all over the United States want legal and legislative advice. The requests, when I do what is asked, necessitate days of hard work hunting up data. I will not mention the requests for personal advice on matters not affecting suffrage, though these are numerous and insistent. Because all women lawyers are suffragists, we are expected to help other women free.

But here are some requests from real suffrage workers:

"Please send copies of the co-guardianship laws in all states where they are in force."

Ten years ago I prepared such data when we Illinois women worked for a co-guardianship law, but I have loaned my numerous copies all over the Union and I have none at hand. I cannot from memory recite the names of those states and even should

I recall them, to search the statutes of those thirteen or fourteen commonwealths and copy down the data, would take much time. I could do it, but I did not.

Another letter says: "My little suffrage play is laid in Idaho and needs your criticism to help me get in a little more humor."

Another for whom I had compiled certain things complains that Judge Blank thinks the matter misleading in certain particulars. From his own statutes and court decisions, I quoted at length to prove the correctness of the statements, but by that time both he and the lady appear to have no further interest in the question and do not even acknowledge the receipt of the letter.

Another writes: "Mr. So and So will talk to our suffrage club on women's legal rights, but says our state gives us everything except the ballot. Are there any special questions I should ask him?

So fifty searching questions were sent and my full reward was in smiling over the judges probable astonishment.

Another complains of discrimination against a woman in the way the examinations for census taking were conducted in her district, and asks me ten questions as to census examinations, for immediate reply, as she is a woman and should be upheld by the suffragists.

Then an eloquent lecturer wants by return mail a list of all the laws in the various states unjust to women. Yes, and as though that order were not large enough, injustices also to children. I told her that when I had time to compile all, that I would make it into an eloquent speech for myself.

An English woman sends an admirable leaflet showing changes necessary in English law to give women justice, and asks a few hints on revising it to suit United States, evidently not knowing she would have to revise it for each state. I said I would have to practically rewrite it for every state in the Union, and declined.

Two women, one in New Jersey and one in Illinois, wish

to give courses of law lectures to women for pay, and wanted me to give them just enough law for that, but not enough to be admitted to the bar.

Another asks: "In which states is husband entitled to wife's wages?" In which states do wives own their own clothing?" "Which states deprive mothers wholly of the right of guardianship and what is age of consent in certain states?"

We need now a brief compilation like that prepared about fifteen years ago by Miss Jennie Cassiday, on Legal Status of Women. At headquarters letters came in as frequently as to me asking every variety of legal questions. It will take time and talent and money to prepare such a book. Our women need such a book.

A larger work containing a synopsis of the principal laws affecting women in the various states with citations from all the cases which ever went to Supreme Courts on those matters is needed and would be valuable, but such a book bound in law sheep would be worth \$5 and thousands of copies should be sold. Just as soon as it seems profitable, some law-book publisher will do it. In the meantime, search your own statutes with eagle eye and you will discover that every non-suffrage state is unjust to women in many particulars.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. McCulloch for her magnificent work as Legal Adviser for many years.

Miss Kate M. Gordon presented the plan for raising the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, and moved that the Association confirm its vote taken at Chicago to raise a memorial fund in honor of Miss Anthony and as a National Memorial, and that the fund be used for organization, campaign work, and specific legal purposes.

It was moved to amend the motion by striking out the word "Organization."

The amendment was carried by a vote of thirty-three for, and twenty against.

The motion as amended was adopted.

It was voted that a time be set apart when Miss Gordon could confer with the presidents of states upon the plan for raising the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

The chair stated that the report of the Committee on Literature could not be given on account of the illness of the chairman, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and on account of the serious illness of the mother of Miss Peck, which called her suddenly from the convention.

It was voted that a letter of greeting and good wishes be sent to our two organizers, Miss Laura Gregg, in Arizona, and Miss Perle Penfield, in South Dakota.

It was moved that messages of regret be sent to Mrs. George Howard Lewis, of Buffalo, and also to Mrs. Osborne, of Albany, and to Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, one of the local committee women, who was absent on account of illness in her family.

Greetings were presented from Madam Caroline Severance, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Los Angeles, and letters of appreciation were voted in reply.

Miss Blackwell sent by mail the

REPORT OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

Since the last National Convention, we have published fourteen new Political Equality Leaflets, viz.:

Norwegian Women's First Vote,

Denmark's Women Voters,

How Women Affect Legislation in Colorado, by Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, President for ten years of the State Agricultural College of Colorado.

Summing Up the Case for Woman Suffrage, by Justice David J. Brewer of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Julia Ward Howe on Suffrage.

The Reason Why, by Mary Johnston.

Open Air Meetings, by Henry B. Blackwell.

A Woman's Weapon, by Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

Living Wages and Respectability, by Dr. Raymond V. Phelan.

Bad Laws and Worse Officials, by Agnes H. Downing.

Bees, Clams and Children.

Pigs versus Boys.

Some Striking Contrasts.

Prosperous New Zealand.

We have published two larger tracts, **Government by the People**, by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, and **Eminent Opinions**; also **American Educators and Democracy**, by Frances Squire Potter.

Since September, forty of the Political Equality leaflets have been reprinted twice. The following pamphlets have been reprinted: **The Modern City and the Municipal Franchise**, by Jane Addams; **Do You Know?** by Mrs. Catt; **Objections Answered**, by Miss Blackwell; **Facts versus Theory**, by Mrs. McCulloch; and bound leaflets. We have reprinted four of the Massachusetts Colored "Flyers." Of publications issued by other Associations, we have bought and keep in stock:

Mr. Lex, published by the Illinois Association.

Mill's Subjection of Women, published by the College Equal Suffrage League.

Mary Johnston's Status of Woman, Virginia Association.

Shall Women Vote, by Professor Thomas; reprinted by the Massachusetts Association from the American Magazine.

Mrs. Harper's Suffrage a Right, reprinted from the North American Review.

John Stuart Mill's Speech, reprinted by the College Equal Suffrage League.

An account of the great increase in this year's sale of literature will be found in the Headquarters' Report.

The Corresponding Secretary read the following letter concerning Bibliography :

My dear Miss Shaw:

Following your request of last month I am writing you the suggestions in regard to the work of the Committee on Bibliog-

raphy. First, that the published work should be brief, in form of a small book that could be sold at a low price, say fifty cents, or between that and one dollar, thus practically insuring its purchase by large numbers of clubs and of individuals. Second, that it should be practical rather than complete. Third, that the subjects should be of considerable range and very carefully classified and all titles annotated. Fourth, that in order to be really applicable the work should be supervised by a committee selected from different localities and preferably composed of women who have already done work in this line. Several have written me or communicated with me and I know a good deal of work has been done. It is possible that all those would be willing to contribute their work and certainly a number would be glad to have their experience so used. Fifth, that the main body of the work should be done by the library schools, who have shown a willingness to contribute the work of their students and the material they have access to. Sixth, that the committee should be given funds for necessary clerical and other contributory work, such as postage; and possibly, sometimes railroad fares.

I am making these suggestions brief because at this busy time you will scarcely wish to go into the details of the scheme which should be worked up gradually by the committee. The Pratt Institute school has prepared some useful book lists from the material in the Brooklyn libraries, which we hope to print in the form of leaflets. I have delayed this letter in the hope of getting a sample of these to send you, but their revision is not yet completed, and you ought to have this at once if you are to take up the matter at the Washington meeting.

I shall be glad at any time convenient to you to show you these lists and the correspondence in my hands. I believe this work could be apportioned during the coming summer and finished during the winter of 1910-11, so as to be reported upon for publication next year.

I am, very truly yours,

ALICE C. DEWEY.

APRIL 16th, 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery in the chair.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead gave a short address and read the

**REPORT OF THE PEACE AND ARBITRATION
COMMITTEE.**

Since the meeting of the Association at Seattle, your chairman has given addresses upon what America is doing for the Peace movement, at Geneva, Frankfort, Leipsic, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm and in different places in England. She has likewise spoken in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Philadelphia and given thirty addresses in January in New York City and vicinity.

In November, all members of the department were provided with notices of a Peace Prize Contest, offered by the School Peace League, for distribution; also a blank for petitions to the governments represented at the Third Hague Conference, and a printed "Outline of Study for Clubs." In February all were sent a considerable number of broadsides written by the chairman, entitled, "Why Congress Taxes Us for More Battleships" and "Battleship and Statesmanship," for distribution to the press and to their suffrage leagues. A note was sent accompanying these leaflets in each case. Fifty thousand of these broadsides have been printed, many of them given away or sold at less than cost price.

Some states, as yet, have appointed no representative on this department and Ohio has only just done so. The present list is as follows: Mrs. Elinor Carlisle of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Edith M. Fitch, Hurley, So. Dakota, Miss Jessie H. Stubbs, Chicago Ill., Mrs. Charles Adler, Conn., Miss Laura B. White, Ashland, Ky., Mrs. Harry Hastings, New York, Mrs. Roydan Douglass, New Orleans, La., Mrs. Mattie Griffin, Toledo, Ohio, Miss Katherine Austin, Providence, R. I., Mrs. Susan Y. Gates, Salt Lake City, Utah, Miss Adella M.

Parker, Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Martha Phillips, Atkinson, Ind. Ter. The most effective peace work by suffragists this last year has been done in New York, Utah, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Louisiana. Mrs. Hastings of New York, reports large distribution of literature, the observance of Peace Day by various suffrage clubs, and addresses to several clubs from the national chairman. The New York City high schools and probably those through the state, are expected to observe May 18. An open letter is to be sent to all the suffrage clubs to set aside a day during that month for peace propaganda.

Miss Alice L. Park, an ardent suffragist of Palo Alto, Cal., is indefatigable in distributing peace literature at conventions and elsewhere. She writes: "I want you to know that the big state of California has peace work that reaches from north to south and that many are lending a hand."

Miss White of Kentucky writes of earnest work, but with slight reports from suffrage leagues which, nevertheless, seem to have profited by literature sent to them. She is preparing to speak in public on the peace movement.

The Era Club of New Orleans, has voted to interview educators throughout the state in regard to the observance of Peace Day, and the subject of international peace has been placed on various club programmes.

Mrs. Adler of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has secured insertion of newspaper articles, the giving of addresses by distinguished speakers, and the putting of the subject of the peace movement on the programme of a Teachers' Conference. She has herself given several public addresses, aided debates on the peace movement and done all that she could in a state which has had very little propaganda. Her return to Hartford, Conn., will only transfer, but not lessen her very efficient work.

Dr. Belva Lockwood of Washington, D. C., distributed literature to 1,000 white and 700 colored teachers before May 18, and sent before Christmas a circular letter to 350 clergy besides diligently circulating literature elsewhere and giving peace ad-

dresses. Mrs. Brown of Baltimore is doing something in promoting local work and writes that she finds international peace "the most interesting subject in the world." Your chairman would be glad to confer with every state president who has not yet appointed a state member of the Peace and Arbitration Committee and urges all to select a person of real devotion to the cause. Information and literature will gladly be supplied.

Some suffragists look upon any moment spent on peace propaganda as so much taken from suffrage, which is a view that seems to be short sighted. The decrease of the military spirit, i. e., reliance on force rather than reason, will do more toward granting justice to women than any other change that can come in the masculine mind. Doubtless woman suffrage itself will not be widely achieved until it is seen that armaments are much less defense to the republic's real enemies than the army of women school teachers who are preventing our country being ruled by an illiterate mob.

Women, to be sure, hate war more than men do, but the majority of women, like the majority of men, are hoodwinked by the clamor of vested interests and the Navy League and military class into supporting the war system. This system has compelled us to spend as much on armaments now in time of peace as we spent in time of war ten years ago. When they read the wanton war scares that precede every vote for naval appropriation, they do not suspect, as Representative Tawney declares, that this is the work of the ship combine. They do not know of the monied interests supporting the Navy League and they are quite as likely as men to think the advice of an admiral as valuable as that of a statesman in this matter, whereas a military man is no more impartial in advising about the number of battleships than a milliner is in advising her customers about the number of their hats. On the contrary, the question of increase of armaments is not a technical but a psychological question. How can we persuade a nation which is now friendly to continue friendly?

Women need to know that their patriotism and their defense of life and property against real foes are as vital to the perpetuity of the republic as any work done by our overgrown navy. Suffragists do not always demonstrate this as effectively as they might, because they have little knowledge of the frightful loss which we annually suffer from internal foes and because they share the masculine fear of foreign foes and the delusion that these must be overawed by battleships.

It is peculiarly incumbent on suffragists to see that our schools lay their emphasis upon a patriotism which is vital and not spectacular. Girls are not taught that patriotism is just as much a feminine virtue as a masculine one. They are not taught that they are just as much defenders of their country as are men. The words "defense" and "patriotism" have been perverted and in the minds of most school children are connected with guns. Saluting the flag and Fourth of July noise are confounded with patriotism. Said a Boston man to me after a quiet Fourth, "If we keep on like this for two years there won't be any patriotism left in the country." I read in the paper, "The bill to promote rifle practice and a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States has passed the Senate."

Our girls are not trained to look forward to take a valiant part as citizens because the kind of defense they offer has been ignored in the widespread confusion of thought as to what constitutes national danger. One great service which suffragists should perform is to keep constantly before the public the nature of its dangers. When statistics tell us that juvenile crime is on the increase, and that in spite of much greater attention to pure milk "in nearly every civilized land the rate of infant mortality is on the increase"; when we consider that modern science teaches us that the mosquito has slain its tens of thousands while war has slain its thousands, that dirt, flies and rats are a greater menace than all the fleets of the world combined, women should begin to realize that their part in saving the lives and property of the republic is a thousand times as important as that of our navy.

They have never clearly seen that they must be respected as defenders of the nation, co-defenders with men. Let us instill this thought into the minds of the shop girl, the debutante and the college girl who shrinks from suffrage and who would ignore the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The average girl of eighteen has had more school education than the average boy of that age. His ability to shoot argues no knowledge of when to shoot or where the danger lies, and often implies ignoring that the girl's powers of defense are equal to his. She should know enough to teach him that the republic has never yet been attacked, which most men forget; that it began every one of its three foreign wars and has lost less than 15,000 men, all told, from foreign bullets in all of them combined. This is less than one-tenth the number killed every single year by tuberculosis. She should show him that our nation, protected by two oceans, without any enemy in the world, can, as President Taft has well said, afford to arbitrate even questions of honor, and that our government is cowardly and disgraced in spending more than two-thirds of its annual income on past wars and preparation for future war. Our fire loss is six times as great as Europe's; our loss by preventable accident in four years is far greater than the loss on both sides in the Civil war; these, and our waste from crime, intemperance, child labor, ignorance, are all largely ignored by the new ambitious policy that would delude us into thinking our huge and costly navy is a national police.

Navies do not perform police functions. Police take men to court with the minimum of force. Navies never take any one to court, and use the maximum of force. Police of one city never fight the police of another city. Navies are built to fight each other. An international police must replace rival navies. The American School Peace League will help the rising generation to see through the sophistries which let us permit our pockets to be picked under the pretext it is for national defense against real danger. Before the Third Hague Conference in 1915, our suffragist members of the International Council of Women and

of the W. C. T. U. who are all pledged to the peace movement would strengthen their own special causes if they would unite labor unions, and the educators in a campaign which should compel our government to vote a sum for a peace budget, to ask for arbitration treaties covering all questions with England, France and other nations that would probably accede to our request, and to call a halt in increase of armaments.

Let our suffragists who should be *par excellence*, the women who have the strongest sense of civic responsibility, open their eyes to the fact that they must not only work for suffrage directly, but indirectly by helping to remove the biggest obstacle to the world's prosperity and at the same time the greatest hindrance to justice for all the unprivileged. The war that is being waged is between militarism, autocracy and special privilege as against justice, democracy and the unprivileged. We must drive three horses abreast and let each help the other.

Miss Maggie Walz of Michigan was introduced to the convention.

Miss Elizabeth Hauser, the vice-chairman, read the
**REPORT OF NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PRESS
BUREAU.**

A report of half a year's hard work by four persons, to be given in ten minutes, necessarily must consist only in a bare skeleton of dry statements. My strong belief that New York offered the greatest and most promising field in the world for suffrage press work has been abundantly sustained. The National Press Bureau was opened about the middle of September with a private reception to the representatives of every newspaper in the city, to whom its objects and hopes were stated. From that day the most of the men and women have been its true and unfailing friends. A number of the women have not missed coming a single day, and most of them are ardent suffragists and anxious to help the cause in every possible way. It is needless to say that

back of reporters have been the interest and support of city and managing editors. In the nearly seven months there have not been half a dozen really opposing editorials, and there have been many of a favorable and helpful character. Every day sixteen papers of New York City, not including Brooklyn, have been read by some member of the Press Bureau and the clippings carefully filed. These, during the past five months, have comprised over 3,000 articles on woman suffrage, ranging in length from a paragraph to a page.

During these five months there have been received from one news service bureau 10,800 clippings on woman suffrage from papers outside of New York City. Included in these are 2,311 editorials. All of these were read, sorted and filed. (See exhibit). The number of magazine articles on woman suffrage as noted in "Progress" during this period has been about one hundred. It is doubtful if there ever was such a record in all of any preceding ten years.

In years past there has been great rejoicing when one of the large syndicates would accept an article on Woman Suffrage. From the time the Press Bureau was established in New York, practically every one of any consequence in the United States has urgently requested articles and used all that could be furnished. From one to a dozen articles each, with a great many photographs, have been sent to the Associated Press, United Press, Laffan Bureau and National News Syndicate, of New York; Western Newspaper Union, Chicago; Newspaper Enterprise Association, Cleveland; North-American Press Syndicate, Grand Rapids; over 100 short items to the American Press Association. There has been scarcely a limit to the requests for suffrage matter from individual papers in all parts of the country—large, influential papers—and if there had been a fund with which to employ special writers an immense propaganda would have been possible. There were, however, but two persons in the Press Bureau for all this work, and practically the whole of this special feature has fallen on Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, the vice-chairman of the

National Press Bureau. She has also supplied a large amount of matter to individual papers.

It would be impossible even to attempt to enumerate the extracts of speeches, personal sketches and photographs, at least a hundred, sent broadcast for this national convention, for the big national meeting in New York and other occasions; or to give the endless detail of notices distributed, literature supplied, bulletins posted, etc., which taxed the full time and strength of every one in the bureau.

As the syndicates reach practically all the newspapers in the country, the service of the bureau to the state press chairmen was discontinued in December, with the consent of the official Board, and this very largely reduced the number of letters necessary. Nevertheless, the report of the bureau secretary, Miss Caroline I. Reilly, shows that in six and a half months 2,700 letters were written and sent out. This was exclusive of the many letters I wrote by hand, of which no account was kept. Neither did I make any record of the scores of writers whom I helped to prepare articles, or of the articles and plays on the suffrage question that I read and passed judgment on, or of the information given out by letters, interviews and telephone. Once a month I have supplied a report on the work in the United States for *Jus Suffragii*, the international paper.

No adequate idea can be given of the time consumed in a great city like New York in seeing the people who call—an endless procession of in-town and out-of-town residents—all on legitimate business. It is indeed a very important part of the work to counsel with these callers, men and women, but it frequently consumes the whole day, and very often evening finds not one particle of the day's legitimate work done. Judging by the register kept in the New York State Headquarters, I think there have been not less than 2,000 visitors at the Press Bureau since it opened. Add to these a call on the telephone at least every ten minutes all day, and the difficulty of any sustained writing is apparent. I have many a time stayed at the office till nine and

ten o'clock at night in order to have a few uninterrupted hours for work, and even then I have been wholly unable to carry out my most cherished plans for the bureau. Practically all of my work on "Progress," including the proofreading, has been done at these hours, either in the office or in my own home. After the first three months I became discouraged over the complete absorption of my time by the Press Bureau and received the consent of the Official Board at their December meeting to supply a good assistant, at my own expense (Miss Katharine O'Brien), and give only half of my time, and still I found that it was almost impossible to get away from the office until the full day was finished. All the toil and weariness and personal sacrifice, however, have been fully compensated by the wonderful progress apparent in every direction.

Before closing, I want to express my deep appreciation of the generosity of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, through which the Press Bureau has this splendid opportunity for work. Every comfort and facility have been provided and every request cheerfully granted. With the utmost economy the expenses are never less than \$600 a month. Mrs. Belmont never attempts, because of her financial assistance, to exercise any supervision over the bureau, never dictates to it in the slightest degree, and never asks the smallest personal favor. I wish to emphasize these facts in the strongest manner. She employs her own secretaries and keeps all the business of her own office and association entirely distinct from that of the National. Her large donations are purely a free-will offering to the cause of woman suffrage.

The Press Bureau is now well established; it enjoys the confidence of the press and the public, and the opportunities that lie before it cannot be measured in extent and importance.

Mrs. Pauline Steinem, President Ohio Equal Suffrage Association, announced that she had just received a letter to the effect that the Committee on Judiciary of the House had unanimously reported out the Woman Suffrage bill in Ohio.

The Corresponding Secretary read the following communication:

"The White House,

"Washington, April 16, 1910.

"My dear Mrs. Potter:

"I beg to acknowledge your favor of April 15. I unite with you in regretting the incident occurring during my address, to which your letter refers. I regret it not because of any personal feeling, for I have none on the subject at all, but only because much more significance has been given to it than it deserves, and because it may be used in an unfair way to embarrass the leaders of your movement.

"I thank the association for the kindly and cordial tone of the resolutions transmitted, and hope that the feature of Thursday night's meeting, which you describe as having given your association much sorrow, may soon be entirely forgotten.

"Sincerely yours,

"William H. Taft."

Mrs. Helen Gardner Day announced the arrangements for automobiles for the Petition parade on Monday, and read a list of prominent Washingtonians who have offered the use of their automobiles.

Greetings were received from the local committee of the Socialist Party.

An appeal for financial aid was made by the Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, resulting in the following:

PLEDGE LIST.

Mrs. Belmont's pledge for press department. See page attached.	
Emily Howland, Sherwood, N. Y.....	\$500 00
Mrs. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.....	250 00
(To be used for literature for Washington Campaign.)	
Massachusetts W. S. A., by Mrs. Page.....	250 00
Mrs. Walter Schuyler Kemys, through Anne Fitzhugh Miller, Geneva, N. Y.....	200 00
Miss Julia Rogers, Maryland.....	100 00
Pennsylvania W. S. A., by Jane Campbell.....	100 00

Ohio W. S. A., by Mrs. Steinem.....	100 00
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, New York.....	100 00
Miss Mary Johnston, Richmond, Va.....	100 00
Iowa E. S. A.....	100 00
A Friend, by Miss Shaw.....	100 00
Illinois W. S. A., by Mrs. Sippy.....	50 00
Mabel L. Sippy, 934 Fine Arts Building, Chicago (For life membership)	50 00
Kentucky Equal Rights Association, by Miss Clay.....	100 00
John Hyde Braley, Jr., California (For life membership).....	50 00
Martha J. Braley, California (For life membership).....	50 00
Dr. Baker, New York (For life membership).....	50 00
Miss Walz, Michigan (For life membership).....	50 00
Minerva Butlin, Illinois (For life membership).....	50 00
Miss Mary Johnston, Virginia (For life membership).....	50 00
Miss Mary Johnston, Virginia (For life memberships of Eloise and Elizabeth Johnston).....	100 00
Mary S. Keene, California (For life membership).....	50 00
Wisconsin W. S. A., by Ada L. James.....	50 00
Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, by Mrs. Ellicott.....	50 00
Maine W. S. A., by Mrs. Fernald.....	50 00
Margaret E. Waters, California (For life membership).....	50 00
Alice T. Jenkins, District of Columbia (For life membership)	50 00
Joan of Arc Suffrage League of New York (For life membership)	50 00
Minnesota W. S. A., by Mrs. Stockwell (for life membership of Mrs. C. F. Luce).....	50 00
Mrs. Nellie Smith Hill (For life membership of Mary Gray Peck)	50 00
Hannah J. Bailey, Maine (For life membership of Fannie J. Fernald)	50 00
Mrs. Marcia Allen Townsend, New York (For life membership)	50 00
Friends E. R. A. of New York.....	50 00
Mrs. French, New Rochelle, N. Y. (For life membership)....	50 00
M. Anna Hall, West Virginia (For life membership).....	50 00
Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, by Mrs. Valentine.....	25 00
Brookline (Mass.) E. S. A.....	25 00
New Jersey W. S. A., by Mrs. Laddey.....	25 00
Rhode Island W. S. A., by Miss Desha.....	25 00
Connecticut W. S. A., by Mrs. Bacon.....	25 00
Mrs. S. M. Otis, Louisiana.....	25 00

Martha S. Cranston, Delaware.....	25 00
Sara D. Munro, Buffalo, New York.....	25 00
Pauline Steinem, Ohio.....	10 00
Philanthropic Committee of Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends	10 00
Mrs. Converse, for two sons.....	10 00
Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky.....	10 00
Mrs. Edw. C. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.....	10 00
Mrs. Clara Laddey, New Jersey.....	10 00
Dr. Mary D. Hussey, New Jersey.....	10 00
Ray Costeloe	10 00
Miss M. Carey Thomas.....	10 00
Dr. Anna Blount (Illinois), for her daughter.....	10 00
Eleanor Shaw Smith, Pennsylvania.....	10 00
Mrs. Geo. S. Blackwell, Massachusetts.....	10 00
Mrs. Walter Adams.....	10 00
Mrs. Ella A. Kilborn, Arlington, N. J.....	10 00
East Boston League.....	10 00
Anna C. Kelton, District of Columbia.....	10 00
Miss M. Frances Wills, California.....	10 00
Mrs. Narcissa Owen, District of Columbia.....	10 00
Equal Franchise Association, Norwood, Pa.....	10 00
Mrs. Brown	10 00
Co-operative Service League of New York.....	10 00
Fola La Follette	10 00
Mary C. Sherwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10 00
Emma S. Olds, Elyria, Ohio.....	10 00
Toledo W. S. A., by Mrs. Dawley, Ohio.....	10 00
Elgin Civic Equality League, Illinois.....	10 00
Mary Bentley Thomas, Maryland, for six grandchildren.....	6 00
Paula Laddey, New Jersey, by Mrs. Laddey.....	5 00
Jane Campbell, Germantown, Pa.....	5 00
Alice Williams, New York.....	5 00
Harriette J. Hifton, District of Columbia.....	5 00
Miss Caroline Putnam, Sherwood, N. Y.....	5 00
Westfield (N. Y.) W. S. A.....	5 00
Mrs. B. H. Ransom, Washington, D. C.....	5 00
Mrs. M. L. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.....	5 00
Mrs. Franklin Walter, Massachusetts.....	5 00
Mary Hutcheson Page, for her daughter Anne Page.....	5 00
Ella O. Shoemaker, Massillon, Ohio.....	5 00
Eliza R. Whiting, Massachusetts.....	5 00

Mrs. Frank Brown, Charlottesville, Va.....	5 00
Laura O. Hyatt, Iowa.....	5 00
Nettie Lovisa White, Washington, D. C.....	5 00
Miss Albertina Von Arnim, Brookline, Mass.....	5 00
A Member	5 00
Mrs. Allen S. Hall, Decatur, Ill.....	5 00
Long Ridge (Conn.) W. S. C., by Susan Thurston Cooper, Pres.	5 00
Miss Emma Hast, Louisville, Ky.....	5 00
Dr. Eleanor C. Jones, Philadelphia.....	5 00
Lida Stokes Adams, Philadelphia.....	5 00
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, Richmond, Va.....	5 00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.....	5 00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, for her daughter.....	2 00
Mary E. Bakewell, Pittsburg.....	5 00
Helen Brewster Owen, Ithaca, N. Y.....	2 00
Jeanette French for Daughters of the Heather.....	2 00
Ida Craft, for great nephew and niece.....	2 00
Mollie du Vol, Delaware, for R. E. du Vol Mitchell and James du Vol Reed.....	2 00
Alice S. Hall.....	1 00
Mrs. Clarence Cadot, Richmond, Va.....	1 00
Mrs. Cranston, for grandson, John Cranston Philips.....	1 00
Mrs. Allen, New York.....	1 00
Mrs. Amelia G. Hollingsworth, Massachusetts.....	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Jeanette S. French, Rhode Island.....	1 00
Emma Hast, Louisville, Ky.....	1 00
Mary H. Williams, Nebraska.....	1 00
Dr. Mary D. Hussey, New Jersey.....	1 00
Clara Laddey, New Jersey.....	1 00
Miss Nettie Podell, New York.....	1 00
Lucy E. Anthony.....	1 00
Ella A. Kilborn.....	1 00
Eliza R. Whiting, Massachusetts.....	1 00
Abbie L. Ham, District of Columbia.....	1 00
Mrs. Robertson, Baltimore.....	1 00
Mrs. Lewis, Lynchburg, Va.....	1 00
Lucy Hobart Day, Maine.....	1 00
Laura Clay, Kentucky.....	1 00
Miss E. O. Atkinson, Philadelphia.....	1 00
Harold S. Howard.....	1 00
Miss Swift, Washington, D. C.....	1 00

Marcia Allen Townsend.....	1 00
Miss Gruening, New York.....	1 00
Miss Ackers, Decatur, Ill.....	1 00
Miss Gillette, for grandmother.....	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Mrs. Laddey, for her son.....	1 00
Mrs. John H. Lewis, Virginia.....	1 00
Gertrude B. Newell, Massachusetts.....	1 00
Gertrude Atkinson, Philadelphia.....	1 00
Isabella Baldwin, San Francisco.....	1 00
Miss Coralie Johnston, Va.....	1 00
Margaret D. Woodnutt.....	1 00
Helen Gardiner, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
Adella Hunt Logan, Alabama.....	1 00
Ella Hawley Crossett, Warsaw, N. Y.....	1 00
Lila Meade Valentine, Virginia.....	1 00
Dr. Geo. La Fetra, Washington, D. C.....	1 00
Bertha Ryshpan	1 00
Lida Stokes Adams, Philadelphia.....	1 00
Miss R. Bates.....	1 00
Dr. Anna Mercy.....	1 00
Harriet May Mills.....	1 00
Mrs. Dennett, Massachusetts....	1 00
Mrs. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts.....	1 00
Lucia Ames Mead, Massachusetts.....	1 00
Mary Hutcheson Page, Massachusetts.....	1 00
Mrs. McCormick, Massachusetts.....	1 00

\$3,851 00

FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

Nebraska, W. S. A., by Miss Williams.....	\$50 00
Dr. Jennie A. Fuller, Hartland, Me.....	90 00
Mrs. Shields, Virginia.....	10 00
Miss Putnam, in memory of her sister.....	5 00
Mrs. Amelia G. Hollingsworth, Brookline, Mass.....	10 00
Ella S. Stewart, Illinois.....	25 00
Mrs. F. A. Edmonds, Odell, Ill.....	5 00
Mrs. Cranston, for Wilmington (Del.) Club.....	10 00
Warwood (W. Va.) Club, by M. Anna Hall.....	5 00
Gertrude B. Newell, Boston.....	5 00
Boston E. S. A., for Good Government.....	50 00
Mrs. Solberg, Washington, D. C.....	5 00

W. S. Study Club of New York.....	10 00
Mrs. Avery for Jean Foster Kinney.....	5 00
A Friend	2 00
Equal Suffrage League of New York City.....	20 00
C. Houston Goudiss, Jr., Pennsylvania, by Mrs. Goudiss.....	5 00
Gilbert E. Roe, New York City, by Mrs. Fairbanks.....	200 00
<hr/>	
	\$512 00

MRS. BELMONT'S PLEDGE.

It is my desire to continue to assist the National American Woman Suffrage Association, therefore when the contributions for the work of the Association are being made at the convention in Washington, will you pledge, in my name, the sum of \$600 per month until the annual convention of 1911, to be used as follows:

First, toward the rental of official headquarters, Rooms 1,703, 1,706 and 1,707, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City. The monthly rental of these offices is \$242.16 per month, which, less the \$75 per month paid by the National Association, leaves \$167.16.

Second, the remaining \$432.84 per month I desire to be used to continue the work of the National Press Bureau. I will make this monthly contribution to the work of the Press Bureau as long as Mrs. Ida Husted Harper remains its chairman. If she is not the chairman, I will reduce my contribution by the sum of \$173.33 per month, this being the amount paid to Mrs. Harper for her work.

As the lease of the floor of which the National Headquarters forms a part is in my name, I wish to pay the rent directly to the lessee and deduct that amount from my contribution before sending the monthly amount to the National Treasurer.

My understanding is that this arrangement as to Headquarters and Press Bureau will be continued by me until the National Convention of 1911.

The Convention received the very sad news of the death of Miss Peck's mother while Miss Peck was en route to her home, and it was voted that a telegram of sympathy be sent.

After discussion, it was voted that the recommendation of the Executive Committee that Miss Blackwell's offer of the Woman's Journal as the official organ be accepted.

It was voted that the President appoint a committee of three, of whom the President shall be an ex officio member.

to prepare the business details which Miss Blackwell's proposition calls for.

It was voted that the states be urged to appoint committees to correspond in work and name with the National Committees.

It was voted that the National Board send to each state a list of questions relating to inequality of laws with reference to women and from the answers received compile one or more leaflets.

It was voted that the recommendation of the Executive Committee that \$150 for 6½ months be appropriated for the campaign in Oklahoma, provided the amendment is submitted in November, be accepted.

It was voted that Mrs. Catt's Convention address be printed, and copies sent to members of Congress, and the President, and the remainder sold.

The vote which authorized a committee of three to provide for taking over the management of the Woman's Journal was amended, increasing the number of the committee to five, with the President as ex officio member.

8 p. m.

Kate M. Gordon presided.

Another large audience enjoyed a fine program, consisting of addresses by Henry Wilbur, Alice Duer Miller, Max Eastman, Harriet E. Grim, Dorothy Dix and Juliet Stuart Points.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 3 p. m.

Through the generosity of the District of Columbia Association, the Belasco Theatre was given for a public meeting, at which addresses were made by Laura Clay, Harriet May Mills, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Ella Seass Stewart and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

8 p. m.

An enjoyable informal reception for delegates and friends was held in the parlors of Hotel Arlington.

April 18, 9 a. m.

The president, Anna H. Shaw, in the chair.

It was voted that the motion to adopt Miss Blackwell's proposition to make the Woman's Journal the official organ be reconsidered.

The chair announced the committee ordered by the convention to plan the business details of the Woman's Journal transaction as follows:

Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky.

Mrs. McCulloch of Illinois.

Mrs. Dennett of Massachusetts.

Miss Garrett of Maryland.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Chairman, read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

State.	Entitled to.	Present.	Dues.
California	12	12	\$ 97 60
Colorado	1	1	5 00
Connecticut	5	5	25 00
Delaware	1	1	9 10
District of Columbia	4	4	10 50
Georgia	1	0	2 75
Illinois	12	12	95 00
Iowa	9	2	64 40
Indiana	4	0	14 00
Kentucky	12	3	90 10
Louisiana	9	3	65 00
Maine	5	5	24 60
Maryland	13	13	108 80
Massachusetts	18	18	158 30
Michigan	4	4	12 90
Minnesota	6	6	30 10
Missouri	4	0	10 50
Mississippi	1	0	6 40
Nebraska	4	1	19 70
New Hampshire	5	4	30 00
New Jersey	6	6	33 00
New York	47	47	410 80

Ohio	11	11	87 50
Oklahoma	3	3	10 00
Oregon	1	0	8 50
Pennsylvania	13	13	104 60
Rhode Island	4	4	15 20
South Dakota	5	4	21 40
Texas	1	0	4 50
Tennessee	1	0	3 50
Utah	4	1	20 00
Vermont	1	1	5 70
Washington	7		45 00
Virginia	1	1	7 00
West Virginia	4	1	11 00
Wisconsin	1	1	6 83
Friends Equal Rights Association	4	4	18 80
College Equal Suffrage Association	18	11	150 90
Equal Franchise Society	1	1	10 00

SUMMARY:

Total number of votes convention entitled to 268
 Number present 209

The following were appointed tellers by the chair:

Harriet May Mills, chairman.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts.	} Counting tellers.
Mrs. Olds, Ohio.	
Mrs. Fisk, New Jersey.	
Miss Adams.	

Miss Johnston, Virginia.	} Collecting tellers.
Miss Grim, Illinois.	
Mrs. Holton, Maryland.	
Miss Chant, Minnesota.	

Miss Clay gave the following notice:

"At the next annual convention I, or some one in my place, will move to amend the constitution whereby it will be definitely settled that if a woman does not receive

election to one office she shall not be deprived the opportunity of election to another."

It was voted that in future balloting the vote shall be announced for one officer before another is voted upon.

The balloting extended into the afternoon session, and business was transacted and addresses made during the intervals between the reports of the tellers.

For the results of the election see p. 85-6-7.

The memorial to Congress recommended by the Board was read by the Corresponding Secretary, and on motion was recommitted to the Board with instructions to correct and shorten the same and with power to act.

It was voted that messages of greeting be sent to Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton and Elizabeth Smith Miller.

It was voted that the chair appoint a committee to devise a better system of elections for this Association.

11 a. m.

THE PETITION PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

The most picturesque incident of the Convention was the long line of fifty decorated automobiles which bore the petitions and delegates of each state from the Hotel Arlington to the Capitol, where the petitions were personally delivered to the various Senators and Representatives who were to present them to Congress.

The large piles of rolled petitions, the interest of the bystanders, the courtesy of the Congressmen and the crowds which watched the presentation in the Senate and the House were all impressive. Senator LaFollette brought instant silence in the Senate, when, presenting his share of the petition, he said, "I hope the time will come when this great body of intelligent people will not find it necessary to petition for that which ought to be accorded as a right, in a country of equal opportunities."

2 p. m.

It was voted that thanks be tendered those Senators who spoke when presenting the petition, and especially to Senator LaFollette for the excellent address he made in our behalf; also that thanks be extended to all representatives who presented the petitions of the states to the House, with especial recognition of the services of General Sherwood and Congressman Mundell of Wyoming.

It was voted that we deeply appreciate the labors of the International President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and we regret her inability to be present at the presentation of the Petition to Congress.

Letters of greeting and regrets for their absence were sent to Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell and to Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn, who arranged the Industrial Program.

Addresses were delivered by Miss Nettie A. Podell and Miss Bertha Ryshpan on "Political Settlements."

Dr. Anna Mercy, president of the first suffrage club on the East Side of New York City, also spoke.

A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Belle Bennett, president of the Southern Home Mission, for her attempt to secure the admission of women to the General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

An address was given by Rose Schneidermann on conditions affecting women, especially as wives and mothers of workers.

Mary Ware Dennett, the newly elected Corresponding Secretary, was introduced and spoke briefly.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins delivered an address on "The Conditions of Motherhood and Womanhood as Demonstrated in the White Slave Traffic."

Mrs. Florence Kelley made an address entitled, "Laissez Faire vs. Faire Marcher."

A vote of thanks was tendered the tellers for their work during the day.

An address was delivered by Mr. Charles Edward Russell on "Self Defense or the Demand for Political Action."

A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Avery for their work on the Petition.

A telegram of thanks was sent to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont for her generous co-operation, and regretting the illness which prevented her attending the Convention.

It was voted that the session on the afternoon of April 19 be a Convention session instead of an Executive Committee meeting as announced.

A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring officers, Mrs. Florence Kelley and Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, for their faithful service.

The results of the election are as follows:

Nominating ballot for President.	
Number entitled to vote..	254
Total vote cast	245
Miss Shaw.....	189 2-3
Mrs. Upton	22
Mrs. Potter	3
Mrs. Avery	3 1-3
Mrs. Belmont	1

Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Potter withdrew their names. On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Miss Shaw for President.

Nominating ballot for First Vice-President.	
Total vote cast	243
Mrs. Avery	181
Mrs. Grenfel	23
Mrs. Page	10
Mrs. McCulloch	7
Mrs. Lexow	3
Mrs. Potter	3
Mrs. Belmont	3
Miss Mills	2
Miss Clay	2

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Mrs. Avery for First Vice-President.

Nominating ballot for Second Vice-President.	
Total vote cast	202
Mrs. McCulloch	122
Miss Clay	33
Mrs. Potter	13
Mrs. Grenfel	11
Mrs. Grossett	9
Mrs. Steinem	5
Mrs. FitzGerald	4
Mrs. Belmont	3
Mrs. Kelley	2

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Mrs. McCulloch for Second Vice-President.

Nominating ballot for Recording Secretary.	
Total vote cast	226
Ella S. Stewart	196
Mary W. Dennett	24
Mrs. Grenfel	4
Miss Blackwell	2

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Mrs. Stewart for Recording Secretary.

Nominating ballot for Corresponding Secretary.	
Total vote cast	227
Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett ...	159
Miss Jessie Ashley	25
Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser ...	12
Mrs. Shuler	11
Miss Gordon	8
Mrs. Potter	6
Mrs. Grenfel	4
Mrs. Perkins	2

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Mrs. Dennett for Corresponding Secretary.

Nominating ballot for Treasurer.	
Total votes cast	230
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton ..	218
Mrs. Mary H. Page	9
Mrs. Stewart	1
Miss Gordon	1
Miss Mills	1

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Mrs. Upton for Treasurer.

Nominating ballot for First Auditor.	
Total vote cast	217
Miss Laura Clay	146
Mrs. Grenfel	47
Miss A. S. Blackwell	10
Mrs. Valentine	6
Miss Lucy Anthony	4
Mrs. Hackstaff	3
Miss Mary G. Hay	1

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Miss Clay for First Auditor.

Nominating ballot for Second Auditor.	
Total vote cast	231
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell..	218
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck..	6
Miss Kate M. Gordon	2
Mrs. Helen Grenfel	1
Mrs. Meade	1
Mrs. Valentine	1
Miss Campbell	1
Miss Peck	1

On motion, the nominating ballot was made the ballot of the Convention, and the Recording Secretary cast the vote, thus electing

Miss Blackwell for Second Auditor.

8:00 p. m.

Addresses were made by Raymond Robins, Mrs. Potter, who spoke for Myra Strawn Hartshorn, who was unable to be present, Grace Strachan and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

APRIL 19, 10 a. m.

The hearings on a suffrage amendment to the National Constitution, were held under more favorable circumstances than ever before. The rooms were larger and two committees were more seriously attentive and the members asked more intelligent questions of the speakers.

The Senate Hearing was conducted by Anna H. Shaw, and appeals were made and evidence given by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Miss E. Gano, Dr. Anna Blount, Mrs. Ellen Spencer

Mussey, Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, and statements were given from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Governor John F. Shafroth of Colorado.

The House Hearing was conducted by Florence Kelley, and the speakers were Hon. A. W. Rucker of Colorado, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Mr. Arthur E. Holder, Mrs. Elizabeth Schauss, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Miss Laura J. Graddick and Miss Laura Clay.

Opportunity was given to answer the letters received by the committee from anti-suffragists, and Mr. Rucker, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Hifton were later appointed to prepare written answers, which were sent to the committee.

2:30 p. m.

The President in the Chair.

On the question of approving the minutes, it was moved, that the statement signed by some members of the Official Board dealing with the past year's work of the Corresponding Secretary and the Headquarters' Secretary* be referred to the Executive Committee with power to consider, modify and place the same on the minutes if they so desire.

A point of order on the pertinence of this motion, raised by Miss Clay, was overruled by the chair.

It was moved to amend the motion by substituting the words "brought before the Convention while it is assembled, with power for full discussion" for the words "refer to the Executive Committee."

The Chair ruled the motion and amendment out of order, saying, "we cannot stop in the midst of adopting the minutes to discuss a question which does not bear directly upon the minutes; we may move to discuss this question if we choose, after the adoption of the minutes, but we cannot discuss it while adopting them."

*This statement had been read by Mrs. Kelly at the time of making an address at a public meeting of the Convention the previous afternoon, at which time she stated it was out of order, but that it would be brought up at a business meeting later.

The Chair stated that she should decide that all reference to the paper should be stricken from the minutes on the ground that it was neither a portion of Mrs. Kelley's address nor was it business which had been properly presented, nor had it been acted upon by the Convention. Any subject brought before a public meeting which is not acted upon by the Convention has no place in the minutes.

It was voted to strike all reference to the paper from the minutes.

It was moved that the minutes of the Official Board, held in December, be read, and all members present be given an opportunity to discuss them.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, saying that "The minutes of the Official Board belong to the Official Board only and not to this Convention."

It was voted to postpone further discussion on this subject until all other business was finished.

It was voted that this Convention is pleased to meet Miss Blackwell's offer regarding the Woman's Journal and desires that the special committee shall make every effort to agree upon terms that will be mutually satisfactory to Miss Blackwell and this association.

Mrs. Frances Squire Potter read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association in this, its Forty-second Annual Meeting, makes a new covenant with its country, dedicating itself once again to "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

In this, the capital city of its nation, Washington, to which, for the first time, the body representing the direct patriotism of American women has been welcomed by the President of the United States, the National American Woman Suffrage Association affirms its faith in the will of the American people to do right-

eousness and execute judgment, its faith in the strength of American patriotism to execute that will, and its determination to secure for the womanhood of America a fully partaking part in the destiny of the United States of America.

Recognizing co-operation as the principle of all life and of practical living, social and political, we congratulate Finland, Norway, the Isle of Man, Australia and New Zealand, that their national life, social and political, is unified; we congratulate England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, upon their municipal co-operation; we congratulate England, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, Switzerland, Natal and Cape Colony, that they are organized to enforce complete co-operation. We rejoice that in our own country such organization is on the increase as exemplified by Men's Leagues for Woman Suffrage, the expansion of Suffrage Associations hitherto formed, and by the Woman Suffrage Party, a political organization open to men and women. We rejoice at the activity shown by the fact that suffrage amendments to state constitutions are pending in four of our own states and that two of these already have reached the referendum stage. Thus sharing the world-wide struggle for democracy we present, as our first resolution, the following:

WHEREAS, The Czar of Russia has announced by manifesto that constitutional liberty is to be taken away from Finland, and

WHEREAS, such a course would extend to a free people the tyranny under which Russia herself is suffering and deprive the world of an element of Democracy toward which all progress is tending. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in the name of human liberty, protest against this backward policy of Russia.

We present as our second resolution:

WHEREAS, Catherine Breshkovski of Russia has proved

herself to be the greatest friend to freedom and enlightenment that the world now holds, and

WHEREAS, her heroism was expressed by making no denial when accused, thereby making assured the liberation of her fellow-prisoner, Michael Tchaikofski,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we, being one of the largest bodies of women working for the same consecrated cause of freedom and enlightenment, protest against the injustice of her exile to Siberia; knowing fully that although her actual presence is lost to her co-workers, nothing can prevent the ultimate accomplishment of her cause.

We present as our third resolution:

RESOLVED, That in the name of the women of America, we protest against the cruelties inflicted upon women in Russia and England as punishment for having opinions of their own on political questions and for daring to express them in the only way recognized by the governments of those countries.

Turning from the world at large to our own country, we offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, National progress and all forms of conservation are painfully crippled by the unnecessary expenditure of 70% of the federal revenue for past war and in preparation for future war,

RESOLVED, That the National American Woman Suffrage Association urgently requests the Senate of the United States to vote against further increase of our already adequate navy, and

RESOLVED, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Chairman of Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

We recognize the national enlightenment expressing itself through school voters' leagues, organizations of teachers demanding equal pay for equal service, irrespective of sex, the unifying system of cultural and industrial education.

We feel that our cause during the last year has met with

great loss through the deaths of an unusual number of earnest workers.

By the death of Henry B. Blackwell, this association has lost its most enthusiastic and consecrated champion among men, the man who dared openly to devote his life to "the woman's cause," beginning as a young man in the days when such an alliance involved bearing ridicule and abuse, and continuing with zeal unabated to the last day of his life.

National loss has been sustained by the death of William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., who so nobly continued the great traditions of his family in his work for human freedom, and by the deaths of Governor Johnson of Minnesota, Chief Justice Brewer, Professor Borden P. Bowne and Margaret Collier Graham. Others whom we mourn are Lucy Harmon, Rev. Lewis Keith, Mrs. Amanda J. Marble, Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah Fairfield, Maine, Maria F. Walling, Mrs. Anna Walker Batcheller; Mrs. Mary B. Whitney, Massachusetts; Mrs. M. Anna Hall, West Virginia; Miss Ida Church, Mr. Walter Gifford, Helen M. Reynolds, Charles Sprague Smith, Dr. Sarah Read, New York; Mrs. Lizzie O. Case, Mrs. Nancy Butterworth, Mrs. Eliza R. Sutherland, Connecticut; Mrs. Marion A. McBride, Mrs. Irene Clark, Sidney M. Owen, Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson, Judge C. B. Waite, Hannah Vollner, Isabel Hampton Robb.

In closing its Forty-second Annual Convention, The National American Woman Suffrage Association offers the following resolutions of thanks:

WHEREAS, the President of the United States, in welcoming the Forty-second Annual Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has taken the historic position of being the first incumbent of his office to recognize officially our determination to secure a complete democracy, thereby testifying his conviction as to its power and growth.

WHEREAS, his seriousness, honesty and friendliness converted what might have been an empty form into an official courtesy, historic alike for him and us, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we convey to President William Howard Taft the thanks and appreciation of this Convention for his welcome, assuring him at the same time that the patriotism and public spirit of American women intend to make themselves felt in the government of which he is the honored head, and that at no distant date.

We thank Senator Robert Owen for his address from our platform and for his unfailing championship of our cause.

We thank the press of Washington and all papers printing the reports of our proceedings, the clergymen and public officers who have taken part in our exercises, the railroads for reduced fares, the owners of automombiles, the local committees, and the Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia for all that has been done for facilities in making our convention effective; and to all others who have contributed in any way to the influence and success of the occasion, do we extend thanks.

It was voted that a letter of thanks be sent to Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel for her sacrificing work on the Petition.

It was voted to go into executive session. The vote stood 91 for and 5 against.

Mrs. Avery made a statement and offered her resignation from the office of First Vice-President.

Mrs. Upton offered her resignation from the office of Treasurer.

It was moved that the statement signed by members of the Official Board be by order of this executive session spread on the minutes and that the President be given an opportunity to sign it on the minutes, and if she does not care to sign, to be allowed to make a minority statement.

Mrs. McCulloch was called to the chair. The President spoke, expressing the hope that the motion would be carried. Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Clay made statements. The motion was carried. The statement is as follows:

"Whereas , the undersigned members of the Board,

feeling respect and gratitude for the retiring Corresponding and Headquarters' secretaries, both in their official capacity and as private individuals, regret singly and collectively the loss of Mrs. Potter and Miss Peck to official positions in the National American Woman Suffrage Association, therefore be it resolved

"That we herewith tender to the outgoing secretaries our esteem and friendship and ask that this statement be read to the Convention now assembled and be spread upon the minutes.

Rachel Foster Avery, First Vice-President.
Florence Kelley, Second Vice-President.
Ella S. Stewart, Recording Secretary.
Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer.
Laura Clay, Auditor.

In accordance with the vote of the convention the above statement was to be submitted to Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Official Board.

Miss Shaw filed the following minority statement, which is placed on the minutes by vote of the convention:

"The statement was not considered by the Official Board, nor was I, as chairman, informed of its existence before it was read at a public meeting by the retiring Second Vice-President, with the signatures of all the Official Board attached, except my own and that of the Second Auditor, who was absent from the Convention, it being, however, stated that she would be given an opportunity to sign it.

"I am unable to sign the statement because during the past year I have had my office at our National Headquarters, and I have in consequence been closely associated with the retiring Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, in my official capacity as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Chairman of the Official Board, and I conscientiously believe that the aforesaid statement in regard to Mrs. Potter's

official efficiency is not in accord with the facts as I know them.
Anna Howard Shaw, President."

It was moved that the resignations of the First Vice-President and Treasurer be accepted. After discussion the previous question was moved, which being ordered, the main question was put to vote and was lost.

Mrs. Upton, on behalf of herself and Mrs. Avery, gave notice that their offices would be vacant in one month.

It was voted to leave all unfinished business to the Executive Committee.

Miss Walz presented greetings from Finnish temperance organizations.

Closing Executive Committee Meeting.

APRIL 19, 8:30 p. m.

Mrs. Avery spoke in regard to the World's Fair in New York, in 1913, and the question of women on the auxiliary board.

A committee composed of Miss Shaw, Mrs. Avery and New York women had waited on the board to urge that women be placed on the board of management and that they be selected as experts in their various lines. Mrs. Avery stated that it was hoped a protest would be made to Congress against making an appropriation for the World's Fair, if no women were appointed.

A resolution of thanks was given to The Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia for the use of the Belasco Theatre. It was announced that a petition of 25,000 names from Utah had been received, containing also greetings from Emily S. Richards.

Inquiry was made as to the total number of names on the petition and the number 404,825 was given.

The Oklahoma campaign was again discussed.

Suggestion was made that an advisory committee of eight

active people be appointed to meet in New York City once a month to confer on methods of work.

It was voted that the official board be authorized to appoint an advisory committee of not less than eight or more than fifteen for consultation, and that the Official Board be authorized to make the necessary appropriations for the meetings.

It was voted to recommend to the states that on the regular Memorial Day when the graves of the heroes for freedom are decorated that we shall decorate the graves of our heroines.

A vote was passed thanking Mrs. Belmont for the gift of 100 votes for women flags which she sent to the delegates for this purpose.

Miss Gordon urged the necessity of watching lest amendments to state constitutions or changes in laws be made providing that only duly qualified electors shall be eligible to various offices, thus preventing the appointment of women.

On motion this was referred to the Corresponding Secretary with the request that she advise the State Corresponding Secretaries of the danger.

A vote of thanks to Elizabeth J. Hauser for the splendid press work done during the convention was passed, also to Mrs. Harper for the press work of the year at National Headquarters.

All unfinished business was referred to the Official Board.

Meeting of the General Officers.

APRIL 20, 10 a. m.

The President in the chair and all officers present.

It was voted that the memorial be placed in Mrs. Boyer's hands to abridge and correct in consultation with Senator Owen.

The committees were appointed for the year (see p. 193).

It was voted that the Official Board select an assistant Press Superintendent as soon as possible, who shall be voted for by correspondence.

2:30 p. m.

The South Dakota campaign was discussed.

It was voted to guarantee the deficit on salary and expenses of Mr. B. O. Aylesworth for the months of June and July, if he goes to South Dakota.

The Oklahoma campaign was discussed, and the raising of funds for it.

APRIL 20, 8 p. m.

Various matters of business detail were discussed.

It was voted that the Legal Adviser prepare list of questions to be sent out to states for compilation of laws relating to interests of women and children.

APRIL 21, 10 a. m.

The contract regarding the Woman's Journal was discussed, and various items recommended. (For copy of contract see p. 179.)

2:30 p. m.

Appropriations were made and discussed, as were also the Oklahoma and Arizona campaigns.

8 p. m.

It was voted that Miss Clay should audit Miss Upton's books from Jan. 1 to the end of her term of office, May 19, 1910.

It was voted that the Woman's Journal shall not be sent to Life Members, if it becomes the National organ.

The appropriations were finished.

REPORTS FROM AUXILIARY STATES.

ARIZONA.

In preparing this report I am answering a hasty call, and as I write I cannot help wishing that there were time to ask someone else to do the work, for I am filled with a longing to see things through someone else's eyes. I fear that my own love and zeal for our cause may make me too optimistic. At any rate conditions in Arizona look very encouraging to me, but I will try to curb my enthusiasm and give only the plain cold facts.

The suffrage work in Arizona began long years ago, and our women have exercised the right of school suffrage for more than twenty-five years. About thirteen years ago Captain William O'Neill, of the famous Rough Rider Regiment, secured a passage of a bill in the Territorial Legislature granting the women the right of municipal suffrage, but he marched away to the Spanish-American War and fell in battle at Santiago. We were never allowed to exercise this privilege, and the law was declared unconstitutional on account of the faulty wording of the bill. There was gross carelessness or intentional fraud, we have never been able to determine which, and had Mr. O'Neill lived we feel sure that he would have straightened out the tangle for us.

Eleven years ago Mrs. Catt came to us and through her efforts a bill was passed in the Lower House of the Legislature, but was defeated in the Upper House. Mrs. Catt came the following year and a Territorial Convention was called, but the first real organization work was done seven years ago, when Mrs. Woods came to us. Her work was done very hastily because of the limited time and only the principal towns were canvassed and small organizations were effected just before the fall elections. Through the work of these same organizations we were able to secure enough pledges to enable us to pass our bill in both Houses by two-thirds vote in the following Legislatures. The Governor was a non-resident, and had not one dollar invested in the Territory, but he imagined that he was a politician, and in order to carry out a pet scheme of his own, he vetoed our bill in order to secure the safety of his own measure. We were unable to pass the bill over his head, and many of our friends were much dismayed at our defeat, and their discouragement was augmented a year or two later when this military Governor stepped down and out, but handed his seat over to one who had been his

chief advisor and the very one who had concocted the scheme through which we had met our defeat. In consequence of this condition of affairs no suffrage work whatever was done until we had a change of administration, which occurred about a year ago. In the spring of 1909 Miss Laura Clay came to us and we attempted to pass a bill in the Legislature then in session, but failed, because we had no organization of any kind and several members who professed to believe in the principal voted against the bill, because they said that they had no evidence that the women of Arizona were asking for the ballot.

We shall never cease to be grateful to Miss Clay for coming to us that time and giving us such splendid help and advice. She outlined the plan by which we should organize, which is the same as the political parties adopt: A Territorial Chairman at the head; a County Chairman who leads the work in her county; a Local Chairman for each organization, and membership enrollment of both sexes, which consists of enrolling members with places of residence on card, with no dues to pay. This system has its disadvantages chiefly because it furnishes no fund to pay the expenses of organization, except that which an organizer is able to secure through collection at public gatherings. These collections do not pay expenses by a good deal, but we are certain that out of this enrollment we will be able at the end of the year to secure subscriptions enough to more than balance the deficit. I will confess that the system is something of an experiment as yet, and we can only predict the outcome.

It was through Miss Clay's good words in our behalf also that Mother National decided to send us help again and stand back of us in our work of reorganization. They sent us a treasure indeed, Miss Laura Gregg. She came to us last fall and such splendid work as she has done. The work has necessarily been slow and expensive, but she has hunted about in all the nooks and corners and such a gathering as there has been. We have now a membership of more than sixteen hundred, and the ground is not half covered. When Miss Gregg perfects an organization, a chairman is appointed, and report sent to Territorial Headquarters. Then a letter with literature for distribution and some membership cards are sent to each chairman. They usually respond with a nice letter expressing their interest and speaking in high terms of Miss Gregg, and generally asking for advice or instruction of some kind. These letters are all answered and a good many heart-to-heart talks given, and we are kept pretty busy here at Headquarters, but we are glad that we have the time and strength to give to this noble cause.

We have not failed to advise the Chairmen to look well to the

matter of members for the Constitutional Convention should Arizona be admitted to statehood during the present session of Congress, and to keep in touch with the members of their organization, and to pledge their support to the men who will vote for our measure in framing the new Constitution. We have also taken up the work of getting in touch with the leaders of the labor organizations in the Territory, and they are almost without exception good suffragists. We find that should the statehood bill pass now there will be a convention of the labor organizations for the purpose of formulating measures that they wish adopted in the Constitution. We shall endeavor to obtain a hearing before that convention and secure the endorsement of the Equal Suffrage measure. We have also written to every newspaper in the Territory and asked them to publish our suffrage matter. Several have responded enthusiastically and agreed to publish anything we send. A few have ignored us and some have agreed to publish a little now and then. We are keeping them all supplied and we will get a good deal of what we send into print.

Our plan is to proceed with our organization as rapidly as we can, and secure the enrollment of every member possible. When the election for the members of the Constitutional Convention is called, we shall work with might and main to elect suffragists. We are also writing to our friends in the Territory, those who have stood for us in the past Legislature, urging them to run for members of the Constitutional Convention. Should statehood not be given us now, we shall proceed with our work and be in readiness for the election next fall, so that we can pass our bill in the next Legislature.

Oh, we are very busy here in Arizona, but we are willing to work overtime if we meet with success, and we feel that our cause will be successful, because we know that it is right.

FRANCES WILLARD MUNDS,
Chairman Arizona Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee.

CALIFORNIA.

Immediately after the annual Convention at Stockton, in October, the California Equal Suffrage Association resumed with renewed vigor the work of organization according to Assembly Districts and Precincts.

Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Mrs. Helen Moore, Chairman of Organization, have done and are doing splendid work along this line, and through the generous financial aid of Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith and Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, we have several paid workers in the field.

Comfortable and commodious headquarters have been established in the Pacific Building, corner of Fourth and Market streets, San Francisco, a very central and favorable location, where meetings are held for the hearing of reports of the District Chairman, free lectures on every branch of good government, and discussions of live questions of the day. A house-to-house canvass is being made as far as is practicable, Precinct Clubs are being formed on the simplest basis possible, with or without dues as each special case requires, every voter interviewed, and thousands of leaflets on suffrage and direct legislation distributed.

Earnest striving to avoid any suspicion of partnership, our policy is to ally ourselves individually with every movement that makes for righteousness in city and state, and to join forces with those who seek to slay the "Beast" in California's Political Jungle.

Our Press Committee has secured ample space in two hundred newspapers, and many of our leading dailies defend our cause in frequent and able editorials.

Our Committee on Convention Resolutions meets with almost uniform success. Our endorsement leaflet gives a long list of organizations, which one editor calls "formidable." Addresses were delivered at the State Labor Convention by request, and a Suffrage Resolution passed unanimously.

Mrs. A. L. Park, our indefatigable Chairman on Literature and Printing, makes a specialty of literature tables at meetings and conventions of all kinds, suffrage and non-suffrage, and never loses a chance to distribute literature, free and otherwise, and is ever on the alert to sow good seed in the form of posters, leaflets, journals and books, on the subject of Suffrage, Peace, and every form of humane legislation.

Our Committees on Child Labor, Education, Peace, Direct Legislation, Ministers and the White Slave Trade, are working according to definite plans, and we hope by the end of the year to report actual achievement.

Mary Simpson Sperry, for seven years our honored President, has been untiring in her efforts as Chairman of the Petition Work, and has secured fourteen thousand signatures. A full delegation attended the National Convention at Seattle, and returned with enthusiastic and inspiring reports.

We wrote to every Governor of the United States requesting that women be appointed to serve at the Conference called by President Taft to consider the question of uniform divorce and other laws, and received, for the most part, courteous and favorable replies. Women were appointed delegates.

Letters have been sent to our Representatives in Washington asking them to acquaint us with their views on the subject of Woman Suffrage, but up to the present the replies have been few and unsatisfactory. Senator Perkins has always been favorable, and Congressman E. A. Hayes is a generous champion of our cause and a member of our Association.

Lectures have been given by the State President before the State W. C. T. U., the San Francisco District of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Labor Unions, Native Daughters, W. C. T. U. Unions and Institutes, Church Societies and Suffrage Clubs.

February 27th, the Socialists' "Woman's Day," was observed in San Francisco by a throng that filled one of the finest halls of the city, and that gave at the close of the State President's address an almost unanimous standing vote in favor of Woman Suffrage.

One of the most encouraging signs of the progress of our cause is the great gain of suffrage sentiment in our Colleges and Women's Clubs. Equal Suffrage Chapters have been organized in the State University and at Stanford, and the annual inter-collegiate debate this year is to be on the question: "Resolved: That in the United States the ballot should be extended to women." President David Starr Jordan stands squarely with us, and there is an increasing demand for literature to aid in debate on the subject.

The visits of the National Officers, Florence Kelly, Mrs. Stewart and Prof. Francis Squire Potter, have been a source of inspiration, and Prof. Potter's addresses last spring before the Annual Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, one of the largest Federations in the country, aroused great enthusiasm, and did an incalculable amount of good. The Federation has printed an excellent book on California laws relating to women and children.

Nearly all Women's Clubs have Civic Sections, and the women of California are fast coming to realize that the problems which they are called upon to face, in their work for civic righteousness, can be solved only by the "Direct Way"—the ballot in the hands of good women and men.

ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON, President.

March 25th, 1910.

CONNECTICUT.

While we can record no phenomenal growth in our cause in Connecticut, distinct progress has been made, as was evidenced at the annual convention held last October in Meriden. There was a marked increase in the number of delegates in attendance, and more

young faces were seen among them than ever before. The reports from officers and superintendents of departments were gratifying. Membership and organizations had increased; more items had been printed in the newspapers, and the combined effort of the Association resulted in the distribution of 36,000 pages of literature, 60 addresses, and 68 regular and special meetings. Articles contributed to the press by members making a continuous strip of paper 244 feet long was festooned around the platform. The sudden springing up of a wide-awake club of fifty members in Greenwich, with delegates at the convention, brought inspiration. The addresses both afternoon and evening were helpful and instructive.

As the Legislature sits biennially, no legislative work has been done. Systematic work has been carried on in behalf of the National Petition, and a large amount of money, time and effort expended, but the result is far from satisfactory. We are handicapped by the fact that our organization fails to cover many parts of the state; this, with the few active workers, accounts largely for the relatively small number of names. In some parts of the State the W. C. T. U. did good service, but other organizations took little or no interest in the work. The Master of the State Grange and the Chairman of Woman's Work both were avowedly opposed to woman suffrage, although that organization has at different times passed resolutions in favor.

Through a dramatic agency an opportunity was given in October, in New Haven and Hartford, to hear the gifted and logical English leader, Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst. The local clubs helped secure audiences; in Hartford the State President, and in New Haven the President of the Political Equality Club, introduced the speaker. In both cities the suffragists had the honor of giving her a lunch.

March 24th, the Hartford Equal Rights Club celebrated its 25th anniversary, the oldest living suffrage club in the state. In February this club presented to one of the public schools a framed portrait of Miss Anthony, with an appropriate address by the president on her life work.

Two new clubs are of recent birth in Connecticut. The Political Equality League was organized in January through the efforts of Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, Vice-President for Hartford County, and Miss Emily Pierson, of Cromwell, an enthusiast in the cause. The League, consisting of 41 members, was formed for the purpose of bringing lecturers to Hartford, to arouse people to the necessity and justice of political equality. They have been able to secure sufficient money to advertise extensively and meet other expenses. Rev. Anna Shaw, Miss Forbes-Robertson, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman have been the lecturers. The audiences were small

compared with the time, energy and money expended, but each succeeding lecture has brought out larger audiences, giving encouragement to the enterprise and some awakening is evident.

March 17th, Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor organized a club of 35 members in Bridgeport, where none previously existed. Mrs. Elfreda Hart, until her marriage last June, a valued member of Hartford Equal Rights Club, now a resident of Bridgeport, was elected President. Under her leadership the new club must be a success.

At the solicitation of the Chairman of Petition Work, the State President sent letters to each of the Connecticut Congressmen asking their views in regard to votes for women.

We have sustained a serious loss in the death of that talented and lifelong worker for enlarged womanhood, Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland. Through the efforts of the local club she was nominated and elected in 1908 a member of the Hartford Board of School Visitors, for three years, which office she had acceptably filled. Mrs. Sunderland was one of the speakers at the Convention in October, and although she had been a resident of this state but a few years, she had rendered valuable assistance to the cause, and her death has left a vacancy that cannot be filled.

ELIZABETH D. BACON, President.

DELAWARE.

About two weeks after the last state convention, held on November 12, 1908, the work of circulating the National American Woman Suffrage Petition to Congress, asking for a sixteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, was commenced. On the 30th of November a State Executive Committee meeting was held at Miss De Vou's home. It was decided that Miss De Vou and Mrs. Don P. Jones would take charge of seeing persons to circulate petitions in the city of Wilmington, and that Mrs. Cranston, the State President, would take charge of the remainder of the state, and secure the assistance of other organizations in circulating petitions.

A letter was received from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, asking that the Equal Suffrage Association send a speaker to one of their meetings to explain the subject of woman suffrage to their members. Miss De Vou, Mrs. Hones and Miss Cranston accepted the invitation to attend their regular meeting on February 7th, 1909. They were well received, were listened to with marked attention, and were given a half hour to present the cause. Literature and petitions were left with them, but as far as known, no results.

Thousands of pages of literature have been distributed, some

sent out with petitions; and members of the Legislature were sent literature almost every week while they were in session. Much literature has been circulated through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Association was fortunate in having a National Organizer in the state for a week, Miss Perle Penfield. It was owing to the kindness of the President of the State of Pennsylvania that we were able to have her service. She came to us on June 2nd, and gave her first address at a parlor meeting at New Castle, under auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the next meeting at Dover was also under the auspices of the same organization; another parlor meeting was held on Friday night, in Wilmington; the night was rainy and few attended. Saturday night, June 5th, a public meeting was held in the Newport M. E. Church, where Miss Penfield's address was so well received that the pastor of the church invited her to speak at the Sunday evening service. Monday afternoon, the 7th of June, we held a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Don P. Jones, and on Monday night, Diamond State Grange opened its doors to receive her. She spoke to a full meeting on this occasion, which convinced us that we should make greater efforts to bring the subject before other organizations.

On June 5th Pomona Grange of New Castle County, passed a resolution in favor of woman suffrage by a good majority.

The committee appointed at the convention held in Newport, 1908, to ask the Legislature to make provision in the state for the Higher Education of Women, has to report that one member of the committee, with a member appointed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and four Dover women, attended the hearing arranged by Prof. Hayward, before a committee of the Senate; no action was taken by Legislature.

The Association was fortunate last year in having an efficient Chairman of Church Work. She obtained enough testimonials from clergymen to have a leaflet printed for distribution; also secured a hearing, and had a resolution passed in favor of woman suffrage by the New Castle County Sunday School Commission held October 26. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its annual convention held in Wilmington, on September 29th, 30th and 1st of October, passed unanimously a resolution in favor of the enfranchisement of women, and gave the Superintendent of Franchise a half hour for a speaker on the subject. The Corresponding Secretary wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, and the State President sent a telegram, asking that he remember the woman suffragist in his message to Congress.

The Association held its thirteenth annual convention in First Unitarian Church, Wilmington, on Monday, November 29th, consisting of two sessions, afternoon and evening. After reading the minutes and reports of officers, Miss Mary H. A. Mather gave a report of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, held in Philadelphia. The Vice-President, Miss Helen A. Cranston, read report of National Convention held in Seattle. The State Treasurer, Miss Lore, read Miss Susan B. Anthony's greeting to the first suffrage convention in Delaware. Mrs. Gertrude W. Neilds read memorials to Henry B. Blackwell and William Lloyd Garrison, prepared by Mrs. Mary Heald Way. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Martha S. Cranston.

Vice-President, Miss Helen A. Cranston.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary R. De Vou.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. May Price Phillips.

Treasurer, Miss Emma Lore.

1st Auditor, Miss Mary H. A. Mather.

2nd Auditor, Miss Alice P. Smyth.

Mrs. Cranston was elected delegate to attend the National American Woman Suffrage Association convention, to be held in Washington, D. C. At the evening meeting the pastor of the church, Rev. C. A. Henderson, offered prayer. Miss Lore sang a solo, "O Had I the Wings of a Dove." Miss Mary Windsor of Haverford, gave a very interesting and pleasing address. We also had with us Miss Jane Campbell, of Philadelphia, who told us the story of the "Widow's Mite." The convention closed with the audience singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

MARTHA S. CRANSTON, President.

MARY R. DE VOU, Corresponding Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia this year is with "the great majority"—it has had with it the energetic and heroic spirit of Mrs. Pankhurst, and the youthful and more moderate voice of Mrs. Snowden.

Directly following these two exciting events a booth was engaged by the Equal Suffrage Association at the Food Show, where, after the populace was properly refreshed and warmed at one of the booths by a cup of coffee, and cooled at another by an ice cream cone, food for their souls was provided by us. Arguments and opinions were freely interchanged, literature was distributed, and buttons and suffrage pins were sold; and by the end of six days we found we had added about 2,000 signatures to our petition. Between the revenues

from the lectures of our English friends and the heavy expenses of the booth at the Food Show, we had about balanced our financial accounts.

We were informed early last December by our National President that a convention was called to meet in Washington from January 17th to 19th, to consider a Uniform Divorce Law, and that as we had no Governor, presumably nothing could be done, but it was desirable that we should know what the State Presidents were being urged to do. We promptly replied that while we had no Governor, we did have a Government, and as promptly wrote to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia asking for representation on the District of Columbia delegation which was to consider a Uniform Divorce Law.

In the interim of ten days when no reply seemed imminent, the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs passed a resolution asking for the appointment of an equal number of women to this Commission of men already appointed. It took ten days more for the Honorable Commissioners to reply, saying that the twelve District of Columbia delegates to the Congress had been appointed—all men—and that "there were no representatives to attend the discussions on marriage and divorce as distinguished from the other discussions." We then pointed out to them that a delegation of twelve men exclusively was not a fit committee to represent our citizens before any organization which was to consider questions of vital importance to women, that "if marriage and divorce were only one of twenty subjects to be discussed, the exclusion of women from the delegation was grossly absurd," and we asked for a list of the other subjects which were to come up for consideration.

Upon writing to the Civic Federation for a programme we learned that public health, pure food regulations, and "the discrimination against married women as to the control of their children and the holding of property" were scheduled to come up for deliberation, and we also learned that "the delegates to the Civic Federation conference are appointed by the Governors and by the presidents of commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, labor, financial, professional and other bodies national in extent."

It will be noted that the National American Woman Suffrage Association was not recognized as a "body national in extent."

The outcome of the matter was that our District Commissioners informed us of the impossibility of any changes, but promised that if any vacancies occurred our suggestions would be considered. And you all know the sequel. The outcome of the combined action of all the state organizations was that the Hon. Seth Low, President of the Civic Federation, naively wrote to our National President that it had

not occurred to him that women might be interested, but that our Association would be placed on their official list for future occasions. This official action on his part was no doubt due to the weight of the concensus of influence brought to bear upon him by applications from all the states, which the efforts we made locally no doubt greatly augmented.

The National Church Work Committee urged us to organize a local committee, but as this did not materialize the President and Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anna C. Kelton, took up the work in their very limited time, allowing them to cover only a part of the ground. Over 125 letters were addressed to the clergymen of the city, calling their attention to the fact that the women who are working, as are the churches, for moral and social reforms, are beginning to realize that as a disfranchised class they are really able to accomplish very little in matters that depend upon legislation or law enforcement, and we asked to be favored with their "views for publication in a leaflet to contain the opinions of Washington clergymen on woman suffrage." We have received enough favorable comment already to print a very respectable leaflet.

The credit of first inaugurating the movement for the suppression of the comic supplement from the Sunday papers, now assuming nation wide proportions, is due to one of our local clubs, which early in the fall of 1907 passed a resolution recommending that the League for Decorating School Houses be urged to use its influence for the suppression of these comic supplements.

A Committee on Education was the last but not least of the committees appointed. Miss Anna Maclaran Smith undertook to see that all the public school teachers in Washington were informed of the interesting meetings of this convention, and a programme is posted with the consent of the authorities in every school building in the city.

There is no question of the great usefulness of the Woman Suffrage Headquarters, on H. street, to the local Association under the able and ever gracious administration of the Petition Secretary, and we think it is an invaluable adjunct to the work of the National Association. We hope and recommend that it may be continued.

HARRIETTE J. HIFTON, President.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association failed to hold its annual meeting in July, as we expected to do, and so reported at the Seattle Convention, but "the faithful few" have not been idle. The suffrage leaven has been at work, and a number of names have been

added to the list of membership within the last few months. That there is a growing sentiment in favor of women having a voice in conditions concerning their spiritual and temporal welfare is plainly evident from the manner in which the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have come forward and demanded a voice in the affairs of the church. The general attitude of the public and the press shows that Georgia is moving on toward woman suffrage.

The National Petition has been distributed throughout the state, and those returned to the President have been forwarded to Mrs. Avery as directed. Letters have been written to President Taft, to the Congressmen from Georgia, and to Governor Brown, as requested by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. The replies received were few and very non-committal on the part of the writers. Senator A. S. Clay, and Representatives W. C. Brantley, S. A. Roddenberry and W. C. Adamson, were the only Congressmen who could spare the time to write to disfranchised folks. We are sure the other ten chivalrous southern gentlemen would have been equally as prompt and polite if we could vote for them the next time they need votes to send them back to dear Washington, D. C. The letter written to the Governor of Georgia, asking him to appoint women as well as men delegates to the National Conference on Uniform Divorce Laws held in Washington, D. C., in January, resulted in the appointment of one woman, Mrs. Grace Kirkland. Mrs. Kirkland is president of the Atlanta Civic League, and is a business woman and writer of ability. She finds time to study medicine, and will graduate on the 18th of May. The Atlanta Civic League is now working to have the retail stores of the city close on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, during the months of June, July and August. The League has secured the co-operation of many organizations, and has every reason to hope for early success in this work.

On February 15, Atlanta had an election for a Three Million Bond Lease, and, as the day was Susan B. Anthony's birthday, the League celebrated it fittingly by distributing posters at the polls, protesting against the injustice of denying women of Atlanta a voice in deciding the bond issue, when so large a number of the taxpayers of the city are women. This poster was headed by a cartoon representing women of all sorts, sizes and conditions, armed with brooms, umbrellas, rolling pins, etc., driving the men to the polls, commanding them to "vote for bonds."

The Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of our legislators had appealed to the City Federation of Woman's Clubs to "make the men go to the polls to vote for bonds on the 18th of February." The Suffragists declared: "This well illustrates a shameful situation. Women representing \$25,000,000 of property must lobby,

work, supplicate, drag and pull some man to vote intelligently on the bond issue," and so on. But space forbids further quotation from this excellent poster, which was scattered broadcast among the voters and published in *The Atlanta Constitution*.

The Georgia Woman's Association has offered a handsome gold medal to the boy in a class of nine or ten who will make the best speech in favor of Woman Suffrage on the last day of the Boys' High School of Atlanta. The medal will be presented on the closing night by the Chairman of the Board of Education. Prof. W. H. Dyke is enthusiastic in working for this contest, which we regard as very encouraging to all suffragists.

The Federation of Woman's Clubs, aided by the W. C. T. U., the U. D. C., and other organizations, succeeded in presenting a petition with more than five thousand names to the Legislature last year for a Compulsory Education Law, but it failed to pass, thus proving that woman's boasted influence does not amount to a great deal in the long run. Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, our State Superintendent of Legislation and Petition, tried faithfully to have two bills introduced in the last Legislature of interest to women, but failed.

The Legislature of Georgia convenes in June, and one of the representatives from Fulton County has promised to introduce two bills; one to strike the word "male" from the Constitution of the State; the other to raise the Age of Consent from ten to eighteen years. Since 1894 we have sent petitions to the law makers asking for these two things, and they have been returned politely with the remark, "You had better take care of these, they might get lost."

We have about arrived at the conclusion that the politicians do not wish women to vote, because it will add too much to their arduous labors to interview and write to a larger number of voters than they now have to contend with. Faithfully.

MARY L. MCLENDON, President
KATHERINE KOCH, Recording Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois is happy to bring to this Convention the very best report we have ever been able to make. In no direction have we lost. While we have had no spectacular gain, we have had a hearty and steady increase. The greatest indication of growth, as well as the greatest agency to produce growth, has been the opening of headquarters early in October. Our room is small, but it has a strategic location on the ninth floor of the Fine Arts Building, along with the Chicago Woman's Club (with its thousand members), the Daughters of the American

Revolution, and the Chicago College Club. Headquarters' furniture was largely donated or loaned, and it is already a very homelike center and a very busy hive. We extend an invitation to all suffragists visiting Chicago to look us up. We dedicated headquarters with short addresses by Miss Shaw, who happened to be in the city, and Jane Addams. We have made a great deal of progress in organization. We engaged in October a state Organizer and Lecturer, Miss Harriet Grim, who had been the President of the Chicago University Equal Suffrage League. She has been afield most of the time since October speaking before woman's clubs, labor unions, in churches, parlors, etc. We also had Doctor Aylesworth, of Colorado, for a month's work. As a result largely of these efforts we can report today twenty new clubs organized since the Seattle convention. Many other clubs will be reported next year as a result of the work done up to this time. Three woman's clubs have joined our Association, and others have promised to do so.

Our Legislature met in special session this year. As the subjects of legislation were limited to those mentioned by the Governor in his call, at first we wondered how we could get in, but as usual, our Catharine Waugh McCulloch found a way, and our Solons were startled by two woman suffrage bills; one to allow women to vote in primary elections, and the other that they should vote for officials under the commission form of municipal suffrage.

We had a hearing February 3, which was the best one we ever had in one respect. The time set was for three o'clock before a committee. But it happened that the House remained in session that afternoon, so the speaker interrupted proceedings and gave us an hour. As he had announced that votes would be resumed after our hearing all the members remained—so we had our greatest audience of law makers at least.

It has been a year of great meetings. Almost every club has presented one or more noted speakers to their communities. We have also dipped in theatricals—"How the Vote Was Won," having been given at the University of Chicago, and North Western University, in Oak Park, and for three performances in the Ziegfeld Theatre for the benefit of our state treasury. All departments have been busy, and we are ready for better service.

ELLA S. STEWART, President.

IOWA.

During the last year Iowa has shared with the rest of the country in a showing of more favorable press comments, more popularity,

more genuine vitality than ever before. Its spontaneous unorganized propaganda is outrunning its deliberately planned organization work. Schools and clubs not committed to woman suffrage, are constantly sending for literature to help out in debates. Iowa has probably twice the number of believers in woman suffrage there were five years ago, yet the number of organized members has not gained in that time. One reason for this last is the present discontinuance of a bequest fund for some years at the command of the State Association, coupled with the exhaustion of a fund that for many years sustained the financial deficits of our state paper, *The Woman's Standard*. So we are now dependant entirely on our annual contributions.

Among the notable features of the suffrage advancement in Iowa during the last year is the inauguration by the Chautauqua Bureau, entirely unsolicited, of a series of woman suffrage debates between State Senator Shirley Gilliland and Rev. Gertrude von Petzold, a gifted young Unitarian minister, recently from England. The popularity of these debates has led to a much longer series this coming season.

Two new favors were given to the State Association this year: the State Fair authorities gave a tent and music, and special advertising in regular State Fair circulars, for a big mass meeting on one of the best days of the fair. The Commercial Club of Des Moines, according to previous voluntary offer, paid the hall expenses of the Iowa State Convention in October last. A notable feature of this convention was the speech of Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, of Sioux City, advocating the plan at next legislative session after all reasonable time shall be given, of peacable obstruction of legislative proceedings till our bills be passed. Resolutions adopting this plan were carried. This extreme resolution was due to a giving away of patience after forty years of persistent rejection of our petitions and bills, together with exasperation at the peculiar insolence with which our bill was rejected.

Hampered by lack of funds for active organization work, the State Association, besides its *Woman's Standard* and Press Department, has been obliged to content itself, so far, with experiments in post office propaganda work. About seventeen hundred individual circular letters have been sent out to all parts of the state, twelve hundred by Mrs. Hallam, and two hundred more chain letters to friends of the cause, have been mailed, soliciting small donations toward the state work. This last (instigated by Mrs. Mary E. Craig, of Allison), is meeting with some success.

The new department of suffrage work in churches under the superintendence of Dr. Nina Wilson-Dewey, and with a small appropriation of \$50 a year for its furtherance, has started out well.

The plan of urging resolutions of woman suffrage before various state conventions is being gradually worked up.

A partial response has been made to the recommendation sent out from Iowa headquarters that the clubs of each county interview the candidates, or possibly the would-be candidates, for the next Legislature, with a view to supporting actively those who are favorable to our cause, and opposing those who are against us.

Lastly, a six weeks' experiment in putting a gifted young woman in the field with a suffrage play is just now in preparation. The financial risk is taken by Mrs. Julia Clark-Hallam, our President, who is now out of the state.

Yours for the cause,

LONA INGHAM-ROBINSON, Corresponding Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has increased its membership during the convention year by about 370 members. Nearly all our clubs use the enrollment membership cards, and those which do so are much pleased with the plan. Our paid-up membership has nearly doubled during the year. This is partly attributed to the month's excellent work done in the state by the National Organizer, Miss Perle Penfield; and to the great increase of the Louisville Association, following the State Convention held there. The interest of the young college women is particularly gratifying. Miss Margaret Weissinger, of that city, is now our Press Superintendent, and under her management our cause is obtaining a hearing in the Louisville papers hitherto difficult to reach. The press of the state is very liberal in its attitude to our movement.

The Ky. E. R. A. was allied with the Federation of Woman's Clubs in its effort to secure School Suffrage for all women who can read and write. The Federation is working for this franchise as part of its endeavor to improve the school conditions of the state. It secured the endorsement of the leading educators of the state, and of practically all the Women's and Educational associations; but the liquor interests are opposed to even this small fragment of women suffrage, and defeated the bill.

We won a notable victory in our legislative work by the passage of a liberal bill through the Legislature of 1910, granting mothers equal rights with fathers in the guardianship of minor children. The bill was drawn by Judge A. Rollins Burnam, Senator from Madison County, and he supported it in the Senate, where it passed by a large majority. It was introduced and supported in the Lower House by Representative Wm. F. Klair, of the city of Lexington. Governor

Augustus E. Willson promptly signed it, and it became effective some time in June, ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

LAURA CLAY, President.

MARY E. ROARK, Corresponding Secretary.

MAINE.

In addition to the routine work of our auxiliaries and departments, Literature, Press, Enrollment, Legislative Organization, we continued the circulation of the Petition to Congress. Members of the Maine State Grange, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Socialists lent willing hands. But the petition, all ready to send to Headquarters at Washington, was burned in the fire which totally destroyed the home of the president. But the educational value to us remains, the coming in contact with the people and learning their attitude toward the question, finding here and there, in unexpected places, believers and workers. I am convinced that if we had earnest women and men to make a house to house canvass of our wide domain, the result would be surprising.

The annual convention was held in Old Orchard, in October, with Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett and Mrs. Teresa Crowley, of Massachusetts, speakers.

For ten years we have held a field day at Ocean Park, and this year a meeting of the same character was held at Old Orchard Camp Ground, with a more varied audience and many young people. Mrs. George F. Lowell, of Newton, Mass., was the speaker in both places.

We have conducted a booth at the Food Fair, held in Portland, with good success.

We have contributed in a small way to the National treasury, and to the Susan B. Anthony Fund.

An unusual number of opportunities have come to present our cause to other organizations, and always some one says, "I did not know that suffrage means so much," but how shall they believe unless they hear, and how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent, and whom shall we send when all our people are so busy with every good work?

We are earnestly looking forward to the time when Maine will be able to report some definite work accomplished, some victory gained, and so we work on seeing here and there a bit of sunshine, a little freer press, a little more willingness to discuss the question, a little less prejudice toward the public activities of women, which develop power, and a demand for equality of rights in service.

Respectfully submitted,
FANNIE J. FERNALD, President.

MARYLAND.

Petition work and that of legislation have proven strong incentives for Maryland's activities during the past nine months.

At our State Convention all the clubs reported an increase in membership, so that we come to the National Convention as the banner state in this respect with thirteen voting delegates.

The State Convention was held in Baltimore, November 23 and 24. The afternoon sessions were devoted to reports, resolutions by A. M. V. Davenport, a tribute to Henry B. Blackwell, by Mrs. G. A. Chickering, echoes from the Seattle Convention, by Mrs. Pauline W. Holme, and the election of officers. All the old officers and committees were retained. Mrs. Marguerite Mullen Brown was made chairman of the Susan B. Anthony Fund. On the evening of the 23, Rev. John Roach Stratton gave a lecture entitled, "The Destiny of the Lost Rib."

We have been very fortunate in securing the endorsement of our cause by this very popular clergyman. He has been helpful to us in many ways the past year.

One new club was reported, and Somerset County was represented for the first time by Miss Florence Hoge.

The Junior Woman Suffrage Club was temporarily organized by Mrs. Funck, July 10th, at a lawn party on the grounds of the Young Woman's Christian Association. A permanent organization was effected in October, when Miss Ethel Warfield was elected president. This club has held parlor meetings during the winter, and is increasing in membership.

Our committee chairmen proved by their reports that they had been important factors in forwarding the work.

In August the State President arranged for a meeting and spoke in the Plimhimmon Hotel, Ocean City. Here she distributed literature to the Tri-County Teachers' Association. In October, Miss Maddox and the State President spoke in Crisfield and Princess Anne. In November, Mary Badgers Holton, Etta H. Maddox and the State President spent two days in Annapolis, and held a parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Volons. The State President has held three meetings in Baltimore County, and was assisted by Belle Kearney, Miss Maddox and Mrs. Holton. All of these meetings have been well attended, and brought forth abundant fruit. The State President has spoken to Societies of Self Supporting Women, to the Daughters of Zion, Christian Tribune Home, and at club and parlor meetings too numerous to mention.

At an executive session held June 15, 1909, it was voted that the State Association would ask from the Legislature of 1910 the submis-

sion of an amendment to the voters, which would enfranchise the women of our state on the same terms as men. Most of the work and responsibility for this bill fell upon the shoulders of the Woman's Suffrage Club of Baltimore City. But we mention the names of the following county women who rendered assistance: Miss Maggie Mehring, Miss Florence Hoge, Miss Julia F. Abbott, Mrs. Eliza Edel, Mrs. Lydia A. Reckord, Miss Anna S. Abbott, Mrs. James Green.

The bill was framed by Etta H. Maddox, Chairman of Legislation. It was introduced by Mr. Wm. H. Pairo, floor leader of the Republican party.

We had our hearing February 23rd. Scores of men and women went by special train from Baltimore and vicinities, each wearing buttons with the slogan, "Equal Rights For All." The Solons were presented with facts and logic by Rev. John Roach Stratton, Mary Badders Holton, Rev. Peter Ainslie, Dr. J. Wm. Funck, Dr. Floyd Pollock, Attorney John Grill, the State President, Rev. Olympia Brown, Belle Kearney, and Anna Howard Shaw. Miss Maddox presided and introduced the speakers. We were also given the use of the Chamber for an evening meeting, when Mrs. Brown, Miss Kearney and Miss Shaw spoke to a house overflowing with people.

We went, we saw, but we did not conquer this time. The bill received an unfavorable report. Mr. Pairo moved the substitution of the bill for the report, passed. Mr. Benson moved the bill be laid on the table, and this was carried by a vote of 60 to 18.

The Woman Suffrage Club has held business meetings and parlor meetings in the homes of members. The women of this club have done house to house canvassing for the petition. A supper was held in January. March first the club voted to district Baltimore on the same lines as the political parties, appointing ward and precinct officers.

A series of public meetings were held under the auspices of this society. The speakers were Barton O. Aylesworth, Attorney Wm. J. Ogden, Dr. J. Wm. Funck, Belva Lockwood, Olympia Brown, Ellen Spencer Mussey, Marie Coles, Herbert Bigelow, and Mrs. Philip Snowden. Belle Kearney spoke at two public meetings, and one parlor meeting. Choice music was rendered at all of these meetings. This club provided the hall for debate by the boys of the Polytechnic Institute.

The Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. William Ellicott, President, engaged Miss Martha Gruening as field secretary for the summer months. Her work was chiefly canvassing for the petition for the Municipal Suffrage Bill. In the autumn this club opened headquarters at 4 W. Eager street, and engaged a business secretary.

Through public and parlor meetings and the distribution of

literature it carried on a fine educational campaign, which brought very gratifying results to the membership. The speakers at the informal meetings were Mrs. Wm. M. Ellicott, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. Chas. M. Andrews, Dr. Lillian Welsh, Miss Edith Hamilton, Miss Mary E. Lent, Miss Ellen LaMott, Dr. Clarabell Cohen, Dr. Mary Sherwood. The public lectures were given by Dr. Thadeus P. Thomas, Emmeline Pankhurst, Harriet May Mills, Frances Squire Potter, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Governor Shafrroth of Colorado, and Anna Howard Shaw.

Without consultation with the state, this club had a bill introduced in the Legislature for Municipal Suffrage for women with an educational and property qualification. They made an energetic campaign. They had a hearing February 16th. The bill was favorably reported, but was killed by a vote of 67 to 24.

Two other bills for Woman's Suffrage were introduced in our 1910 Legislature, independent of our state organization. One for the women of Easton, and one for the taxpaying women of Princess Anne. All met the same fate.

Many clergymen have endorsed our cause. The petitions and legislative bills have been endorsed by the Federation of Labor, W. C. T. U., Maccabees, Maryland State Grange, Jewish Council, etc.

Our question has been debated by church societies, ministerial unions, colleges, fraternal organizations, social settlements, improvement associations and women's clubs galore.

Requests for material for essays and debates have multiplied beyond our ken, and the demand for speakers is greater than the supply. Altogether the press has been good to us. The American and Star have advocated our cause. At present they are editing a column in their women's page setting forth the reasons for Woman Suffrage.

The Equal Suffrage League is editing three times a week a column in the Evening News. Altogether the past few months have brought us much encouragement. The harvest seems to be ripe. To gather it, we must have loyal and self sacrificing women. We must have trained workers. We must have state headquarters, with a salaried secretary, and to have this, we must get money. Who will help us?

EMMA MADDOX FUNCK, President.

ETTA H. MADDOX, Corresponding Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

This is the first National Suffrage Convention at which Massachusetts has not been represented by Henry B. Blackwell and Alice

Stone Blackwell, names so closely identified with our cause for so many years. Massachusetts desires to express its sense of the great loss it has sustained in the death of Mr. Blackwell, whose untiring devotion to votes for women we can never hope to see replaced by the devotion of any other man for so long a period. Massachusetts also regrets that Miss Blackwell is not with us here today. Her absence is due to nervous fatigue brought on by overwork and her own great personal loss, but we are happy to say that she is improving, and we hope soon to have her with us in the work again.

At the annual meeting in Massachusetts in October she was persuaded to accept the presidency of the state association, and we feel that her own great abilities and what she and her parents have successively stood for since almost the beginning of the woman suffrage movement are a tower of strength in our work.

Our history this year has been written in the newspapers. Front pages and glaring headlines have been our portion, and we have waved banners, worn badges, been photographed by the papers, distributed literature on the streets, and spoken on street corners. We have learned the lesson of the advertising man, that if you have a good thing and advertise it, you are bound to win. We also have discovered that we must get out of the drawing-room and onto the street. We have learned the value of doing things that are not only worthy in themselves, but that strike the eye, so that the press and the public stop for a moment and look and listen.

As I look back over the year I realize that we have taken several new and untried steps forward, and each one has been more difficult and more ambitious than the last. Our hearing of 1909, when we had overflow meetings on the steps of the State House and on Boston Common marked the beginning of a new epoch for us. We realized suddenly that we had a large backing in the people, and that the newspapers were keenly interested in us.

Our first experiment in active propaganda work was to take a store for a week on a crowded street, decorate it in yellow, adorn it with large pictures of suffragists and their sayings, and stacks of literature, serve lunches daily and afternoon tea, have speeches three times a day, and entice the public to come in and sign the petition. We got thousands of names in this way, but what we chiefly learned to know was our strength and numbers, and the devotion of our own workers.

All our work this year has been "team work"—we have pulled together, and that is what has given us the confidence to go ahead into untried paths.

The summer campaign was the next experiment. At first we

tried going in an automobile and speaking from it, but that was very expensive. Next Mrs. FitzGerald and a group of workers took their grips and the trolley car, alighted at some town, and after getting a permit from the police, spoke on the best street corner. This plan was pursued for one month, and in that time 79 towns in Massachusetts were visited, and our speakers were heard in three different towns every day. The newspapers were very keen about this work, and we have a volume of literature and pictures culled from their columns.

We learned from this experiment that the general public of Massachusetts is ready to favor woman suffrage if only the subject can be properly presented to it.

Our next public appearance on a large scale was at the Food Fair. Mrs. Leonard took a booth there, as she had done the previous year, and for five weeks she manned it day and evening with devoted suffrage workers who persuaded the careless and indifferent passers-by to stop and listen to us and finally sign our petition. We got lots of experience, thousands of names, we extended our acquaintance among those hitherto unknown suffragists, and we discovered again the untiring zeal of our workers and their increasing number.

Directly after the Food Fair came the Woman Suffrage Exhibit in the "1915" Boston Exposition. This was undertaken by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. A group of well known men in Boston had formed an association whose object is to strive for and secure a better Boston by 1915. It is to be better commercially, educationally, socially, aesthetically, generally, and therefore all associations which are aiming at any of these betterments are invited to join. Rather reluctantly they invited us, and they gave us a small corner in which we were asked to show forth (if we could) the position of woman all over the world. We undertook it, and gathered together an array of pictures and periodicals that was quite impressive. The feature that attracted most attention was what was known as the Pyramid, a graphic representation of the progress of women since 1800 in educational, industrial and political lines, in the form of steps rising one above the other to a height of nine feet, each step representing a decade, and crowned at the top by the legend, "Equality—1915."

Next came our two big mass meetings, both held in Tremont Temple, a hall seating 2,500 people, filled on both occasions by paying audiences. This was our first experience in asking people to buy tickets for a suffrage meeting. We were again testing ourselves and the public. At the first meeting Mrs. Pankhurst spoke, at the second, Mrs. Snowden. Although our expenses were very heavy, we made money. We advertised both meetings by street parades.

When Mrs. Pankhurst arrived, we met her at the station, with a

procession of eight automobiles, and paraded through the streets with our colors flying and a flaming advertisement of her meeting bringing up the rear.

We also had a parade to advertise Mrs. Snowden. One advantage of these parades is the immense interest the newspapers take in them. It forces woman suffrage onto the front page of the newspapers every time.

It was just before the Pankhurst meeting that we had two or three girls on the Common, wearing sandwich boards, advertising the meeting. The same girls since then have been selling the Woman's Journal on the street Saturday afternoons, and one of them has developed into a first-rate outdoor speaker.

On January 11, election day in Boston, we distributed our rainbow literature as near the polling places as the law allows.

Our greatest demonstration, however, and our most serious attempt to prove the interest of women in the ballot, was our hearing in February, conducted for us by Mrs. Crowley, Chairman of the Legislation Committee. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Massachusetts. One thousand women formed in a procession in Ford Hall and marched to the State House and presented their argument for woman suffrage before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

These women were classified in eighteen groups, representing their occupations, such as mothers, teachers, home-makers, business women, professional women, etc., and each group was represented by a speaker who made a two minute speech giving the best reasons why that particular group of women wanted the ballot. The speeches were of a high order of excellence, varied in character, and very evidently impressed the gentlemen of the committee, and the fifty or more legislators who crowded in to hear. After the hearing the suffragists went to Ford Hall to an overflow meeting, and all the speeches on the suffrage side were repeated.

It was a very impressive and wonderful occasion, and the newspapers gave extensive and very fair accounts of it. In most cases in the past we have been frequently indignant over the unfair division of space allotted in the papers to the suffragists and the "antis." This time we had the satisfaction of seeing the "antis" reduced to a paragraph, our own side occupying the bulk of the article and the headlines.

The legislative debate which followed the hearing was an improvement in some respects over past years. It was distinctly respectful in tone, and the opposition laid its emphasis on the fact that women did not want the vote rather than that they were not fit for it. We were voted down by a slightly decreased majority.

We have 100 leagues and committees, in all stages of activity and stagnation. They must be livened up and increased in activity and number. The old methods of organization are no longer adequate. We determined to try something new. We chose Springfield as a good center in western Massachusetts in which to begin our operations, as there are a number of good suffragists there that could co-operate with us. We hired a store for a week, fitted it up with our banners, pictures, mottoes and literature, served lunch and tea there daily, along with suffrage speeches. Five of our workers, under Mrs. Dennett's leadership, spent the entire week, and others came down from Boston for a day or two at a time. During the week meetings were held before the College Club, the Mothers' Club, the Socialists, Boston & Albany R. R. shops, School Teachers' Club, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Wason Manufacturing Co., the Myrick Building employees, Board of Trade, C. L. U., A dramatic reading was given by Miss LaFollette entitled "How the Vote Was Won" at the Women's Club House and at Poli's Theatre; a reception was given to the suffragists by the members of the Springfield League, two pulpits were filled by suffragists on Sunday, outdoor meetings were held daily, and twice at the Bijou Theatre, the audience was entertained by pictures from slides representing some of the important suffrage occurrences of the past year. These pictures were reproductions from photographs in the newspapers, and showed us at our store, at the overflow meeting on the State House steps, in open-air campaigns, etc. They were accompanied by a little talk explaining them and giving as much propaganda as such an audience could stand in a holiday mood. The Springfield newspapers gave yeomen's service, printing from one to two columns daily about our doings, and over and over again getting our arguments into print, actually using our leaflets verbatim. The results of the week: Getting us in touch and fellowship with the local suffragists, winning the newspapers, capturing the attention of the public, the holding of one meeting after another with cumulative force. This leads us to believe that we have discovered the right methods for us to use in organization in Massachusetts at the present time. If we can raise the money and the workers to carry out this plan in all the large cities and towns in Massachusetts through the coming year we are sure that the next time we ask the Legislature for woman suffrage we shall have enough force behind us to compel many more votes than we have ever yet won. The result on the local league was shown by their proposition to proceed now to the work of ward and precinct canvassing in Springfield, such as has been done so effectively in New York.

A Men's League for Woman's Suffrage has been formed in Massa-

chusetts in response to a call issued by Hon. John D. Long, Mr. Edwin D. Mead and Mr. Francis J. Garrison. So far about 150 men have enrolled themselves as members of this league.

Our routine work at headquarters has been going on as usual, except that two clerks are no longer adequate and we supplement their work by volunteers. We also have an organizer who gives all her time to the work. We have an "At Home" at headquarters twice a month, with ever growing audiences. We have printed a number of new leaflets, we have sent our rainbow literature all over the earth in answer to demands, we have secured 33,721 names for the National Petition; we have raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for work this year by subscription and by the Pledge Book System so wisely suggested by Mrs. Stewart, of Illinois; we have had a publicity man to get articles for us regularly into the country newspapers; we have done an immense amount of correspondence to keep pace with the ever growing interest.

We look forward to the coming year with a keen desire for work, and conviction that we shall win in time.

MARY HUTCHESON PAGE, Chairman of Board of Directors.

MICHIGAN.

The chief concern of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association has, of course, been the continuation and conclusion of the Petition work. The total names obtained is slightly in excess of 31,000. Petitions are still coming in, and it is impossible in this report to be exact, but the full number will appear accurately in the report of the National Chairman of Petition Work. Michigan's Petition is headed by the names of the state official family—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and those of the various state commissioners. The presidents of several state colleges, many of the professors of these colleges, prominent clergy and distinguished men and women all over the state have placed their signatures on the Petition. The Association sent the Petitions to Headquarters counter, classified and pasted.

Calls for facts relating to the political status of Michigan women, for news of the progress of our work, of the efforts of the possession of the ballot by women in other countries, and the struggle of the women of Great Britain, have been continuous throughout the year. Suffrage debates have occurred all over the state, especially in high schools and women's clubs.

One of the main features of the year's work has been the successful effort to present prominent speakers at the various local and state meetings. Among those who have made addresses for the suffragists

are Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Snowden, of England; Frances Squire Potter, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Caroline Bartlett Crane, Jennie Law Hardy, Pauline Steinem, and others.

During the year the taxpaying women of Michigan have in various localities had opportunity to vote on franchise and bonding questions, and their attitude toward these issues and their free use of their voting opportunities are the subject of much interest on the part of the press and the public. In April, next, the taxpaying women of many cities and towns will vote on important measures, particularly in Detroit, where not for a quarter of a century have there been so many matters of weight and intense civic interest to decide, both on franchise extension, bonding and direct expenditure of public money. This Association has been actively urging women to use their newly acquired quota of citizenship, using the local press in townships or villages, informing them that they have the vote in certain specific cases.

So general has been the call for information on the status of women under the revised state constitution that this Association has decided to issue a Hand Book of Michigan Laws Relating to Women.

The annual meeting occurred in December, and was held in Grand Rapids by invitation of Mrs. Huntley Russell and Mrs. Fred M. Rowe. It was the most enthusiastic and successful meeting ever held by the Association. A special feature was a luncheon, at which 300 prominent men and women were seated, Mrs. Philip Snowden and the State President, Clara B. Arthur, being guests of honor. Mrs. Snowden, of England, made the principal evening address, and filled the large opera house with an eager and sympathetic audience.

Governor Warner appointed thirteen official delegates to represent Michigan at the Conference of the Civic Federation held in Washington, January last. Of these delegates two were women—the President, Mrs. Arthur, and Vice-President Mrs. Russel, of the State Suffrage Association, who attended the conference and appreciated the honor of attending.

This Association has increased its membership during the year and has within the month added two new local societies to its list, in Kalamazoo and in Lansing, the state capital.

A Men's League for Woman Suffrage is now forming in Michigan, the invitational committee for which is headed by Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, who, it will be remembered, was first to champion woman's enfranchisement on the floor of the National Senate, in 1884. A charter membership list of a hundred men is already obtained.

CLARA B. ARTHUR, President.

CLARA C. HICKEY, Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Our Association has made persistent efforts during the past season to secure hearings at State and County Conventions of every name and nature, and we have met with great success in this educational work.

The Federation of Woman's Clubs decided to have a Suffrage Hour on the program at their State Convention last September, and asked our Association to supply speakers. We sent two excellent speakers who presented most convincing arguments to the great gathering of women.

The president was delegated to attend the northern Minnesota Development and Re-Apportionment Convention at Bemidji, in the extreme northern part of the State, in February. Through the influence of friends of the Secretary of the Convention, twenty minutes was allowed her to present the question of Sex-Reapportionment. A great amount of interest was manifested by the great audience of representative men, and many signatures to the Petition secured.

The State Local Option Convention, held in St. Paul, in March, listened to one of our speakers. The State Dairymen's Association in convention at Hutchinson in January, endorsed our work by passing favorable resolutions.

The State Conference of Charities and Corrections gave one of our speakers time on their program. Possibly our greatest victory along this line of work was the unanimous endorsement of the State Editorial Association. This resolution was passed after an address by Miss Mary McFadden, editor and journalist, and member of our Executive Board.

Time was given our question at the Good Roads Conference, in St. Paul, in March.

Our progressive Governor invited the women of our State to take an active part in the Conservation Congress, which he called in St. Paul in March. Women from all parts of the state were made delegates, and time was given for a program arranged by women. Twenty-five state organizations of women in conference secured Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, as principal speaker, and she delivered a strong suffrage address, "Woman's Stake in the Conservation Movement," to an audience of several thousand men and women. A number of speakers at these meetings, notably Dr. Wiley, of the Federal Pure Food Commission, took occasion to endorse votes for women.

We have taken advantage of the extension of time for Petition work, to secure additional names this winter. The total number of

names secured for Minnesota is twenty thousand seven hundred, and this long list has been copied for future use in our state work. The petition work has given us admirable opportunity to present our question before clubs and societies, as well as individuals, and hosts of unknown sympathizers have been discovered.

Our Annual State Convention was held last October, in the city of St. Paul, in the House of Representatives of the old Capitol. The attendance was gratifying, especially at the evening sessions. The reports of officers, standing committees, and of clubs, showed a marked increase of work accomplished, as well as of interest and zeal. The principal address of the second evening was given by the National President, Rev. Anna H. Shaw. The Mayor of St. Paul voiced his sentiments of sympathy in no uncertain terms.

An effort was inaugurated to have the department stores of the large cities close at five o'clock, and during the holiday season at six o'clock, also to do away with night work of girls.

The State Association set up an inviting tent on the State Fair Grounds last September, where great quantities of literature were distributed and an opportunity given the passers to sign the Petition blanks. This work was admirably conducted by Mrs. Jeanette Baler Ward, who decorated the tent with many yellow streamers, banners and flowers, and provided speakers at stated hours each day.

Our Legislature meets next winter, and our Committee on Legislation is preparing to send out letters to all nominees after the primaries, asking them to commit themselves on the suffrage question.

The efficient Chairman of Press Work, Mrs. Eugene B. Farmer, reports seven hundred and two letters written, one thousand and thirteen articles sent out, twelve hundred and eighty-three copies of "Progress" sent to editors, and one hundred leaflets. She sends articles regularly each month to one hundred and fifty-five papers, and thirty of these papers are mailed to her each week. Much of the changing sentiment in favor of votes for women is due to the press of the state, and Minnesota is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which the press work has been conducted during the past six years by our indefatigable little chairman.

The Daily News of Minneapolis has opened a Votes for Women Column, which appears each day on the Woman's Page. The Daily News of St. Paul also publishes a Votes for Women Column once a week. We endeavor to keep these columns supplied with local items.

The Chairman of Literature reports the sending out of great quantities of literature to debaters in schools and societies, to club women and to persons desirous of posting themselves on this im-

portant question. An effort has been made to place our literature in the book stores and news stands in the leading cities of the state.

Our Association recently joined the State Child Labor Committee, and sends a representative to all of the meetings.

The Executive Board meets alternately in Twin Cities on the second Saturday of each month.

The lecture work has been pushed this year with good results. We have not only availed ourselves of all invitations to send speakers to meetings, but have offered speakers to clubs and societies.

Discussions of our questions are now of daily occurrence, and women who have long been indifferent, now manifest some concern over their political disability.

Two notable suffrage addresses, though not so labeled, were those of Mrs. Florence Kelley before the Minneapolis Woman's Club, and Governor Hoch before the St. Paul Liberal Arts and Science Club.

MAUD C. STOCKWELL, President.

MISSISSIPPI.

Two years' work has convinced me that there is in the state a respectable contingent who want a Suffrage Association, and are willing to pay for it.

The work for the past year has been mainly under three heads:

First. National Petition.

Second. Institutional Work.

Third. Press Work.

The signatures on our petition came from fifty places. The names representing every section of the state. This indicates a widespread favorable sentiment.

Under the head, "Institutional Work," special effort has been made to secure the employment of a woman physician in the Insane Asylums of the state. The facts of this subject were arranged by Mrs. Madge Quinn Fugler, of McComb, Miss., for presentation to the Legislative Committee. We owe a debt of gratitude to the committee, and especially to its chairman, Dr. H. F. Broyles, for the genuine sympathy and enthusiasm with which our plan was received. We believe every promise of support will result in accomplishing the object in view.

Our Press Work, under Mrs. Lily W. Thompson, of Jackson, continues to increase in importance. Some of the best papers in the state give weekly columns; many others give occasional space for any material Mrs. Thompson sends. The American spirit of fair play has no better exponent than these Mississippi editors, who want everybody to have a fair chance.

I am fully convinced that the men of Mississippi really want to give the women everything which they believe to be for their good, and for the good of the state. It remains for us to convince them that the enfranchisement of women is for good. The best way to do that, in my opinion, is for our women to take an active, intelligent, helpful interest in all the affairs of the state. Many prominent men in the state concede the justice of woman suffrage as a principle, but are afraid of it as a matter of expediency. I feel confident that the sense of justice of these men will, before a great while, rise above all other considerations, and it is at least a matter for congratulation, that the principle for which we contend is admitted to be a just one.

NELLIE N. SOMMERSVILLE, President.

NEBRASKA.

We are just entering upon a strenuous two months' campaign of education and preliminary legislative work. We feel that we are very fortunate in having been able to bring Dr. B. O. Aylesworth to our state.

We have been sadly handicapped by the continued illness of our long tried and trusted past president, Mrs. Amanda J. Marble.

Miss Mary H. Williams, our Corresponding Secretary, who has assumed the great burden of directing the petition work, reports 10,286 signatures. This, of course, represents but a fringe of the suffrage sentiment of the state. We regret that we were unable to more thoroughly canvass the state; but those who worked did all that it was possible to do in the light of other duties.

Our Convention last fall was notable for the presence on the first night of Mrs. Phillip Snowden, brought here by the combined efforts of the different suffrage organizations in the city, and personal contributions. The meeting was a great success in calling out people who had been watching the progress of the English movement and wished to know the facts at first hand, and the audience was very large and interested. We feel that Mrs. Snowden's lecture was the best thing we could have had in our Capital City at the time.

The coming fall, our state Association will announce a considerable prize to the students in the colleges of Nebraska who shall participate in a series of local oratorial contests, the subject of their effort being the various phases of the woman suffrage question, the final contest to be at Lincoln. Plans for this series will be definitely announced at the colleges in September.

A Committee on Education, with Mrs. E. L. Hinman, member of

the Board of Education of the city of Lincoln, was added to the standing committees at the state convention.

We are preparing to continue work in the next Legislature as we did in the past.

INEZ C. PHILBRICK, President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

During the past year the woman suffrage question has had a wider hearing in our state than at any time since our campaign in 1903. New Hampshire Woman's Suffrage Association offered twenty-five dollar prizes for the best two essays on woman suffrage, decision to be based on literary merit and weight of argument. The Lecturer of the State Grange required every Grange to have a paper or discussion on the question. There are about 275 Granges and about 30,000 members. All did not compete for the prizes, but over fifty sent in excellent papers. Henry H. Metcalf, a staunch and loyal friend of the cause, won the first prize of fifteen dollars. Mrs. Eva S. Blake, of Meredith, was awarded the second prize of ten dollars. Mr. Metcalf read his paper at an open meeting of the state Grange, held in Manchester. There was an immense audience. President Nichols, of Dartmouth College, was the principal speaker. Mr. Metcalf edits the Granite Monthly. His article was printed in the January number, and two hundred extra copies have been sent throughout the state.

Public addresses have been given by Henry H. Metcalf, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, Mrs. Florence T. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Corbett, Rev. H. G. Ives, Mrs. Susan W. Ives, Miss Millicent S. Morse, and Miss Mary N. Chase.

Thousands of leaflets have been distributed to Grangers, members of the Legislature, and to individuals who have agreed to circulate them.

The Concord Club, Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, President, led in the petition work. Over seven hundred names were secured. One woman in Newport secured about two hundred names. Nearly 3,000 signatures were obtained in the state.

Miss Millicent S. Morse attended the National Convention, held in Seattle, as the President's proxy. She gave a very interesting report at our annual meeting, held in Manchester. We were cheered in having with us Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald and Miss Anne Burgess, of Maine. This is the third time Mrs. Fernald has come to us to inspire and cheer us with warm words of greeting from her state. Rev. Ida C. Hultin, the principal speaker, gave an eloquent and masterly address. More money was pledged at this Convention than at any previous Convention.

Five hundred copies of the Minutes have been printed and nearly all of them have been distributed.

The State President has taken the press work in hand. Over twenty newspapers have agreed to print our articles, one, the Manchester Union, which goes all over the state.

A circular letter has been sent to over five hundred ministers in the state, asking them to send articles for the press, also to arrange for one public meeting.

The President called on Governor Quinby and his wife. Both gladly joined the Association and headed the petition.

The New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association is fortunate in having in its ranks many of the most prominent men and women in the state. We shall press on with undaunted courage, knowing that right will triumph. It is for us to work with patience and hope.

MARY N. CHASE, President.

OLIVE M. KIMBALL, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The State Convention, held in Newark, on November 18th, was most successful, the evening session being a mass meeting, at which Miss Shaw and Professor Potter spoke. Another public meeting was held in Newark on February 24th, Miss Shaw and Miss Alice Paul being the speakers. Passaic also held two large meetings, at one of which Miss Shaw spoke, and at the other Professor Potter. New Jersey is most fortunate in having these two brilliant women so near.

Arlington, which considers itself happy in having a woman on the School Board, invited the Rutherford Club, on April 11th, to hear Professor Potter speak on the subject of Women on School Boards.

The Jersey City Club has had as a speaker Miss Harriet May Mills, and the Essex County Association Mrs. Johnson-Wood. The latter urges the New Jersey Association to test the right of the women of the state to vote. We all know that they were deprived, unconstitutionally, of the right.

Judge and Mrs. Wood both spoke at a suffrage meeting in one of the Methodist churches in Newark, as did also Dr. Edwin Slosson and Mr. M. C. Leonard. As a result of this meeting, efforts are being made to form a Men's League for Woman Suffrage. Many men have signified their interest and willingness to join.

Among our own workers, Mrs. Laddey, Dr. Hussey and Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds are always ready to speak for the cause. The first mentioned has already visited most of the leagues this year, and has done effectual work outside. She and Dr. Hussey attended the

Labor Convention and secured the Unions' endorsement of Suffrage—80,000 strong.

Our constitutions have been changed this year, and nine standing committees appointed: Literature, Organization, Legislation, Press, Education, Enrollment, Lectures, Resolutions, Ways and Means. The chairmen are all working with a will. In several towns prizes have been offered in High Schools for essays on suffrage, and much literature has been distributed. Letters were written to Senators and Congressmen asking their opinion on the matter of Woman Suffrage, and in each letter two carefully chosen pamphlets were enclosed. Of the replies received, that of Senator Briggs deserves special mention for its courtesy.

The Commissioner of Labor was appealed to with regard to the speedy and frequent publication of reports on the labor of women and children, and replied most graciously that such reports would be regularly forthcoming.

Governor Fort was asked to appoint a woman to the Conference on the divorce problem; but he feared he might be the first or only just Executive, and he didn't do it.

Both he and the members of our state Legislature were appealed to to enact a drastic "White Slave" law; and such a bill came up.

The Equal Franchise Society has organized a branch in New Jersey and has passed resolutions inviting the President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association to sit on its Executive Board, and asking that their President be made a member of our Executive Board, thus establishing an exchange of courtesies.

With very little money in our treasury, taking in and spending soon for the good work, we bring, beside our pledge to the National, an offering to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, the nucleus made by the state and augmented by the Leagues.

With love to you all and joy in our common successes, we respectfully submit this report.

CLARA LADDEY, President.

ELLA A. KILBORN, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW YORK.

It is impossible to calculate the growth of the Woman Suffrage movement in New York state during the past year. For the first time in our history we have had permanent business headquarters, due to the generosity of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. We have had headquarters in Albany during the Legislative session for the past two years, and Buffalo and Hornell both have headquarters. In New York

City beside the National and state headquarters, are headquarters of the local Societies of the Woman Suffrage Party, The Self Supporting League, The Political Equality Association, The Equal Franchise Society, The Collegiate League, The East Side League, the two branches of The Political Equality Association in Harlem and the Bronx, Jean d'Arc League, and the Society of the Suffragettes; so suffrage workers in New York state are in a position to do better, more thorough work.

Over 900 persons have registered in our state headquarters since September 17, and I doubt if this would mean one-third of our callers, for many forget to register, and many come more than once. Members from nearly every club in the state have been in our headquarters during the winter. This would be impossible if our headquarters were in any other place in the state, so you see it is a splendid thing to have a place in the Metropolis, where persons from all over the state can come for information and encouragement. Woman Suffrage in New York state is now such a live issue that one hears of it in Churches, theaters, schools, clubs, at dinners, in the workshop, and on the street.

There are 155 clubs in New York state, with a membership of 55,000. There have been 1,614 local club meetings in New York state the past year. These clubs have had 695 public meetings, and the State Association has had 241 public meetings, making a total of 2,550 meetings in the state during the past year. This does not include meetings of other organizations which have had the suffrage question presented to them, and nearly every woman's club and many men's clubs, in churches, and even political organizations, have had Woman Suffrage presented at their meetings.

During the past three years we have concentrated all our efforts in our Legislative work, to secure an amendment to the Constitution, giving woman full suffrage.

The Legislators have so far held back our bill, but we feel that the time is not far distant when public opinion will be stronger than the party bosses, and then we will hope to be ready for a submission to the voters. We see little now as the result of our labor, but it will all count when the test comes.

We have had several large meetings at Albany, which many of the members of the Legislature attended; we have sent literature, letters, telegrams, held meetings in the towns where the Judiciary members live, sent them resolutions, had personal interviews, and had a splendid public hearing, so when the final vote comes, "Ignorance" will be no excuse.

Never could a more splendid appeal be made than was made at

our hearing on March 9th. The Assembly Chamber was packed to suffocation by persons from all over New York state, who came to ask for justice. A special train carrying about 200 persons went up from New York City, and there were large delegations from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and the central part of the state.

The audience listened patiently for one and a half hours while the "anti" Suffragists explained on the frailties of women and their unfitness to share in public service, mainly because of physical reasons.

The State President presided for the affirmative side and gave a few facts regarding membership and the endorsement by organizations representing 600,000 persons. She then introduced Mrs. Henry Villard, Chairman of Legislative Work, who after a short address, introduced the other speakers, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Mrs. Anna Etz, Miss Crystal Eastman, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, a well known New York lawyer, Mr. George Foster Peabody, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. All gave most splendid appeals which ought to have moved even a heart of stone, or to have convinced anyone who was not bound down by prejudice.

However, our bill has not yet been reported. The first vote in the Assembly Judiciary Committee was 7 to 5, but we still have hopes that it will be brought out.

At the State Convention, which was held in Troy last October, it was voted to try to push our work along assembly district lines, following the plan to some extent of Mrs. Chapman Catt, in New York City. The idea is to have clubs or committees in every assembly district, and rolling up as many names as possible, so that no representative can any longer say the people in his district are not interested. In New York most of the local clubs have joined the "Woman Suffrage Party," of which Mrs. Chapman Catt is president.

A big Mass Convention was held in Carnegie Hall, with women delegates from nearly every assembly district in Greater New York. Resolutions were passed for various measures in which the women were particularly interested. The appeal for women on the Board of Education met with success in a few days.

The clubs of Buffalo had a similar Convention. Allegany County, which forms one assembly district, had a most successful Convention, and several other districts have plans under way to do likewise.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Association publishes a paper once a month, which is edited by our Vice-President, Miss Mills. We have also published our annual report. About 122,000 leaflets have been published, besides a large amount bought from the National Association. Many individual clubs have also published literature.

When our Treasurer's book closed, October 1st, 1909, \$7,033.01 had passed through her hands, \$1,149.41 of this to the National Association. Since October \$6,692.46 has been given to the State Association, and most of it already spent. We had booths at sixteen county fairs, and the state fair; 16,000 signatures to the petition were secured in this way.

Since the last National Convention, the following societies have passed resolutions endorsing Woman Suffrage: Women's Christian Temperance Union, State Federation of Labor, New York State Grange, Socialist Party and the Prohibition Party.

Four great meetings have been held in Carnegie Hall during the past winter. At the meeting of the Self Supporting League, Mrs. Pankhurst spoke. The National Association had a meeting for raising funds for the Dakota campaign. The Socialists also had a large Suffrage meeting, besides the Convention held by the Woman Suffrage Party of this city. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Phillip Snowden spoke in all the large cities of the state, making many converts to our cause. The Equal Franchise Society held a series of lectures in the Garden Theatre, addressed by noted speakers.

A remarkable meeting was held in the Hippodrome, under the auspices of Mrs. Belmont, in behalf of the Shirtwaist Strikers, on a Sunday afternoon. The house was packed from pit to gallery, hundreds being seated on the stage. Speeches were made in regard to the strike, and then the National President gave a wonderful address on the need of the ballot for the working women.

Another feature in Suffrage propaganda has been the opening of Suffrage Settlement Houses on the East Side, by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Classes in public speaking and civics are held, lectures, concerts and debates given, so these young people are having a splendid training for future citizenship.

While New York is the Empire State, we have many difficult problems to meet in our Suffrage work, but we feel that the past year has been one of unprecedented progress, and hope we will not be the last state to grant the franchise to women.

ELLA HAWLEY CROSSETT, President.

OHIO.

Ohio, in all reforms of the past, has early fallen in line and has given ready and loyal aid. In the beginning of the woman suffrage agitation some of the most thrilling and important conventions were held in this state, the second National Woman Suffrage Convention

being held in 1852, in Akron, Ohio. All through the years past there have been staunch supporters of the equal suffrage movement and, though at present Ohio seems somewhat eclipsed by the larger interest in the cause, in both the Eastern and far Western states, still its fires are but smouldering and are ready to be rekindled, to be replenished with fresh fuel and to burn with great volume and brilliancy in the near future, if the visions of its soothsayers prove true.

Our state President, Mrs. Pauline Steinem, attended the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held in Seattle, and she has, by her work and addresses on equal suffrage, not only in Ohio, but in adjoining states, kept our question before the people. Other officers and workers have also given our cause aid and prominence as opportunity presented.

Our 24th Annual State Convention was held in Elyria, O., the home town of our Vice-President, Mrs. Emma S. Olds, in October, and was pronounced the most successful and enthusiastic we have ever had. The meetings were held in the beautiful Congregational church, and never were speakers and audiences more happily attuned. There were present three of our National officers, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, whose forceful addresses will long be remembered, and Miss Elizabeth Hauser, one of our National press workers. One of the pleasant features of the convention was a reception in the spacious home of Mrs. W. G. Sharp, wife of Congressman Sharp, of the 14th Ohio district, who is a believer in woman suffrage.

In many parts of the state a vigorous campaign was waged by women candidates for Board of Education. While some of these candidates were not elected, yet the campaign proved to be splendid educational work. A number of able women were elected as members of School Boards in various places, probably the most signal victory being the election of Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, of Columbus, the first woman to serve on the Board of Education of that city.

The securing of signatures for the National Petition has revealed sympathizers in many places which we hope will result in their future co-operation in our work for woman's enfranchisement. We realize in our attempts at circulating the Petition that there is a much greater amount of suffrage sentiment than we could succeed in getting recorded owing to a lack of helpers, for our women are, as a rule, busy with varied pressing duties and could not devote the time and strength to canvassing for signatures that the work should have had.

There have been some efforts to secure some better legislative enactments for women and children. The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association co-operated with other organizations in having a bill intro-

duced providing for an eight hour day for laboring women. A most interesting hearing was held in the House. The speakers for the bill were Miss Edith Weld Peck, an attorney, of Cincinnati; Miss Ellen Haas, of Dayton, State Factory Inspector; Mrs. Lena Clements, of Cleveland, President of the Garment Makers' Union; Rev. Elizabeth Schauss, of Toledo, Past State Factory Inspector; Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, and E. L. Hichens, of Cincinnati, who spoke for the Ohio Federation of Labor. The speakers against the bill were a lawyer who represented the interests of the manufacturers, a Miss Britton who said she represented some girl workers in a factory, who were opposed to any restriction in regard to their hours of labor, and eight owners of factories where women are employed. The committee has not yet reported on the bill.

A Co-Guardianship Bill was introduced by Mr. Geleerd, of Lucas County, and referred to the Committee on Codes, where it is at present. Our State President, Mrs. Steinem, and Mrs. Elizabeth Schauss, representing the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, appeared before this committee to speak in favor of the bill.

It was the intention of the O. W. S. A. to have a joint resolution for woman suffrage introduced in our present General Assembly, but a similar bill or rather resolution was introduced through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. in the House of Representatives.

Woman suffrage resolutions were adopted during the past year by the Ohio Federation of Labor, the State Granges, and the State Association of Universalist Ministers.

We were interested in all measures affecting women and children, giving what help we could.

As the Legislature is still in session, we cannot at this time make a final report. However, we are glad to say that the White Slave or Geleerd Bill was unanimously passed by the House and Senate.

Our women and men are realizing more and more the need of the ballot for women in securing the reforms in which women are interested and with this realization will come the sense of responsibility in enlisting in the struggle to help secure for women this right of citizenship.

"Then conquer we must,
For our cause it is just."

BERTHA COOVER, Corresponding Secretary.

OKLAHOMA.

The most vigorous, engrossing labor on the part of Oklahoma woman suffragists resulted in securing the names for an Initiative

Petition to strike the word "male" from our state constitution. The petition asked that this question be submitted to the voters at the next special or regular general election to be held in the state of Oklahoma, 1910. Dr. Ruth A. Gay conducted the petition work for her office. Her staff consisted of Mrs. Adelia C. Stephens, Mrs. J. A. Burt, Mrs. Anna Laskey, Dr. Edith Barber, Mrs. Elizabeth Redfield, Miss Olive Davis, Mrs. Julia L. Woodworth, Mrs. Dora Kirkpatrick, Miss Margaret Rees, Mrs. Adah F. Watson, Mrs. J. E. Gay, Mrs. Ida Wood Nervell, Mrs. H. L. Cloud, Mrs. M. A. Morrison, Miss Rose Biggers, Mrs. Stella Evarts, Mrs. Minnie Kieth Bailey.

Many other suffragists rendered effective service. The list might be extended indefinitely.

When the petition was ready for filing, a representative committee carried it to Guthrie. The Secretary of State accepted it and complimented the committee on the excellent manner in which it was arranged. On making out the receipt, it was ascertained that the women, being political nonentities, could not receive the receipt for their own work. The Secretary of the Oklahoma Federation of Labor, Mr. J. Luther Langston, thereupon offered to stand as guardian for these sex-minors, and the receipt was made out in his name. The anomaly of these women, many of whom were middle-aged and gray-haired, requiring a young man to act as guardian, was an unexpected surprise, as well as an object lesson in the injustice perpetrated on women.

So quietly had the names to the petition been secured that it caused consternation among the politicians when the women presented the completed petition, of 38,586 signers, to the Secretary of State. The aspirants for political berths, whose records might not stand the test of women voters, immediately conferred with a view to preventing the petition from being presented to the people. This anxiety to attack the petition was one of the strong proofs of the general prophecy that the vote on our Amendment would surely carry. If those who manipulate our politics had not been confirmed in this opinion they would have permitted the question to be voted upon. They dared not take this risk. Immediately the plan of suspending action on the petition was suggested, on the absurd charge that 5,000 of the signatures were fraudulent. A hearing was granted by the Secretary of State, January 25. The Suffrage Association being ably defended by three Oklahoma eminent lawyers, Judges J. L. Brown, J. B. A. Robertson of P. Nagle. These men being prominent in the Republican, Democratic and Socialists parties. The Secretary of State sustained the petition, whereupon the remonstrant appealed to the Supreme Court. He was allowed forty days in which to file his brief. At the

expiration of that time he was unable to sustain his charges and prayed for a further extension, which the Court granted. He was given until April 1st to produce proofs of his allegations. Meanwhile we are losing no time in working in our campaign. During the past year we have had the cordial support of many influential men and women in this state. The Oklahoma Federation of Labor stands pledged by a forceful resolution to sustain our Amendment at the polls; the Socialist Party is an untiring ally, and its speakers are strongly urging them to vote for the Amendment, and women to work for its success; Mrs. T. W. Hill and Mrs. Dora Kirkpatrick have organized a debating team and have already visited several towns where meetings have been successful; our friends in the W. C. T. U. ranks are lending assistance individually. "Failure is impossible," is the inspiration of the Oklahoma woman suffragists.

KATE H. BIGGERS, President.

REPORT OF FIELD WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

Following the close of the legislative work during the session of 1908-9, the Initiative Petition for woman suffrage was launched, and the entire work of this formidable undertaking was accomplished by the local workers of the state. Its completion and filing ushered in the campaign activities for votes on the proposed Amendment. Headquarters were opened in Oklahoma City, February 1, 1910, and immediate preparations began for field and press support. We have 75 counties, embracing five Congressional Districts. Our plans include a chairman in each Congressional District, who will co-operate with county chairmen. The latter to organize every precinct in the respective counties. Dr. Ruth A. Gay is chairman of the State Central Committee, and has an admirable staff of assistants.

Mrs. A. C. Stephens was the first to take charge of her Congressional District duties, and her reports are truly encouraging. The manifold details of work include polling the votes; addressing teachers and students in State and other educational institutions; pledging candidates; holding mass, club, parlor and street meetings; securing time at farmers' picnics; visiting labor and farmers' unions; organizing new clubs; distributing literature; enlisting space in newspapers, asking ministers to preach suffrage sermons; and securing dates for succeeding speakers.

From headquarters we supply press articles and answer opponents; fill dates for speakers in clubs, churches, labor halls, and wherever and whenever the suffrage cause can find a hearing. The demands from field and local workers are promptly and exhaustively

filled. About 500 articles are sent out weekly to newspapers. These cover local topics and especial conditions, and while short, the consequent variety is taxing. Our exchanges are liberal. For a number of newspapers we have prepared material for a suffrage edition, or a suffrage page. The state magazines invite articles and there are always more demands than could be filled even though the whole time of one writer were devoted to this department.

Material for debates has been mailed to nearly every portion of the state, and in return has brought to us letters from unknown friends assuring us of their appreciation and desire to help the campaign.

Oklahoma presents many complex political situations. We combine the sectional phase and problems of the North and South. The infancy of the state partakes of the characteristics of a very precocious and self willed youngster, who knows what he wants and is in a hurry to obtain it. The abnormal commercial activity produces influences on party politics that are less acute in older and more settled states.

At present our campaign has been somewhat embarrassed by the attack on our Initiative Petition. Politicians who look on partisanship as a means of graft are afraid to submit the Woman Suffrage Amendment to a vote of the people. If they thought the measure would not carry, it would be allowed to come up for a vote. The best legal talent in the state has been secured to defeat our Petition, and we hope for a decision from the Supreme Court during the current month.

For the pending campaign we have an enthusiastic corps of local workers, but we earnestly trust the National Suffrage Association will send us speakers during the crisis just preceding the election.

IDA PORTER-BOYER.

OREGON.

Our systematic work to secure, if possible, the adoption of our Constitutional Amendment, now pending, "To Prohibit the Enfranchisement of any Taxpaying Citizen on Account of Sex," is going steadily on. But we shall not be ready to submit reports of our proceedings till after the November election. Then, if successful before the voters, as we hope to be, our plan of work can be published broadcast. We have proceeded thus far without a single dollar of outside help, with the exception of \$100 from Mr. H. B. and Miss Blackwell, our contributions coming mainly from voters who have stood by our movement for forty years. But, if National Headquarters will send us one hundred dollars worth of donated literature, in-

cluding fifty copies of Miss Anthony's Introduction to the Fourth Volume of History of Woman Suffrage, and such other arguments as our National officers may select from matter on hand, I will myself see the local postage paid and articles sent where, in my judgment, they will do the most good.

Hoping the Honored President of the United States, who has consented to welcome the N. A. W. S. A., at its next Convention, may break the record of political cowardice among his otherwise illustrious predecessors, and thus prove himself superior to the adverse reports from the Associated Press about his alleged refusal to commit himself to the Suffrage Movement in his address, and wishing the Convention the success it merits, the Executive Committee of the O. S. E. S. A. sends greetings.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The past year has seen the inauguration of two somewhat new forms or organization for suffrage work in our states.

In Pittsburg there was formed in February the Equal Franchise Federation of Western Pennsylvania, which started with over a hundred members, officered by prominent men and women of that city. Pennsylvania is so large and the ideas and ideals of the two ends of the state are so different, that it is desirable that the state organization should not undertake to really control the work at both ends of the state, but should rather be a sort of clearinghouse for Eastern and Western plans of work.

The Equal Franchise Federation of Western Pennsylvania is organized with the publicly avowed purpose, as soon as it reaches a thousand members, of organizing a Woman Suffrage Party in western Pennsylvania. At present the new federation aims at securing business headquarters and extending its membership as rapidly as possible. Suffrage propaganda in Pittsburg and in some of the neighboring counties seems to have touched quite a new element, and is reaching all classes of people.

In Philadelphia on the thirtieth of March there was organized the Political Equality League for Self-Supporting Women. At the public meeting at which this step was taken there were present representatives of thirteen lines of work, professional, commercial and industrial. The league is organized by groups. The women bookbinders in the first group formally organized. The women physicians, lawyers, dentists, as well as shirtwaist makers, stenographers, journalists and many other classes will be formed into groups, but every

member of every group will be, by virtue of her membership in the group, a direct member of the central organization. It is hoped by this means to secure the benefits of the English method, under which separate national organizations grouping together women of different lines of work have been formed and have worked so effectively in the English campaign for "Votes for Women." It is expected, however, that by organizing all these groups into the one comprehensive league the democratization of the work will be brought about. When all classes of self-supporting women are brought into personal and close contact, prejudice yields to the broadening influence of personal acquaintance.

The state president has made three visits to the western part of the state since the convention of 1909, and has attended the annual meeting of the State Federation of Labor, held at Newcastle, Pa., March 8 to 11. As a result of the friendly relations existing between the Suffrage Association and organized labor in the state of Pennsylvania, the most radical action yet taken by a labor organization in this country took the form of a resolution passed almost unanimously at the New Castle Convention, as follows:

"Whereas: The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor stands publicly committed to a belief in Votes for Women, and

"Whereas: Thousands of women now earning their living outside the home are at a great economic disadvantage because of this disfranchisement, therefore, be it

"Resolved: That the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in selecting candidates for political offices will endeavor to secure men who are committed to a belief in the right of women to vote."

Since it is the aim of the State Federation of Labor in Pennsylvania to form a Labor Party and get into politics, this resolution may have some very definite and helpful results in our state.

The collection of the names upon the petition to Congress has occupied a good deal of time in the President's office. More effective work along this line could have been done had we had a state headquarters. The present aim of the state officers, in combination with the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia County and a number of ward clubs, which have been formed in Philadelphia lately, is to secure office headquarters in the business part of the city. We believe that nothing aids any cause more than such headquarters. The public recognizes such a concrete expression of the power of an organization as an evidence of its standing in the community, and Pennsylvania will feel that it has made a distinct gain when it opens its state headquarters. A good proportion of the money to sustain these headquarters for three years has already been pledged.

At the annual convention of 1909 the state constitution was so

altered as to permit local and other suffrage associations to become directly auxiliary to the state without having to join a county organization. The Equal Franchise Society of Pennsylvania, which was organized in the spring of 1909, in Philadelphia, has become directly auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. Philadelphia has had an unusual amount of suffrage propaganda during the past winter, public meetings having been held under the auspices of the state and county Woman Suffrage associations, the Equal Franchise Society, the Limited Suffrage League of Pennsylvania, and a union meeting of the newly organized ward clubs, of which there are now seven.

Although the membership reported to the National Treasurer is less than last year, the actual membership at present shows quite a gain, but this gain has been made since the National Treasurer's books were closed on the 31st of December, 1909, and will, therefore, not affect our standing in the National Association until its next convention.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, President.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association has shared, with others, the advance of sentiment in favor of the enfranchisement of women the past year. Old prejudices and misapprehensions are beginning to give place to a more favorable public sentiment.

The hearing on behalf of Presidential Suffrage for Women was considered the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of our legislative work. The bill was reported to the Senate, where the adverse vote upon it clearly showed that our legislators are far below their constituents in an appreciation of the value and importance of the proposed measure.

The petition work was diligently prosecuted by Mrs. A. C. Gladding, and resulted in both discovering and making friends for our cause.

The state fairs were used as occasions for propaganda, with very encouraging results.

There has been a notable increase of interest in woman suffrage among the teachers of our state, with the prospect of an organization among them in the near future.

The press of the state has become more favorable, though there is still much to be desired in that direction.

The State Association of Collegiate Women is most helpful and inspiring in its co-operation with our work.

According to its resources and opportunities the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association congratulates itself upon substantial advances the past year.

ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES, President.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

One of the most encouraging signs of our campaign is that editors, who earlier in the campaign openly opposed our movement, are opening their columns for discussions of both sides of the question; while friendly editors are giving us space.

There are three ways of dealing with the newspapers:

1. To submit to ridicule and abuse. This we absolutely refuse to do. To prevent such treatment, we have tried to reason with the editors. For this purpose as many as fifty women have called on editors within one day. The results were satisfactory. We can admit to our homes only such papers as are friendly to the Votes for Women Campaign.

2. To buy space. We have not the money for this. But we must do it before the campaign is over.

3. To create news. This can be done by writing bright, interesting articles, and sending them to editors with request that they be published. Letters addressed to the newspapers will also be printed. If necessary, we may have to adopt some endless chain system of letter writing. We have secured as press chairman an experienced newspaper woman of the highest standing among the newspaper fraternity. Her articles are being published on their merit by many editors who are personally opposed to Votes for Women, while friendly editors welcome her able articles and express their approval editorially.

Through our efficient press chairman, Mrs. Gilbert, we learn that out of the 350 or more papers in our state, only two editors had no favors to bestow upon our cause. More than one hundred are publishing articles in connection with the campaign varying from editorial comment and news items to a column devoted entirely to Votes for Women. The press committee will be extended throughout the entire state with one or more members in each county.

Last year Miss Laura Gregg, who is a most capable organizer and speaker, came here at the time of the legislative session. Her fine womanly presence and her able addresses interested and enlisted many of the leading women of the state into active work. Mrs.

Ella S. Stewart, with her charming diplomacy and splendid campaign experience, gave us material assistance in planning the work. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Miss Perle Penfield and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw were with us at the campaign convention. Mrs. Avery assisted us especially in organizing the campaign forces and planning for the detail work of the campaign. The masterly address of Rev. Anna H. Shaw stirred the entire state and gave a mighty impetus for the state wide campaign that is now in progress. She has kindly promised to return to the state and we are eagerly waiting for her coming. Miss Penfield came in September and has remained with us and has proved a capable organizer and speaker.

At a convention held in Aberdeen, June 19, 1909, the present official board was elected. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart and Miss Laura Gregg were present and assisted in planning the work prior to the campaign convention. Mrs. Stewart delivered an inspiring address.

From that time until the last of November, the president spent her entire time traveling over the state, speaking at conventions of several state organizations, and securing their endorsement, interviewing leading men and women and securing their support for the amendment, organizing wherever possible. She has spent eight months in the field, speaking at conventions, political, fraternal, religious, at the state fair, in churches and Sunday schools, high schools, halls, lodge meetings, hotel lobbies, stores, sewing societies, club meetings, social functions, court houses and theaters.

We are pleased to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable assistance of La Reine Helen Baker, of Spokane, who launched the campaign in the western and central parts of the state, speaking in opera houses, churches, high schools and colleges, and even in court.

At the convention held in Sioux Fall, November 3, 4 and 5, a campaign committee representing the various parts of the state was selected.

We have three organizers in the field; Miss Perle Penfield, Miss Anna Ursin, Miss Rose Bower.

Early and late, through storms and blizzards, these young women have traveled the state, speaking, organizing and creating sentiment for the suffrage amendment.

Locally, our women, though unable to leave their homes, are working hard and really sacrificing more financially than they are able. One woman alone secured five hundred signatures for the petition. One of our officers through letter writing effected a large organization in her former home town, where more than two hundred signatures for the petition were secured.

To date, out of the fifty-six counties of the state, thirty-five are organized or in process of organization. Reaching out from the county seat we carry on our organization from county to the precinct on the same plan as our political parties.

South Dakota is fierce in its storms, beautiful in its sunshine, great in its distances. Our rapidly growing population is largely rural and railroads are few and far between. While this offers splendid opportunities to the investor of capital, it is very difficult to reach the individual voters. Few can realize the difficulties in securing money for a campaign. In the words of the press chairman, "Women cannot dig down in their pockets as men do to raise funds—they haven't any pockets, and if they had they wouldn't find much campaign money rattling around in them. It is going to be 'hard sledding' for the women to finance a campaign as effectively as they are capable of planning it."

To date we have spent about eleven hundred dollars, but our treasury is empty, and our needs are great. The price of liberty is costly, we are paying it hopefully, cheerfully and courageously.

Respectfully submitted.

LYDIA B. JOHNSON, President.

SOUTH DAKOTA HEADQUARTERS.

November 6, 1909, a state organization was effected and the campaign instituted with the following named officers:

Mrs. Julius H. Johnson, Chairman, Ft. Pierre, S. D.

Mrs. A. D. Tinsley, Headquarters Secretary, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Mrs. Lorena K. Fairbank, Treasurer, Huron, S. D.

An active campaign committee of eighteen members was organized, and most of those constituting the membership of this committee have had much experience in this or similar lines of campaign work.

An Executive Committee of five members from the General Campaign Committee was organized, which has in charge the more direct management of the campaign.

A Finance Committee of seven members was organized and solicit funds from residents of the state. Mr. J. L. White, of Sioux Falls, is chairman.

An Expenditure Committee of three members was instituted, of which Mrs. L. B. McCrossan, Sioux Falls, is chairman.

Immediately following the state organization, headquarters were opened in Sioux Falls, from which the campaign has been actively

prosecuted, and will continue until the general election in November.

Miss Perle Penfield, of Texas, National Organizer, has been actively engaged since the state organization was effected, forming campaign sub-committees in various localities of the state, and has been very successful in her work.

Miss Anna Ursin, who had extensive experience in the Equal Suffrage campaign in Norway, is doing most effective work among the Scandinavian residents.

Miss Rose Bower, of Rapid City, an experienced worker, is devoting their entire time to the cause and is accomplishing good results.

Mrs. Julius H. Johnson will actively engage in the work of the campaign during the spring and summer months; speaking at various places and assisting in raising money.

Reverend J. W. Taylor, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Aberdeen, S. D., has been engaged by the committee to make a number of public addresses at various points in the state, and at several Chautauquas during the coming summer and fall.

Reverend J. M. Brown, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Sioux Falls, in addition to opening his church for the state convention last November, has already spoken in support of Equal Suffrage in a neighboring town, and promises to make a number of public addresses of a like nature during the campaign.

The greatest hindrance to effective work is the constant lack of funds, and the finance committee seems wholly unable to impress upon the otherwise ardent friends of Equal Suffrage the absolute necessity of cash in order that a campaign promising substantial results may be prosecuted.

The headquarters secretary, with one stenographer, has been on duty constantly since the state organization in November, and takes care of a large and increasing correspondence, besides sending out much literature. Thousands of "Form Letters," accompanied by printed matter of appropriate nature, have been mailed to ministers, teachers, farmers and business men, also to people of various occupations within the state.

About forty local clubs have been organized at various points in the state. Also a number of county organizations have been effected, from which good results should come later.

Mrs. Nana E. Gilbert, of Salem, S. D., chairman of the publicity committee, is a newspaper woman of wide experience, and personally is very popular with the publishers of the state. She is doing good work and most substantial results are confidently expected from her

administration. Already about one-half of the newspapers of the state have opened their columns for the free publication of suffrage matter.

In conclusion we most earnestly and prayerfully appeal to all friends of Equal Suffrage throughout the country to extend to us most substantial aid and assistance in every possible way. The contest is an unequal one, as politics go, and we have arrayed against us powerful forces bitterly contesting every move we make to accomplish the desired end. The opportunity is at hand for the accomplishment of grand results, and to that end we appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the country.

Respectfully submitted.
CECILY J. TINSLEY, Headquarters Secretary.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ORGANIZER IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The vacation weeks after the convention in Seattle were spent quietly resting in Texas. An announcement in August of the assignment to South Dakota called me to Ft. Pierre, the first of September; and the week following was taken up with discussion and plans. The work is to carry the constitutional amendment at the general election next November—a state wide campaign among the voters, and the organizer's work is in the field, building the necessary machinery of committees.

The first step was to decide on the date and place for a campaign convention, when the places of state officers resigned should be filled, and a campaign organization perfected. The president has stood alone during the summer, an impossible situation. That date and place fixed to insure Miss Shaw's presence, November 3, 4, 5, at Sioux Falls, your organizer left Ft. Pierre for the eastern part of the state to work up interest and attendance. It had been decided to have a suffrage booth at the state fair, in Huron, the second week in September, so the organizer went there. Space was secured in the Woman's Building from the superintendent, Mrs. A. D. Tinsley, (now secretary in charge of our state campaign headquarters), and permission to put up signs and placards about the fair. The usual arrangements for literature, petitions, etc., at the booth were made, and local ladies found to take turns as attendants. Large "Votes for Women" banners were painted and put over the doors in the Agricultural Building; and several dozen placards with various sentiments printed and tacked up in different parts of the grounds, even in the stock barns. Some amusing experiences and arguments were enjoyed

while doing this work, resulting often from the words on the cards—especially the one

DANGEROUS TO THE STATE!

Cannot Vote

IDIOTS, CRIMINALS, LUNATICS, MINORS

and

YOUR MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

MEN, DO YOU LIKE THIS?

CHANGE IT.

November, 1910.

Mrs. Johnson was present during the fair and on Woman's Day spoke in the lecture room as federation president. Your organizer also spoke on "Women and Industry." Over 700 names were secured on the National petition, and several thousand people reached by the placards or the workers. After the fair the organizer took the material to Mitchell, and arranged with the management and local ladies for a similar booth at the Corn Palace, but did not stay to handle it, going on to the annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, where she made two addresses. In all, seven towns were visited in the field work before November, but with poor success in getting clubs and delegations. Sentiment seemed indifferent and sleeping.

The state association was in so unorganized a condition that the convention was a problem on the hands of a very few persons—most of them members of the Sioux Falls club, and they deserve recognition for the hard work done in arranging and for the club's assuming the financial burden. Mrs. Avery's coming in October was the greatest relief and help. The inspiration of Dr. Shaw's presence made the convention a great success in stirring the city and rousing working enthusiasm. It resulted in a campaign organization of state committees, widely representative, for the general direction of policies, and smaller, executive committees, centralized in Sioux Falls, the headquarters' city. Mrs. A. D. Tinsley was elected headquarters' secretary and chairman of the campaign executive committee of five. The offices were chosen immediately after the convention, on the main street in the busy section, two second story rooms having three windows on the street, now lettered so that all who pass can read. The Sioux Falls club again stepped into the breach of an empty treasury and agreed to pay the rent, light and telephone charges and to furnish the rooms suitably.

Some time was spent in helping to start the headquarters' ma-

achinery before leaving for the field again. Everything was to be done; there was no former workers or committees to take charge. Press, literature, speakers, all regular lines of work had to be started and systematized—and when that was done there was only the secretary and a young stenographer to handle it all. Parlor meetings were also held and addresses made before labor unions and elsewhere. The Christmas season was spent at headquarters in the same way.

The main work of the organizer has been in the field organizing and speaking. Since arriving in the state, 26 towns have been visited, some of them more than once. The routine is about the same everywhere. The principal difference is in the amount of help received; sometimes—at vivid intervals—meetings are arranged in advance, but on the whole the organizer, even where entertainment is furnished, has to make all arrangements for meetings and many calls beside. Addresses have been made at clubs, Church services, college and high school chapel exercises, in court houses, offices, halls and homes. This is inevitable as the territory covered is unorganized. South Dakota towns do not offer transportation facilities and this means several miles walking a day; pleasant in good weather, but variously difficult during the winter. There were experiences, amusing and otherwise, with drifts, drives and trains. Today, March 28, for the first time in about three months, the train taken was on time. So far only the eastern part of the state has been covered, but the present route leads to the Black Hills in April.

The object of work is always to form local committees—committees of women and separate ones of men. As only one regular organizer is at present available, she is trying to get county central committees only, at the county seat generally, which are to branch out into the towns and the country. The instructions are to carry that town or county for the amendment. The work is outlined, and if possible, special persons made responsible for the different lines and put in touch with the proper state committee. The men are left to work in their own way. An effort is at present being made to get the men to combine into a state wide league. It has not advanced beyond the first stage of talking, and prophecies would be hazardous.

The sentiment in the state is good; there seems a general feeling that the time here has come to give the ballot to the women. This does not mean little need of work, but redoubled effort. The vote is almost balancing; it must be swung over by strong leverage and spiked into place by conviction to resist later political and party sophistry. This can be done; but it needs more power—organizers, speakers, and money. All suffrage campaigners know that last item should be printed in startling capitals. South Dakota must add an

other star to the Suffrage Flag next November—and—it asks your help.
Respectfully submitted,

PERLE PENFIELD.

TENNESSEE.

The past year has been full of promise for the Equal Suffrage cause in Tennessee.

The petition work was helpful by attracting attention to our efforts, and caused people to discuss the subject besides giving them an opportunity to thus express their sentiments. Contributions have been made to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund. Also our pledge to the National Association has been paid. These funds were raised by responses to the president's circular letter, by individual contributions, and a refreshment booth at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis last fall. Our exhibit at this same fair in the Women's Building was of a large wall map with Suffrage states marked in large letters, and of pictures of prominent suffragist workers and literature for distribution. This exhibit attracted much attention, and the wall rack was replenished with literature almost every day. Several names to the petition were secured also.

The literature given us by the National was of great help to us and was distributed to different parts of the state and used to supply wall-pockets at fairs and other public places.

Resolutions have been presented to a number of conventions, not always with results, but we feel the seed was sown, often on good ground. The presentation of our cause by the state president of Suffrage, Mrs. Allen, in a symposium of clubs at a local theater in Memphis, was quite a success in making friends for our cause.

The cordial reception by the Protestant Pastors' Association, also in Memphis, for their aid in the Peace work, was most encouraging, two sermons on Peace reported as a result.

A symposium was also reported in Nashville, which developed surprising strength in Suffrage sentiment in that city.

The chairman for Church work reports chairmen secured in some few churches who have promised to at least distribute literature in their different circles.

The Newman Circle of Knoxville held an enthusiastic meeting with a suffrage program in the fall, which brought some active workers to the front. The 19th Century Club of Memphis, under the Current Topics Department, gave a public meeting and discussion on Suffrage between Mrs. Ellis, negative; affirmative by Miss Monty Cooper, a recent graduate of Vassar College. The hall was packed with an

enthusiastic audience. This same club gave the local Suffrage Club the hall on February 15th, when the club celebrated Susan B. Anthony Day, and inaugurated the parlor meetings. The corresponding secretary and president have written near four hundred letters on suffrage subjects, besides distributing several leaflets. After months of correspondence a large club was organized in Knoxville the first of this year, and has done some good work in that part of the state, but after organizing on state constitution, claimed the state association could be of no benefit to them, and through their president, Mrs. L. C. French, reported they could use their funds more wisely in their work themselves. This proved a great trial to us older workers, and placed a feeling of disorganization on the state work in spite of all our efforts to the contrary. Our press work has grown until papers all over the state have at times printed items on suffrage, and papers in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, Gallatin, Memphis, and others, have had from half a column to half pages on suffrage. We have learned how much may be accomplished by united effort as well as by individual effort, with very little financial aid, if in earnest on the subject.

Lack of funds has prevented putting an organizer in the field. This has proved unfortunate as suffrage sentiment was never so strong throughout the state as at present.

Partly through the efforts of the state president, Mrs. Martha Allen, and the local Suffragists, the Law Department of Memphis University was this year opened to women students.

A legislative committee has been appointed in the Tennessee federated clubs, and will endeavor to have some laws unfavorable to women changed by our next Legislature. A Suffragist is to be made chairman of this committee.

MRS. MARTHA ALLEN, President.

MARGARET A. BYRNE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

In the spring of 1909 a small number of women met in the home of Miss Ellen Glasgow, in Richmond, to discuss the subject of woman suffrage. As a result, petition work was started in Virginia. The following November, at a meeting held in the home of Mrs. S. Dabney Crenshaw, the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia was organized. The membership in the beginning numbered about twenty. At the present time, five months later, it has increased to nearly two hundred.

The first work of the league was to establish headquarters on the principal residential street of Richmond, and to open there a

reading room for the distribution of suffrage literature. In this branch of the work we have published four leaflets by our members, namely: Equal Rights Between the Sexes, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler; The Status of Woman, Miss Mary Johnston; The Reason Why, Miss Mary Johnston, The Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher. Literature advocating equal suffrage has been supplied to a number of high schools and colleges in the state for use in their debating societies. The Woman's Journal has been placed in the Virginia State Library.

A public lecture was given under the auspices of the League in January, when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the Auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel, in Richmond. An account of this lecture occupied several columns on the first page of the morning paper next day. We have each week had lectures at League headquarters by both local and visiting speakers, among the latter, Miss Laura Clay. Several drawing-room meetings have been held, at three of which addresses were made by Mrs. Donald Hooker, Mrs. Symington and Mrs. Poe, of Baltimore. An entertainment to which a small fee was charged was given in the form of a dramatic reading of the play, "How the Vote Was Won," by Miss Fola La-Follette.

The General Assembly of Virginia has been in session this year, and the League, in addition to distributing suffrage literature among the state Senators and Representatives, has been active in legislative work. Three bills dealing with juvenile delinquency, contributory delinquency on the part of parents, and non-support of wife and children by the husband, were zealously advocated by the League. These bills were passed. A bill lowering the standard of the milk supply of the cities of Virginia, and a bill increasing the working hours of women and children in factories throughout the state, were opposed by the League. Both these bills were defeated. At a hearing given before the committee on the latter measure, the House of Delegates was filled with women—representing women's clubs and labor organizations, as well as the Suffrage League. This demonstration is thought to have dealt a fatal blow to the bill, which died in committee.

A lively public interest has been manifested in our movement. The Times Dispatch, a morning paper, and The Evening Journal, an afternoon paper, of Richmond, have printed very favorable editorials; and suffrage articles have been given as important a place as anti-suffrage articles in the press columns. Taken all in all, the attitude of the community is now encouraging. Hostility and ridicule are being succeeded by toleration and—in some quarters—approbation.

LILA MEADE VALENTINE, President.

ADELE CLARK, Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

I am glad to say that our Suffrage Association was never so hopeful, so strong, so harmonious, or so well equipped for good, practical work, as today. We are receiving encouragement from new and unexpected quarters that fill us with confidence that if we but do the work at hand, we will be victorious at the polls in November.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver Juvenile Court fame, spoke for our association at the A. Y. P. E. grounds in July, this being the first Sunday service held in the grounds. Our association advertised this meeting largely, and there were more than three thousand people in attendance.

The Valley Fair Association of Puyallup, set aside October 14 as Woman's Day at their fair. The Governor's wife joined with us; also every woman's organization in the state. One thousand five hundred letters and 2,000 postals were used to advertise the day, which was a great success, 6,000 being in attendance. A big suffrage meeting was held in the evening at the Puyallup Opera House.

A memorial service for Henry B. Blackwell, the Sir Knight of our cause, was held at the Unitarian Church, Seattle, September 12, 1909.

We have recently moved into new Headquarters. Our rooms are comfortably furnished and fairly well equipped.

Our paper, "Votes for Women," is our official organ, and is doing splendid work in the field.

We find our plan of work most splendid, and it has been adopted in every county and precinct in the state. Reports are coming in from our poll-list canvass, which are most satisfactory.

So far we have secured only local workers for the field, and are well received by the people.

I herewith give you a statement of the poll-list from Thurston County, in the 4th Ward, Olympia, which is the first one to be sent to our office.

Total number registered	370
Number moved away	22
Not found	49
Number interviewed	299
Number opposed	21
Number doubtful	37
Number in favor	241
Percentage opposed	7
Percentage doubtful	12
Percentage in favor, more than	80

The newspapers of the state are friendly, many of them declaring

editorially to be in favor. Not one paper in the state of any standing has come out against us.

We have a press committee composed of educated, brainy young women. They have divided and sub-divided the work in the most masterful manner, and their work will soon be felt throughout the length and breadth of this state.

Many organizations are with us, for proof of which I submit the following:

Tumwater, Wash, Feb. 16, 1910.

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe,

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mrs. De Voe:—

We write to inform you that the Grange, numbering 15,000, is strongly in favor of Woman's Suffrage. In fact, every subordinate Grange is an Equal Suffrage Association, and will remain so until after the amendment is voted upon. We have raised a fund with which to push the work, and while we have a few members who are adverse, we will do our best to convert them. Yours for the victory of the Woman's Suffrage Amendment.

(Signed)

FRED LEWIS, Secretary.

C. B. KEGLEY, Master.

Washington State Grange.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted with cheers, by the Washington State Federation of Labor, in its 9th annual convention, at Hoquiam, January 11-14, 1910.:

Whereas, The campaign for the enfranchisement of women is now pending in this state, and

Whereas, The large and increasing number of women wage earners who are competitors in the labor market with man, being deprived of the ballot, have no means of self-protection against wage discrimination, and as a result bear down the wage of the voter to the level of that of the non-voter, and

Whereas, In the days of slavery, when the free man was forced to compete with slave labor, the price of which was fixed by the slave's master, so today is the price of woman's labor, especially in the public service, controlled by office holders who bear to her no political responsibilities, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Federation of Labor of Washington, in convention assembled, do pledge themselves to renewed effort for the enfranchisement of women, and we heartily recommend to the local unions of this state that they put forth their most strenuous efforts

to carry the suffrage amendment at the election next November; also, that they cause the proposed amendment to be discussed at their local unions and make it the prominent feature of their work during the coming months.

We have sent large numbers of postal cards throughout the state asking the friends of suffrage to write to our Representative in Congress to vote for Senator Borah's Woman's Suffrage Bill.

We have distributed large quantities of literature, especially at political meetings and at the Court House, where taxpayers congregate.

Our College Suffrage League has instituted a most telling poster campaign. Each month a new poster is sent out which is posted by a regularly organized brigade throughout the state.

An Advisory Board has been instituted, composed of representative people living outside the state, whose assistance is most valuable.

EMMA SMITH DeVOE, President.

ELLEN S. LECKENBY, Secretary.

CORA SMITH EATON, M. D., Treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

The report of the work of the year in Wisconsin presents no new aspect, unless the work on the great petition might be considered such. Although we have circulated a petition to our State Legislature every year, there has been no effort to secure a National petition for some time. The interest developed by the presentation of the National petition far exceeded our expectations. Men and women of all classes were ready to sign. Bankers, lawyers, ministers, authors, painters, carpenters, laborers of all classes, all were equally interested. The usual remark of the ordinary working man was, "Yes, women pay taxes, they ought to vote," showing that the doctrine, "No taxation without representation," has taken a strong hold upon the minds of the rank and file of the men of this country in spite of the tendency of many of our public men to set aside the fundamental doctrines upon which our Republic is based, and to sneer at them. Among women we found an equal interest. The wealthy and fashionable women, as well as the professional women, doctors, teachers, writers, dress-makers, nurses, washer-women—in fact, those of all classes seemed interested and glad to sign the petition. We did not get more names because of so few workers to solicit and collect the signers. Our Wisconsin women are all occupied; there are no idlers among them; either they are housekeepers and mothers of families, or they are engaged in some of the professions or some of other useful labor, and few of them have time to give even to so important a work as the

petition. Thus while many were ready to sign, the number to collect the names were few; hence our petition is no sufficient index of the number of believers in our cause.

During the session of the Legislature of 1909 bills were presented in both branches of the Legislature providing for a suffrage law enfranchising women. This bill was carried in the Senate by a large majority, but in the Assembly the vote stood 34 in favor to 53 against. The time and attention of the members of the Assembly was occupied largely with investigating election frauds which prevented any proper hearing, and the bill was not fully considered. There is reason to believe that under other circumstances it might have carried. But we shall be ready for another pull when the Legislature meets in 1911—indeed, we hope to do considerable even before the autumn election.

Our annual meeting was as usual a business meeting, and was held in September, in the state house at Madison.

We have not increased our membership during the year just passed nor extended our organization, as we did not wish to complicate the petition work with everything else—so many will sign the petition who are not willing to assume the responsibility of membership in a society. But we are sure that we have made many friends and are in a position to do some organizing in the near future.

We have published *The Citizen* through the year and find it valuable.

OLYMPIA BROWN, President.

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY.

The Equal Franchise Society was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and the Board of Directors met for the first time on December 21, 1908. At that time our membership consisted of our Board of 21 members. Today our membership is 656, or rather it was 656 on Monday when I left New York.

We have two classes of membership—life membership, with dues of \$100, and active membership, with dues, originally, \$5. We very soon found that these dues were too high, and that they were keeping out of the society the very women we most desired to have in it, and on the suggestion of several of the public school teachers of New York, we decided to lower the dues to \$2, and have been very much gratified at the large increase of membership among wage earning women, stenographers, secretaries, and public school teachers.

The aims of this society are strictly educational, but education may be applied by a great number of methods. The Board represents many phases of occupation and thought. In the first place, as we believe in practicing what we preach, our Board is mixed—8 men and

13 women. We have on it a school principal, a settlement worker, a college professor, a police magistrate, a Hebrew rabbi, two educators—several women of leisure.

The work of our first winter was, naturally, concerned largely in organizing our society. We began as most suffrage associations begin, with parlor meetings; we held four of these. We held two public meetings at Columbia University during the summer school, and addresses were made by Mrs. Mackey and Mrs. Frederick Natham.

We offered three prizes—one of \$100; one of \$50; one of \$25, for the best essay on suffrage, on the three following subjects:

I. The full enfranchisement of women as a logical development of the evolution of suffrage in New York State.

II. How the suffrage has helped the workingman and how it will help the workingwoman.

III. The political rights of women in the other English-speaking countries as compared with the United States.

These prizes were open to students of 16 of the colleges of Greater New York.

Our second winter has been more active, and the work has fallen under the heads of four committees:

An Organization Committee;

Publication Committee; and

Public Meetings Committee.

The work of the Organization Committee has been largely increasing the membership of the society, but it has also organized a branch of the Equal Franchise Society in New Jersey, as well as co-operating with the Equal Suffrage Party in organizing the Twenty-second Assembly District.

The Legislative Committee opened Headquarters, with Mrs. Blatch as Chairman, in the Teneyck Hotel, at Albany, endeavoring to reach the conservative Albanians by meetings. We published a series of legislative tracts which were left upon the desks of the Senators and Assemblymen each morning. And we co-operated with the state association in one mass meeting.

The work of the Publication Committee has been three-fold—it has advertised the meetings; it has published a great many pamphlets, principally the reports of the speeches made before our own society; and, it undertakes to place in magazines and newspapers such suffrage manuscript as has the approval of the committee.

But the most important work of the winter has been that of the Public Meetings Committee.

Finding that we had outgrown parlor meetings, we hired the

Garden Theatre, and have held there on alternate Thursday afternoons, eight meetings during the winter. Seats in the gallery have been given away; the seats in the orchestra, after the members' seats were reserved, have been sold, and the boxes subscribed for, with the result that this committee has turned over a considerable balance to the treasury.

Our speakers have been very distinguished—Governor Shaffroth of Colorado, Mr. Everett Colby, Mr. Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, and many others, but the most encouraging feature of these meetings has been the audience, who have lingered asking and answering questions until the ushers put out the lights.

Next winter we propose giving a series of six lectures, dealing historically, with the condition of women and their achievement.

Respectfully submitted,
ALICE DUER MILLER, Delegate.

FRIENDS' EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

This association may be considered to represent, to some degree, a cradle of suffrage ideas since three of our revered leaders, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony were descended from friends. Although our organization is small, we believe it is useful in securing the support of isolated sympathizers through whom literature is circulated.

We can report successful suffrage meetings held in three different states; papers sent regularly to friends, libraries, schools and boarding houses, a number of petitions filed, and a generous response to requests for suffrage arguments from school children preparing for debates. The last of these came a few days since from a large High School in Wisconsin, and if the boy does not win we shall be disappointed, for we furnished him enough reasons why women should vote to have convinced the Editor of "The Outlook" if he would only listen to them.

We must not forget to mention the Legislators written to, and interviews, and the Legislatures visited by our members. It is needless to say there was no apparent effect from these efforts, except to make stronger suffragists of the women who wasted postage, time and strength on their Representatives, in the Halls of In-Justice at Albany and Annapolis. We weary pilgrims know, as never before, the real value of "influence" minus a "ballot."

It is gratifying to note that there are two papers in Pennsylvania which are doing us valiant service. The first, managed entirely by friends and published weekly, has about 15,000 readers, and it loses no opportunity to uphold woman suffrage. Strong editorials frequently

appear and we were especially pleased with those on the "Suffragettes" and the "strike" of the sewing women. The other paper, edited by a friend, is said to enter more than 100,000 homes. Its special feature is the short pithy article, and the whole woman question is treated with invariable respect.

We conclude with a clipping from the April number of this bright little monthly:

"SOME MAY, SOME MAY NOT"

In this country some people may vote and some may not.

Those who may are:

White Men	Blind Men
Black Men	Lame Men
Red Men	Sick Men
Drunken Men	Rag Men
Deaf Men	Bad Men
Dumb Men	Dead Men

Those who may not are:

Minors	Lunatics
Idiots	Convicts

Women.

There are exceptions to all rules: Some men may be too sick to be transported to the polls; dead men do not themselves vote, only their names are used by the ward healers for some other person to vote on; women may vote in four states, and idiots often go to the polls when they hear the crack of the party whip, and vote as they are told."

MARY BENTLY THOMAS, President.

NATIONAL COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Unlike the work of last year, which was chiefly concerned with spreading the organization, the National College Equal Suffrage League has made, since the Seattle convention, an attempt, not only to increase its membership, but to bring to its members information and data which would make them more effective workers in the movement. For this reason, although the league reports the establishment of no new leagues and of only three new Chapters, which sprang up spontaneously with no assistance from the committee on organization, it hopes that work of value to the suffrage movement has been accomplished.

The students of fifteen colleges and universities have listened to lecturers of exceptional ability sent out by the National League. Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, Miss Juliet S. Points and Mrs. Frances Squire

Potter spoke at seven different colleges in the East, while Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfel of Colorado addressed more than one meeting at nine university and college centers. Travelling libraries containing about twenty-five volumes on the woman movement have visited thirteen colleges, and one Young Women's Christian Association; and six new leaflets have been published and widely circulated.

Besides this educational work, an active correspondence between Headquarters and the league and Chapters has been maintained. Lack of time prevents the mention of many examples of increased suffrage activity among college women shown by this correspondence, and their growing appreciation of the paramount importance of this cause. To speak of a few instances only, we find that effective work for the Washington campaign and large increase in membership are distinguishing features of our leagues on the Pacific coast. Ingenious devices for interesting, busy, absorbed students in suffrage, such as the Suffrage Minstrel Show, given last winter at the University of Chicago, characterize the Middle West, while some of our eastern leagues have been successful in conducting classes in public speaking and the history of this and kindred movements. New departures in the line of mass meetings, street meetings, the maintenance of a headquarters combined with a suffrage shop and tea-room, have marked the College movement in New York.

A list of colleges eligible for the establishment of chapters has been compiled, containing all institutions on the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of learning and many others, numbering one hundred and eighteen in all.

At the meeting of the council just held, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Professor in Vassar College, and Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College, were elected Vice-Presidents. The constitution was amended by defining more closely the method by which people and organizations may become affiliated with the National League; by giving representation on the council to all chapters and to leagues and chapters according to the number of active members who have paid dues; and by admitting freshmen to membership in the chapters.

The thanks of the League for the use of desk room and for very generous and substantial assistance are cordially extended to the National American Woman Suffrage Association. With the organization improved and the consistent leagues and chapters greatly strengthened in knowledge, enthusiasm and experience, a marked increase in membership and in the number of organizations, as well as a growing effectiveness in practical suffrage work is hoped for and confidently anticipated for the future.

CAROLINE LEXOW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1909.

Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer, in account with the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

RECEIPTS.

ARIZONA.

Munds, Mrs. John L.	\$ 5 00
	— \$ 5 00

CALIFORNIA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 97 60
Auxiliary Dues (1908)	6 50
Baker, Dr. Charlotte	2 00
Cook, Genevieve	10 10
Churchill, Julia	10 00
Churchill, Julia, for grandchildren	2 00
Park, Alice L.	1 00
	— \$ 129 20

COLORADO.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 5 00
For South Dakota Campaign, Long, Dr. Margaret..	10 00
	— \$ 15 00

CONNECTICUT.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 25 00
Connecticut W. S. A.	25 00
Chamberlain, Elizabeth S.	1 00
For South Dakota Campaign, Cheney, Susan J....	25 00
Penfield, S.	1 00
Stever, H. B.	2 00
	— \$ 79 00

DELAWARE.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 9 10
Cranston, Martha S.	50 00
Delaware W. S. A.	25 00
	— \$ 84 10

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 10 50
E. S. League of the D. C.	180 00
Edwards, Fannie N.	1 00

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Gillette, Emma H. (For Washington Hdq.).....	\$ 15 00
Hillyer, Amy M.	1 00
Hitz, Jane C.	10 00
	———— \$ 217 50

GEORGIA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 2 75
	———— \$ 2 75

ILLINOIS.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 95 00
Butler, Phebe M. (For Washington Hdq.)	1 00
Caldwell, Georgia C.	1 00
Ford, Kate	1 00
Tremain, Frank E.	1 00
	———— \$ 99 00

INDIANA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 14 00
Leach, Antionette D.	1 00
Worthington, Sara M.	1 00
	———— \$ 16 00

IOWA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 64 40
Iowa E. S. A.	50 00
Ingham, Caroline	1 00
	———— \$ 115 40

KENTUCKY.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 90 10
Bennett, Sarah Clay	7 00
Clay, Laura	94 05
Kentucky Equal Rights Association	163 00
	———— \$ 354 15

LOUISIANA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 65 00
Auxiliary Dues (1908)	60 30
Chamberlain, Grace G.	25 00
Gordon, Kate M.	100 00
Gordon, Jean M.	10 00
Gordon, Fannie M.	10 00
Louisiana Woman Suffrage Association	100 00
Otis, Mrs. S. M.	50 00
Stevens, Jessie	5 00
	———— \$ 425 30

MAINE.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 24 60
Batchelder, Mary	2 00
Maine Woman Suffrage Association	50 00
	———— \$ 76 60

MARYLAND.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 108 80
Rogers, Julia R.	150 00
	———— \$ 258 80

MASSACHUSETTS.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 158 30
Allen, Mary Ware	15 00
Balentine, Katherine Reed	12 00
Boland, Esther F.	10 00
Garrison, Wm. Lloyd	100 00
Gruening, Martha	5 00
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association	300 00
Smith, Nellie S.	50 00
	———— \$ 650 30

MICHIGAN.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 12 90
Green, Iola M.	25 00
Toucray, Ola G.	50
Walz, Maggie	1 00
	———— \$ 39 40

MINNESOTA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 30 10
Bright, Emily H.	5 00
McClary, Lizzie	30 00
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	50 00
	———— \$ 115 10

MISSISSIPPI.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 6 40
	———— \$ 6 40

MISSOURI.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 10 50
Richardson, Florence Wyman	6 00
	———— \$ 16 50

NEBRASKA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 19 70
Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association	25 00
	———— \$ 44 70

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 30 00
New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association	25 00
	———— \$ 55 00

NEW JERSEY.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 33 00
Blaisdell, Miss V. M.	1 00
Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, Newark	12 05
Laddey, Clara	1 00
Laddey, Paula	5 00
Laddey, Paula, for her brothers	2 00
Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B.	2 00
Nausseur, Mrs. C. L.	1 00
	———— \$ 57 05

NEW YORK.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 410 80
Auxiliary Dues of Self-Supporting Women's League	10 00
Auxiliary Dues, Women Workers' League, Buffalo	10 00
Auxiliary Dues, Women Workers' League, Hornell	10 00
Beale, Clara M.	1 00
Bice, Helen W.	1 00
Brown, Eva Ingersoll	1 00
Brown, Eva D. Ingersoll	1 00
Burgess, Mrs. Thomas F.	1 00
Catt, Carrie Chapman	10 00
Crane, Amelia B.	1 00
Crane, Caroline E.	1 00
Cape, Emily P.	1 00
Cary, Mrs. Melbert B.	1 00
Cochrane, Mrs. M. J.	1 00
Davis, Dr. Lavinia R.	10 00
Eddy, Sarah J.	2 25
Frick, Eleanor H.	2 00
Gannett, W. L.	1 00
Griffith, Anna B.	1 00
Glover, Rhoda A. (For Washington Hdq.)	2 00
Howland, Emily	300 00
Howland, Isabel	100 00
Hyatt, Mrs. Thaddeus	1 00
King, Imogene	1 00
League of Political Education, Mt. Vernon	5 00
Lewis, Mrs. Alfred George	100 00

Loines, Mary H.	\$ 50 00
Lynch, Alice J.	1 00
Masterson, Florence and Bowden, Rosalie	25 00
Mackay, Mrs. Clarence	50 00
Murtaugh, Sara A. C.	50 00
McIntyre, Eunice C.	1 00
McVean, Jessie M.	1 00
Nichol, Mrs. Robt.	1 00
Osborn, Eliza Wright	30 00
Parsons, Sara Ely	50 00
Paine, Mrs. E. F.	1 00
Rochester P. E. Club	50 00
Rogers, Elizabeth S.	1 00
Stebbins, Martha J. H.	1 00
Stephan, Mrs. E. M.	1 00
Sweet, Ada C.	1 00
Urie, Mrs. S. E.	1 00
Utica Club, by Mrs. Colby	10 00
Wallan, Mathilda K.	1 00
Willis, Sarah L.	200 00
Wood, Mrs. C. W.	5 00
	----- \$1 517 05

OKLAHOMA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 10 00
Reese, Margaret	55 00
	----- \$ 65 00

OREGON.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 8 50
	----- \$ 8 50

OHIO.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 87 50
Casement, Frances M. (For Washington Hdq.)	10 00
Harsha, Lizzie H.	1 00
Hauser, Elizabeth J.	25 00
Hauser, Mrs. David (For Washington Hdq.)	2 00
Kline, Martha S.	5 00
McLean, Sallie R.	5 00
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association	100 00
Steinem, Pauline	25 00
Trumbull County E. S. A.	10 00
Upton, Harriet Taylor	15 00

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For South Dakota Campaign, Warren Headquarters

Office Force	\$ 100 00
	———— \$ 385 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 104 60
Auxiliary Dues (State's portion of Allegheny Co. Dues. Returned Oct. 19. See Disbursements) 14 70	
Anthony, Lucy E. 5 00	
Brazier, Ellen K. 5 00	
Blankenburg, Lucretia 10 00	
Koethen, Lida W. 50 00	
Küsel, Dr. Mary H. S. 1 00	
Lippincott, Mary W. 20 00	
Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association 100 00	
" Delaware County \$15 00	
" Montgomery County 5 00	
" Chester County 18 00— 38 00	
Shaw, Anna H. 115 00	
Smith, Eleanor Shaw 48 50	
Wesley, Mrs. C. H. (For Washington Hdq.) 2 00	
	———— \$ 513 80

RHODE ISLAND.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 15 20
Dewing, Ardelia Cook 50 00	
Rhode Island W. S. A. 25 00	
A Friend 50 00	
	———— \$ 140 20

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Schofield, Martha	\$ 5 00
	———— \$ 5 00

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 21 40
Auxiliary Dues (1908) 3 05	
Pickler, Mrs. A. M. 1 00	
	———— \$ 25 45

TENNESSEE.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 3 50
Brown, Frances Fort 4 75	
Brown, Frances Fort (For Washington Hdq.) 1 00	
Tennessee E. S. A. 20 00	
	———— \$ 29 25

TEXAS.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 4 50
Penfield, Perle	12 00
	----- \$ 16 50

UTAH.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 20 00
Nystram, Mae Taylor	50
	----- \$ 20 50

VERMONT.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 5 70
Chandler, Mrs. A. D.	50 00
Daniels, Miss, L. J. C.	25 00
Purple, Mary E.	1 00
	----- \$ 81 70

VIRGINIA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 7 00
	----- \$ 7 00

WASHINGTON.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 45 00
Brown, Mrs. Amos	10 00
Rininger, Helen	5 00
	----- \$ 60 00

WEST VIRGINIA.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 11 00
Parsons, Mrs. M. C.	50 00
	----- \$ 61 00

WISCONSIN.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 6 83
	----- \$ 6 83

COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 150 90
	----- \$ 150 90

FRIENDS' E. R. A.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 18 80
	----- \$ 18 80

EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY.

Auxiliary Dues	\$ 10 00
	----- \$ 10 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund	\$9 266 47
Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund (A note for one year from Oct. 1st, 1909)	1 000 00

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, to refund Mrs. Ezekiel's salary paid from general treasury,	
8-17-10-1	\$ 150 00
Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, to refund expenses of establishing Washington Headquarters	242 36
Progress, Advertising	
C. & B. R. R.	\$ 4 00
Northern Pacific R. R.	8 00
Underwood Typewriter Company	25 62— 37 62
Carnegie Hall Meeting, New York, Nov. 17, 1909. (The balance of the proceeds are entered on 1910 books)	700 00
Collections at 1909 Convention	194 39
Collections in Indiana	4 52
Collections in Arizona	138 76
Collections in South Dakota	2 50
Contributions from anonymous friends, postage returned, cards, stamps, etc.	25 68
Interest on Willis Fund	25 00
Protested Draft, Margaret Reese	56 30
Poster money refunded	3 18
Mrs. Avery rebate on money advanced for South Dakota trip	12 02
Mrs. Upton rebate on money advanced for official Board meeting	55 95
Washington Headquarters, for use of parlors	35 00
	———— \$11 949 75
SALES AT HEADQUARTERS.	
Anthony Booklets	\$ 11 45
Sales of Literature at New York, including Progress subscriptions	488 69
Annual Report	4 70
Miscellaneous literature, badges, cards, stamps, etc.	763 76
History of Woman Suffrage.....	169 49
Life and Work	93 25
Penny Prints	97
Political Equality Leaflets	497 70
Votes for Women Pins	5 00
Progress, Subscriptions Jan. 1909-Jan. 1910	368 18
	———— \$2 403 19
Refunded from money advanced for furniture N. Y. Headquarters	189 60

Refunded from amount advanced for moving to N. Y.....	\$ 5 52
Total receipts	\$20 533 29
Balance from 1908	932 79
	<hr/>
	\$21 466 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

PRESIDENT.

Clerk hire to Sept. 1st	\$ 496 95
Office expenses to Oct. 1st.	116 12
Clerk hire	269 70
	<hr/>
	\$ 882 77

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Clerk hire, January to September	\$ 430 00
Office expenses January to September	71 77
	<hr/>
	\$ 501 77

TREASURER.

Books for 1909	\$ 4 70
500 statements	1 75
1,000 receipts	4 50
Letter heads and second sheets	7 75
Order books (New York)	14 00
500 membership cards (New York)	2 25
Office expenses, Oct. 1-Jan. 1	26 00
Clerk hire, Oct. 1-Jan. 1	197 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 258 45

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE EXPENSES.

(WARREN)

Rent, Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st	\$ 200 00
Telephone rent and tolls	19 80
Janitor service	17 00
Insurance	5 00
Typewriter	102 50
Wrapping paper, typewriter supplies, telegrams, postage, carbon paper, general office supplies ..	173 45
Salary of Office Secretary and Chairman of Press Committee	800 00
(\$190 of this was paid to South Dakota when Miss Hauser was away.)	

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Salaries of stenographers, bookkeeper and clerks..	\$2 242 05	
		— \$3 559 80

(NEW YORK)

Rent, September and October	\$ 150 00
Miss Hauser's expenses in New York, September ..	41 05
Office expenses	100 00
Salary Headquarters Secretary for September and October. (November and December paid from S. B. A. Mem. Fund)	300 00
Miss Hauser's salary for September	100 00
Salaries of clerks, Sept. 1-Jan. 1, including presi- dent's clerk to Nov. 17	620 50
Headquarters office expenses	77 92
	— \$1 389 47

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Pauline Steinem, chairman	\$ 2 50
1,000 envelopes	20 00
	— \$ 22 50

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH WORK.

Mary E. Craigie, chairman.	
11,000 Suffrage Bulletins	\$ 25 75
Printing 1,000 letter heads	2 00
Postage	21 95
	— \$ 49 70

HEADQUARTERS SUPPLIES.

6,000 flag motto cards	\$ 16 00
2,000 song leaflets	6 00
7,500 Votes for Women postals	25 00
13,000 Facts Stronger Than Fiction	111 82
5,000 Women, Economics and the Ballot	35 50
1,000 halftones, Carrie Chapman Catt	3 00
16 Mills' Subjection of Women	6 40
4,933 Votes for Women pins	419 31
500 Susan B. Anthony postals	5 00
1,000 Votes for Women stamps	7 50
Express, postage, freight and drayage on general supplies, pins, etc.	185 09
Express, postage, freight and drayage on Political Equality leaflets	64 46
Expenses on supplies in New York, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1	83 91
	— \$ 968 99

LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

1,003 copies bound leaflets, printing index, and ex-	
press to Buffalo	\$ 92 18
Vindicator Printing Co., for P. E. leaflets	418 60
O'Brien, for P. E. leaflets	36 00
10,000 Do You Know?	90 00
10,000 Objections Answered	120 00
500 Government by the People	34 00
Prof. N. Schmidt, for manuscript	15 00
200 Suffrage a Right	10 00
Express on leaflets	1 65
	————— \$ 817 43

HISTORY.

Insurance for 1 year	\$ 15 00
Express	27 98
	————— \$ 42 98

LIFE AND WORK OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Insurance for 1 year	\$ 15 00
Express	6 03
	————— \$ 21 03

PROGRESS.

65,000 Manila envelopes	\$ 79 00
Folding	1 80
Books for premiums	3 06
Refunded to Memorial Fund, overdrawn	19 00
Electros	8 90
Postage, express, freight, drayage, postals, rubber bands, general supplies	84 79
5,000 August issue	46 00
4,000 September issue	40 00
Clerk hire	105 00
	————— \$ 387 55

(January, February, March, April, May, June,
July, October, November, December issues paid
from Memorial Fund, \$458 20)

PRESS.

10,000 Manila envelopes	\$ 12 00
1,000 reams of paper	27 75
Letter heads	11 65
Luce's Press Clipping Bureau	151 92
Multigraph oil, ink and ribbons	4 70
Postage and express	115 91

Photographs	\$ 10 65
Press work in New Mexico	10 00
	———— ♦ 344 58

CONVENTION EXPENSES.

F. W. Perry, for printing date on 2,000 envelopes ..	\$ 1 50
600 credential blanks	2 00
2,000 calls	3 00
500 amendment slips	3 00
Pencils, tablets, etc., for credentials committee	60
Express, freight, drayage, postage, telegrams	20 29
Badges	11 85
Dr. Eaton for bill of White & Davis for programs ..	136 80
Dr. Eaton for janitor	2 00
Traveling and hotel expenses of officers, chairmen of committees and speakers	1 188 67
Convention stenographer	5 00
Mrs. C. M. Miller for church work in connection with convention	32 50
	———— ♦ \$1 407 21

ORGANIZATION.

Arizona

Miss Clay, expenses Lexington to Arizona	\$ 110 40
Miss Clay, expenses in Arizona	103 15
Mrs. Avery, expenses to Washington in connec- tion with Statehood Bill	10 56
Salary of field worker	400 00
Expenses of field worker	380 99

Colorado

Salary Miss Gregg.....	75 00
Expenses of Miss Gregg	51 91

Indiana

Salary of field worker	150 00
Expenses of field worker	147 86

Iowa

Rev. Eleanor Gordon	100 00
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Kentucky

Salary of field worker	50 00
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New Mexico

Mrs. Bolles for expenses	5 45
Salary of field worker	50 00
Expenses of field worker	69 95

Oklahoma

Salary of field worker	350 00
Expenses of field worker	107 33

Pennsylvania

Salary of field worker	50 00
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South Dakota

Mrs. Pettingrew, salary	137 50
Mrs. Pettingrew, expenses	121 64
Mrs. Fitch, expenses	13 40
Mrs. Johnson, salary	425 00
Mrs. Johnson, expenses	384 99
Miss Gregg, salary	482 50
Miss Gregg, expenses	281 18
Miss Penfield, salary	300 00
Miss Penfield, expenses	224 98
Mrs. Stewart, expenses	96 03
Mrs. Avery, expenses	100 00
Printing circular letters	14 50
Stamps for mailing same	10 00
Mrs. Fairbanks, for headquarters expenses	100 00

Washington

Mrs. Devoe, for salary	650 00
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Miscellaneous

Traveling expenses of organizers between states.	
Laura Gregg, Colorado to Arizona, to New Mexico, to South Dakota and back to Arizona	334 47
Perle Penfield, June salary, Illinois, Delaware, enroute to Seattle	50 00
Laura Gregg, advertising	35 47
Vindicator, for 2,000 Miss Penfield folders with cut	9 00
Miss Penfield's expenses from Kentucky to Philadelphia and to Chicago	22 20
	————— \$ 5 995 46

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crating and expressing Miss Shaw's desk from Warren to Washington and Washington to New York	\$ 3 64
Rebinding dictionary	2 00

Mrs. Sweet for Anthony photograph.....	\$ 6 00
Framing same for Buffalo headquarters	3 75
Miss Shaw for Krauskoff leaflets.....	2 50
Envelopes and letter heads	37 14
1,000 onion skin	1 50
5,000 seconds and envelopes	9 70
Envelopes and letter heads, New York	80 85
Price lists	10 75
Telephone messages, telegrams, index book, note books, ink, wrapping paper, typewriter supplies, etc.	13 57
2,000 local constitutions	4 50
Postage for Railroad Secretary	2 00
Postage on pamphlets to life members	9 00
Annual report 1908	323 32
Envelopes for same	1 85
Annual report 1909	192 40
Envelopes and postage for same	3 25
Protested draft	56 30
(This amount was paid to the bank for a protested draft from Margaret Reese. Miss Reese later paid it, and it will be found in the receipts.)	
One-half of appropriation for moving expense sent to Miss Shaw. (See receipts for refund)	75 00
Packing, freight, drayage, express, etc.	56 98
Relettering windows	5 50
Expenses of delegate to meeting of the League of American Municipalities	38 78
Furniture appropriation, sent to Miss Shaw. (See receipt for refund)	300 00
Official Board Meeting	
Mrs. Stewart	\$ 58 65
Expenses of officers in New York	38 50
Mrs. Upton	100 00— 197 15
(See receipts for refund on last item.)	
Treasurer, H. T. Upton, personal expenses	377 00
	————— \$1 814 43
Auxiliary Dues	
Dues to International Woman Suffrage Alliance..	10 00
Dues to International Council of Women	33 34
State's portion of Allegheny County dues, Pennsylvania, sent us by mistake, returned Oct. 19....	14 70
	————— \$ 58 04

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Bradley for expenses of establishing	\$ 242 36
(This was later returned from Memorial Fund.)	
Mrs. Avery for furnishings	7 00
October, November and December rent	135 00
Expenses, September, October, November and December	35 00
	————— \$ 419 36

PETITION.

Mrs. Catt for petition work	\$ 100 00
Mrs. Avery for petition work	200 00
Express	70
Minnie Reynolds for petition work	6 50
Mrs. Ezekiel, salary	200 00
Mrs. Ezekiel for sundries	55 00
	————— \$ 562 20

(The Memorial Fund paid for rent, \$270 00; petition and headquarters expenses, \$945 59; expenses of establishing headquarters, \$326 16; Mrs. Bradley, \$403 85; Mrs. Ezekiel, \$950 00. Total, \$2 895 60.)

SUSAN B. ANTHONY WOMAN SUFFRAGE FUND.

Dunlap Printing Co., for circulars	\$ 10 85
Miss Gordou, for expenses as chairman of committee	300 00
	————— \$ 310 85
Total disbursements	\$19 814 57
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1910.	1 651 51
	—————
	\$21 466 08

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1909

SUSAN B. ANTHONY WOMAN SUFFRAGE FUND.

Amount Contributed to Jan. 1st. 1910.

ALABAMA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 11 00
	————— \$ 11 00

CALIFORNIA.

Balance from 1908	\$1076 00
	————— \$1 076 00

COLORADO

Balance from 1908	\$ 26 00
	————— \$ 26 00

CONNECTICUT.

Balance from 1908	\$ 57 00
	————— \$ 57 00

DELAWARE.

Balance from 1908	\$ 80 00
	————— \$ 80 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 831 60
	————— \$ 831 60

GEORGIA

Balance from 1908	\$ 25
Georgia Woman Suffrage Association	2 00
	————— \$ 2 25

ILLINOIS.

Balance from 1908	\$1064 00
Equal Suffrage Association of Rockford	8 35
Illinois E. S. A.	286 00
	————— \$1 358 35

INDIANA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 59 30
	————— \$ 59 30

IOWA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 258 75
McFarland, Mrs. Myra	2 00
	————— \$ 260 75

KANSAS.

Balance from 1908	\$ 55 00
	————— \$ 55 00

KENTUCKY.

Balance from 1908	\$ 221 30
Avery, Susan Look	100 00
	————— \$ 321 30

LOUISIANA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 506 00
Era Club	109 95
Gordon, Jean M.	25 00
	————— \$ 640 95

MAINE

Balance from 1908	\$ 367 85
	————— \$ 367 85

MARYLAND.

Balance from 1908	\$ 122 45
Zimmerman, Dr. Amelia B.	50
	————— \$ 122 95

MASSACHUSETTS.

Balance from 1908	\$ 432 10
Marston, Mary Gage	60 00
	————— \$ 492 10

MICHIGAN.

Balance from 1908	\$112 00
	————— \$ 112 00

MINNESOTA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 155 75
	————— \$ 155 75

MISSOURI.

Balance from 1908	\$ 115 00
	————— \$ 115 00

MONTANA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 8 00
	————— \$ 8 00

NEBRASKA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 331 00
	————— \$ 331 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Balance from 1908	\$ 107 16
	————— \$ 107 16

NEW JERSEY.

Balance from 1908	\$ 61 90
	————— \$ 61 90

NEW YORK.

Balance from 1908	\$14784 66
Belmont, Alva E.	500 00
Collegiate E. S. L.	50 00
Dock, Lavinia L.	10 00
Holley Club	3 64
Ontario P. E. C.	25 00
Pavilion P. E. C.	2 50
Penn Yan Club	5 00

Valley Falls Club	\$ 10 00
Yonkers Club	7 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$15 397 80

OREGON.

Balance from 1908	\$ 2 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 2 00

OHIO.

Balance from 1908	\$ 378 85
Civic Study Club, Cleveland	2 00
Hauser, Mrs. David	5 00
Upton, Harriet Taylor	20 00
Warren P. E. Club	100 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 505 85

OKLAHOMA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 390 82
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 390 82

PENNSYLVANIA.

Balance from 1908	\$3090 78
Anthony, Lucy E.	25 25
Bradford P. E. Club.....	10 00
Norristown and Collegeville Club	5 00
Price, Louisa T.	25 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$3 156 03

RHODE ISLAND.

Balance from 1908	\$ 18 50
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 18 50

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 178 25
South Dakota E. S. A.	25 75
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 204 00

TENNESSEE.

Balance from 1908	\$ 11 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 11 00

TEXAS.

Balance from 1908	\$ 26 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 26 00

VERMONT.

Balance from 1908	\$ 1 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 1 00

WASHINGTON.

Balance from 1908	\$ 112 00
	<u>—————</u>
	\$ 112 00

WEST VIRGINIA.

Balance from 1908	\$ 106 00
	————— \$ 106 00

WISCONSIN.

Balance from 1908	\$ 30 00
James, Ada L.	10 00
	————— \$ 40 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Balance from 1908	\$1206 59
Interest	50 88
Ladies of the Maccabees	100 00
	————— \$1 357 47

TOTAL	\$27 981 68
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Amount Disbursed to Jan. 1, 1910.

To Jan. 1st., 1909	\$18615 45
National Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton	9266 47
Balance in Wetern Reserve Bank.....	99 46
Currency on hand Jan. 1st.	30
 TOTAL	 \$27 981 68

**CONTRACT BY WHICH THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL BECOMES THE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE N. A. W. S. A.**

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this day of June, A. D. 1910, by and between

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,

party of the first part, and

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the
laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part,
WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the party of the first part is the owner of one hundred and one (101) shares of the stock, being a majority of the two hundred (200) shares of stock of the proprietors of The Woman's Journal, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, the party of the first part has for many years been engaged in editorial work in connection with the weekly paper "The Woman's Journal"; and

WHEREAS, the party of the second part is desirous of securing the use of the said The Woman's Journal as its national organ and its official means of communication with its state and local auxiliaries;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. Said party of the second part adopts said The Woman's Journal as its official national organ to assist in the purposes of its organization, and it hereby appoints said party of the first part its Editor-in-Chief for the term of one year from the signing of this agreement, with the understanding that such vacations from work as the health of said party of the first part may demand, shall be granted by said party of the second part.

2. Said party of the first part hereby accepts said appointment, and agrees to serve without salary for said term of one year.

3. Said party of the second part agrees to employ a private secretary for said party of the first part, during the term of her employment, at a cost not to exceed fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per week, said private secretary to be selected by said party of the first part. Said party of the second part agrees to employ a business manager and such other business and literary help as shall seem necessary to said parties, and to pay all the necessary bills accruing from the publication of said The Woman's Journal.

4. Five (5) or more contributing editors from various large cities of the United States shall be selected or approved by said party of the first part to serve without salary, and the policy of The Woman's Journal shall be controlled by the general officers of said party of the second part.

5. The general appearance of The Woman's Journal shall remain the same as heretofore with the memorial line relating to Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. The shape and size of the page and the frequency of issue shall be unchanged. Underneath the title, "The Woman's Journal," shall be added these words, "Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association." The subscription price shall be lowered to one dollar (\$1.00) per year. The paper shall continue to be published in Boston.

6. The party of the first part hereby agrees to use her best endeavors to secure for said second party the shares of stock of said corporation "The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal," held by persons other than herself, and she further agrees to give and bequeath by her last will and testament to said second party her said one hundred and one (101) shares of stock in said corporation, The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.

7. This contract is to continue for one year, and thereafter until amended or terminated as hereinafter provided.

8. If, at any time, the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association shall vote to discontinue the present arrangement in accordance with which the officers of said party of the second part conduct The Woman's Journal and use it as its national organ, such vote shall become effective six months after the time when such vote is taken. Said Association shall thereupon return to said party of the first part The Woman's Journal and everything pertaining thereto, shall refund to her the money received by the Association from the sale of the shares of stock which the Association may have acquired through her, and shall also return to her any unsold shares acquired through her. Each party shall nominate a disinterested appraiser and these two shall select a third. These appraisers, considering all material matters relating to this transaction, shall determine what sum either party shall pay to the other.

9. If, at any time, said party of the first part wishes to terminate this contract, she shall give six months' notice of such intention to the Official Board of said party of the second part, whereupon said party of the second part shall turn over The Woman's Journal and the things pertaining thereto, to said party of the first part, and appraisers shall be chosen as hereinbefore provided, and they shall determine what sum either party hereto shall pay to the other.

10. In case either of the said parties desires to amend said contract at any time, three months' notice of such desired amendment shall be given to the other of said parties, and if at the end of said three months, the parties have not agreed as to said amendment, the party proposing said amendment may, at her or its option, withdraw such proposed amendment, or give six months' notice of the termination of this contract, as hereinbefore provided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

EXECUTED IN
DUPLICATE.

.....(SEAL)

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

By
Its President.

ATTEST:

.....
Its Recording Secretary.

DELEGATES PRESENT AT CONVENTION.

General Officers.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.
Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.
Florence Kelley, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.
Frances Squire Potter, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ella S. Stewart, 5464 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.
Laura Clay, 189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.
Alice Stone Blackwell, 45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

Chairmen Standing Committees.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.
Dr. Mary D. Hussey, 142 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Lucy E. Anthony, Moylan, Pa.

Special.

Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 West 86th St., New York City.

California:—

Isabel A. Baldwin,
Mary S. Keene,
Elizabeth H. Oulton,
Margaret E. Waters,
Genevieve Cook,
Madeline Frances Wills,
J. H. Braly,
Martha J. Braly,
Mrs. E. A. Hayes,
Mrs. McComas,
Mary Wood Swift,
Harold S. Howard.

Colorado:—

Hon. A. W. Rucker,

Connecticut:—

Elizabeth D. Bacon,
Mary J. Rogers,
Katherine Houghton Hepburn,
Ella Reeve Bloor,
Florence Pohlman Lee.

Delaware:—

Martha S. Cranston.

District of Columbia:—

Harriette J. Hifton,
F. M. Gregory,
Alice Jenkins,
Anna C. Kelton.

Illinois:—

Ella S. Stewart,
Annie E. Blount,
Catharine Waugh McCulloch,
Helen M. Todd,
Margaret Dryer Robbins,
Clara Todson,
Mrs. Seepy,
Elsie Shultz,
Lucy Stewart,
R. A. Stewart,
Laura Bowman,
Mrs. De Witt

Iowa:—

Hon. W. D. Jamieson,
Evelyn S. Belden.

Kentucky:—

Laura Clay,
Emma Hast,
Kate Trimble Woolsey.

Louisiana:—

Kate M. Gordon,
Susannah M. Otis,
Anabel Wishart.

Maine:—

Fannie J. Fernald,
Hannah J. Bailey,
Sarah B. Ford,
Linda U. Jordon,
Etta H. Osgood.

Maryland:—

Emma Maddox Funck,
Mary Badders Holton,
Julia R. Rogers,
Rebecca Miller,
Etta H. Maddox,
Annie M. V. Davenport,
Mary A. Young,
J. Marion Creamer,
N. B. Woolford,
Elizabeth K. Ellicott,
Chas. E. Ellicott,
Julia Abbott,
Florence Sabin.

Massachusetts:—

Mary Hutcheson Page,
Susan W. Fitzgerald,
Gertrude B. Newell,
Lucia Ames Mead,
Eliza R. Whiting,
Mary Ware Dennett,

Martha M. Morris,
Amelia G. Hollingsworth,
Mrs. A. H. Jewett,

Albertina von Arnine,
Victoria Walter,
Louise S. Hotchkiss,
Emma Blackwell,
Katherine Dexter McCormick,
Caroline D. Lewis,
Mrs. Wurt Dexter,
Florence B. Mayhew,
Agnes Ryan.

Michigan:—

Martha Baldwin,
Belle Brotherton,
Mary Stephens,
Mrs. Wm. P. Doty.

Minnesota:—

Maud C. Stockwell,
Mrs. George M. Kenyon,
Mary Gray Peck,
Mrs. A. N. Bright,
Sara Chant,
Mrs. L. H. Corsen.

Nebraska:—

Mary H. Williams.

New Hampshire:—

Mary N. Chase,
J. Sarah Barney,
Hon. Henry W. Blair,
Mrs. E. M. Dudley Allen.

New Jersey:—

Clara V. Laddey,
Mary D. Hussey,
Emma L. Richards,
Emma Fisk,
Mrs. Elwood Leary,
Ella Kilborn.

New York:—

Ella Hawley Crossett,
 Emily Howland,
 Fanny Garrison Villard,
 Catharine M. Lexow,
 Mary G. Hay,
 Nettie R. Shuler,
 Ida Craft,
 Ella S. Capwell,
 Abbie B. Ladd,
 Mrs. H. J. Hammond,
 Rosamond B. Baldwin,
 Alice Williams,
 Henrietta Livermore,
 Laura Collins,
 Zobedia Alleman,
 Emma V. Simes,
 Mrs. Chas. Griener,
 Mary E. Fay,
 Mrs. C. de B. Mills,
 Elmina Alberger,
 Lizette Corbit,
 Chloe A. Sisson,
 Mary Eddy,
 Clara L. Brewster,
 Martha Suffren,
 Mrs. C. B. Brown,
 Harriet May Mills,
 Marcia Townsend,
 Effi Lynch Danforth McAfee,
 Gertrude Foster Brown,
 Emma B. Danforth,
 Lillian Weiss,
 Bertha Ryshpan,
 Jennie Baker,
 Nellie van Slingerland,
 Bertha Hallenbeck,
 Florence Guernsey,
 Marie Burge,
 Maud Haas,
 Rose Breitenstein,
 Nettie Podell,

Adelaide Beard,
 Mrs. Geo. Bork,
 Anna Mercy,
 Mrs. Talbot-Perkins,
 Elizabeth Osborne,
 Caroline T. Putnam.

Ohio:—

Pauline Steinem,
 Carrie Chase Davis,
 Elizabeth J. Hauser,
 Mary C. Sherwood,
 Mrs. W. E. Brooks,
 Ella O. Shoemaker,
 Mary S. Andrews,
 Bell Hart Deming,
 Emma S. Olds,
 Rev. Elizabeth J. Schauss,
 Mrs. B. W. Dawley.

Oklahoma:—

Narcissa Owens,
 Ida Porter Boyer,
 Adelia C. Stephens.

Pennsylvania:—

Rachel Foster Avery,
 Jane Campbell,
 Matilda Orr Hays,
 Lida Stokes Adams,
 Mary H. Ingham,
 M. Catherine Norwood,
 Eleanor C. Jones,
 Lavinia C. Hoopes,
 Emma Klahv,
 Eleanor Shaw Smith,
 Margaret D. Woodnut,
 Martha M. Hovenden,
 Mrs. Laurence Lewis, Jr.

Rhode Island:—

Elizabeth U. Yates,
 Ardelia Cook Dewing,

- Ardelia C. D. Gladding,
Clara F. Delany.
- South Dakota:**—
Lorena K. Fairbank,
Florence Jeffries,
Jane Waldron,
Miss Waldron.
- Utah:**—
Mrs. Geo. Sutherland.
- Vermont:**—
Mrs. M. L. Benedict.
- Virginia:**—
Mary Johnston.
- West Virginia:**—
M. Anna Hall.
- Wisconsin:**—
Carolyn Hunt.
- Friends Equal Rights Association:**
Mary Bentley Thomas,
Mary Willets,
Henry W. Wilbur,
Edith B. Farquhar.
- College Equal Suffrage League:**—
M. Carey Thomas,
Caroline Lexow,
Mary E. Garrett,
Jessie Ashley,
Elinor Byrns,
Florence Sawville,
Frances G. Davenport,
Florence Lexow,
Anna Anthony Bacon,
Harriet Grimm,
Lilian Welsh.
- Equal Franchise Society:**—
Alice Duer Miller.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

ARTICLE III.

Members.

Sec. 1. All persons subscribing to this Constitution and paying not less than one dollar annually into the treasury of this Association, shall be called contributing members thereof, and shall be entitled to attend all its meetings, to participate in all discussions that may arise, and to receive reports and other documents published by it.

Sec. 2. Any State Woman Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and thus secure representation in the Annual Convention by paying annually into its treasury, ten cents per member of the State Society, and its paid-up auxiliaries.

Sec. 3. Any National Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association upon the approval of two-thirds of the Executive Committee, and the payment of ten cents per member into the National Treasury. It shall then be entitled to representation in the National Convention upon the same basis as State Associations.

Sec. 4. The payment of fifty dollars (\$50) into the treasury shall constitute a Life Member in the Association, entitled to attend all its public meetings, to participate in all discussions, and to receive reports and other documents published by it, but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 5. The persons entitled to vote at the annual convention shall be the General Officers, ex-presidents of this Association, chair-

men of the Standing Committees, the State Presidents and State members of the National Executive Committee, and one delegate for every one hundred paid-up members, and for every fraction of one hundred. States having less than one hundred members shall have but one representative in the Annual Convention, such representative to be chosen by the State.

Sec. 6. Individuals may become co-operating members of the N. A. W. S. A. by the payment of \$1.00.

Sec. 7. National organizations may become affiliated members of the N. A. W. S. A. on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon the payment of \$10.00 annual dues—these affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate only.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Auditors.

Sec. 2. Presidents of auxiliary State Associations shall be ex-officio Vice Presidents.

ARTICLE V.

Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The General Officers, viz.: the President, two Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer and two Auditors, shall constitute a Board of General Officers, to supervise the general interests of the work in the interim of the annual meetings. Five members shall constitute a quorum, or a majority may act by correspondence. Special meetings may be called by the President and must be called when requested by three members of the Board.

Sec. 2. The President shall perform the duties usual to such office.

Sec. 3. The Vice Presidents shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the President's absence or disability.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, and perform all the other duties usual to such office.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the organization, and shall secure from the Corresponding Secretary of each auxiliary State Association a report of its work.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements, and shall present a detailed report thereof at each annual meeting. The Treasurer shall pay no bill of the general association except on an order of the President and Recording Secre-

tary, but may disburse the funds of Standing Committees when directed to do so by an authorized person on the committee without the signature of the President and Recording Secretary. The Treasurer shall provide the State Associations with blank credentials for delegates to the annual meetings, and shall be ex-officio chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The books of the Treasurer must close the first day of January, and the Treasurer's report shall be read at the second business meeting of the Annual Convention.

Sec. 7. The Auditors shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and shall give a report thereof at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive Committee.

Sec. 1. The General Officers, the President of each State, and one member from each State, together with the Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees, shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Association; of these officers fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee of this Association shall hold one session preceding the opening of each Annual Convention, and another at its close.

Sec. 3. The decisions reached by the Executive Committee shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business sessions of the Convention.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee may elect as Honorary Vice Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of woman suffrage who are removed from active work.

ARTICLE VII.

Election of Officers.

Sec. 1. The General Officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day but one of the annual meeting. They shall be nominated by an informal ballot. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered nominees, and the election be decided by a formal ballot.

Sec. 2. The terms of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the Convention, and the terms of the newly elected officers shall commence with the session of the Executive Committee held at the close of the Convention.

Sec. 3. The Board of General Officers may fill any vacancy on that Board which may occur during the year.

Sec. 4. In the election of officers the delegates present from

each state may cast the full vote to which that state is entitled. The vote shall be taken in the same way upon any other question whenever the delegates present from five states request it. In other cases each delegate shall have one vote.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the Board of General Officers, which notice said officers shall publish in the suffrage papers not less than three months in advance.

BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW I.

Annual Convention.

Sec. 1. This Association shall hold an Annual Convention of regularly elected delegates for the election of officers and the transaction of business. An annual meeting may be held in Washington, D. C., during the first session of each Congress.

Sec. 2. In the absence of State President or State Member of the Executive Committee, the delegation from that State may elect a proxy by ballot.

Sec. 3. A State Association, having no delegates present, shall not give a proxy to a person from another State.

Sec. 4. Any State whose dues are unpaid on January 1st, shall lose its vote in the Convention for that year.

Sec. 5. Delegates must present credentials signed by the President and Recording Secretary of their respective States.

BY-LAW II.

The Committee on Resolutions shall consist of one person from each State, elected by its delegation, and also a chairman to be elected by the Executive Committee.

BY-LAW III.

Sec. 1. After each Annual Convention the Board of General Officers shall elect the following Standing Committees: A Committee on Program, of which the President shall be Chairman, to arrange the program for the next annual meeting; a Congressional Committee, to have in charge the direct Congressional work; Committees on Literature, Press Work, Enrollment, Presidential Suffrage, Local Arrangements, and Railroad Rates.

Sec. 2. The President shall appoint, during each Annual Convention, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five members, who shall report to the Resolutions Committee at the next Annual Convention.

Sec. 3. Special Committees may be elected by the Board of General Officers.

BY-LAW IV.

The annual report prepared by the Secretary of each State Association, and approved by the President of the Association, must be read as written, and any alterations must be made from the floor in open Convention.

BY-LAW V.

The Treasurer of the Association shall give bond in such sum as shall cover the funds in her charge.

BY-LAW VI.

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, one day's notice having been given in Convention.

STANDING RULES.

1. All delegates to the Convention shall be permitted to attend the Executive Committee meetings, but without a vote or the privilege of the floor.

OFFICERS—1910.

National American Woman Suffrage Association.

President—REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Moylan, Pa.

1st Vice-President—CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH, 2236 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

2nd Vice-President—KATE M. GORDON, 1800 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.

Corresponding Secretary—MARY WARE DENNETT, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—ELLA S. STEWART, 5464 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—JESSIE ASHLEY, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

1st Auditor—LAURA CLAY, 189 N. Mill Street, Lexington, Ky.

2nd Auditor—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

CALIFORNIA—Dora K. Crittenden, Louise Merrill Pratt, Ellen Clark Sargent, Mrs. M. V. Longley, Rebecca Spring, Caroline M. Severance, Amanda Way, Harriet A. Hobe, Mary H. Johnson.

COLORADO—E. M. Ashley, Hon. Alva Adams, Judge Ben Lindsey, Emily Meredith, J. Warner Mills, Ex-Gov. John L. Routt, Hon. I. N. Stevens, Amy K. Cornwall, Mary L. Carr. Hon. E. M. Ammons.

CONNECTICUT—Joseph Sheldon, Prof. C. Howard Young.

DELAWARE—Chief Justice Chas. B. Lore, Ex-Gov. John Hunn, Hon. Washington Hastings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Caroline H. Dall, Dr. Wm. Tindall, Mrs. Rufus Saxton, Mrs. Stephen A. Richey.

ILLINOIS—Hon. James T. Cartwright, Julia Mills Dunn, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mary E. Holmes, Elmina E. Springer, Susan Look Avery, Elizabeth J. Loomis, Harriet Fox McFadden.

INDIANA—Wm. Dudley Foulke.

IOWA—S. J. Cole, Dr. Mark A. Dashiell.

KANSAS—Dr. Sarah C. Hall, Rev. J. V. McAfee, Sarah T. D. Robinson, Jane Slocum, Dr. Lucy Hobbs Taylor, Anna C. Wait.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. W. W. Trimble.

MAINE—Hannah J. Bailey, Ann F. Greeley, Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, Margaret T. W. Merrill, Sarah F. Hamilton, Henry Blanchard, D. D.

- MARYLAND**—Elizabeth York Case, John J. Cornell, Harriet Jackson, Susanna Moore Maddox, Mrs. E. B. Murdock, Elizabeth Thomas, H. Mary Trimble, Amanda Peterman.
- MASSACHUSETTS**—Julia Ward Howe, Col. T. W. Higginson, Hon. John D. Long, Adeline Howland.
- MINNESOTA**—Priscilla M. Miles, Dr. Martha A. Ripley, Julia B. Nelson, Mrs. A. T. Anderson.
- MICHIGAN**—Dean M. Jenkins, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer.
- MISSOURI**—Mrs. Beverly Allen, Rebecca N. Hazzard.
- MONTANA**—Mrs. P. A. Dann.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Henry W. Blair, Armenia S. White.
- NEBRASKA**—Mary Rogers Kimball, Caroline M. Nye, Maria C. Arter, Vanessa M. Goff.
- NEW JERSEY**—Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Phebe C. Wright.
- NEW YORK**—Anna C. Field, Jean B. Greenleaf, Mary H. Hallowell, Emily Howland, Elizabeth Smith Miller, Eliza Wright Osborne, Lewia C. Smith, Matilda F. Wendt, Sylvina Green, Martha J. H. Stebbins.
- NORTH CAROLINA**—Mrs. E. J. Aston.
- OREGON**—Abigail Scott Duniway, Mrs. H. J. Hendershot, Mrs. H. A. Laughary, Dr. Mary Thompson, Col. C. A. Reed, A. C. Sanford.
- OHIO**—Frances M. Casement, Ezra B. Taylor, Alice Peters.
- PENNSYLVANIA**—Charlotte L. Peirce, Dr. Jane U. Myers, Dr. Harriet J. Sartain, Rudolph Blankenburg, Elizabeth B. Passmore, Pres. Joseph Swain.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**—Marion Morgan Buckner, Gen. Robert H. Hempill, S. Oddie Sirrine.
- TENNESSEE**—Lide P. Merriwether, Elizabeth Lyle Saxon.
- UTAH**—Jane S. Richards, Emmeline B. Wells, Bathsheba W. Smith.
- VERMONT**—Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Hon. Jas. Hutchinson.
- WASHINGTON**—Hon. Roger S. Greene, Elizabeth Palmer Spinning.
- WEST VIRGINIA**—Anna C. Boyd, Mrs. M. J. Grove, Hon. A. J. Mitchell, Jennie Wilson, Mrs. M. L. Ott.
- WISCONSIN**—Harriet P. Dingee.
- WYOMING**—Hon. Wm. Bright, Hon. John W. Hoyt.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

PROGRAM.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Moylan, Pa.
Susan W. Fitzgerald, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Mary Ware Dennett, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Mabel Craft Deering, 2709 Larkin Street, San Francisco, Cal., and a
local representative.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Ida Husted Harper, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ENROLLMENT.

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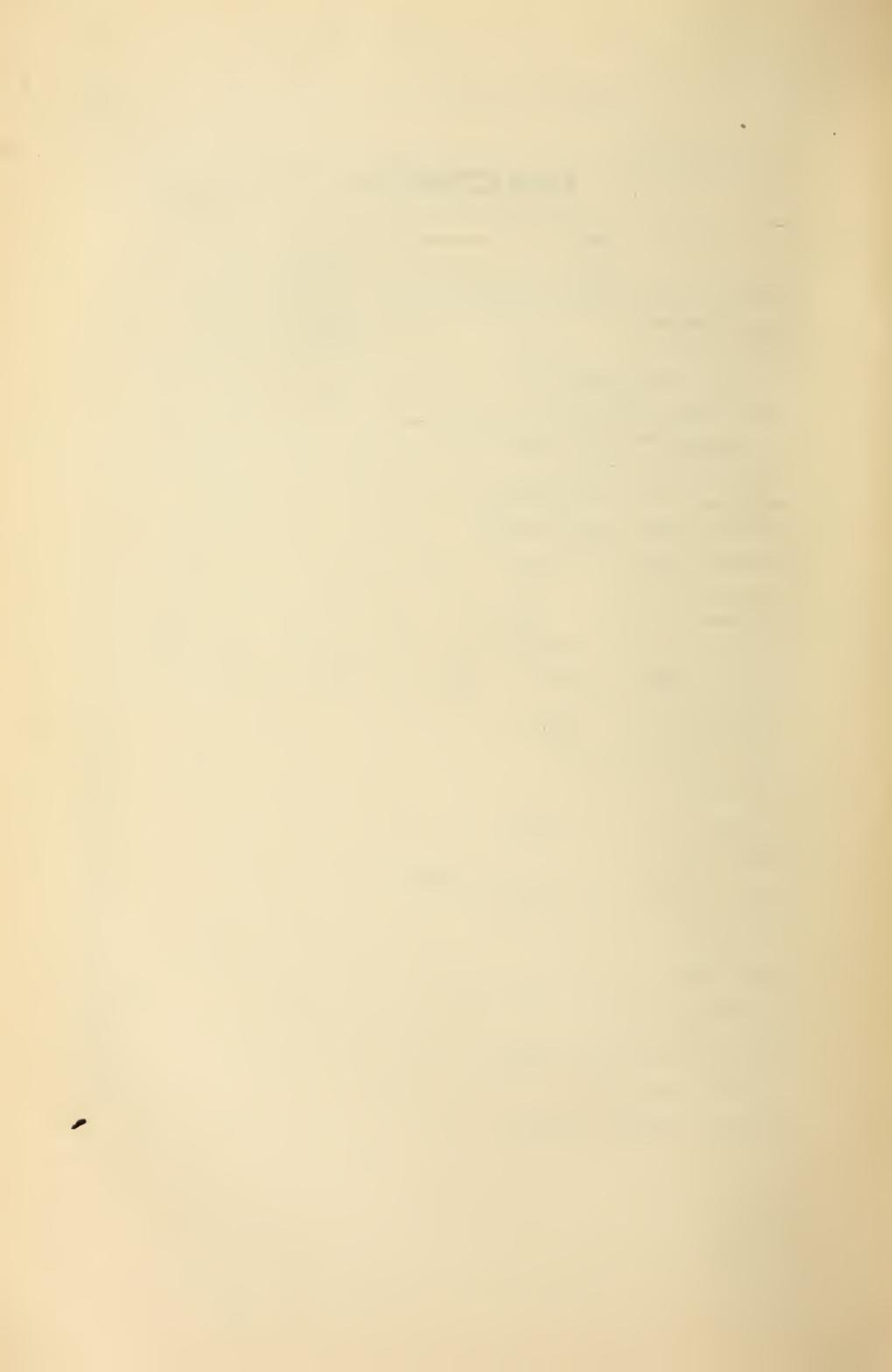
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Atlanta, Ga., January 31 to February 5, 1895.
Washington, D. C., January 23 to 28, 1896.
Des Moines, Ia., January 26 to 29, 1897.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13 to 19, 1898.
Grand Rapids, Mich, April 27 to May 3, 1899.
Washington, D. C., February 8 to 14, 1900. ,
Minneapolis, Minn., June 1 to 5, 1901.
Washington, D. C., February 14 to 18, 1902.
New Orleans, La., March 15 to 25, 1903.
Washington, D. C., February 11 to 17, 1904.
Portland, Ore., June 28 to July 5, 1905.
Baltimore, Md., February 7 to 13, 1906.
Chicago, Ill., February 14 to 19, 1907.
Buffalo, N. Y., October 15 to 21, 1908.
Seattle, Wash., July 1 to 6, 1909.

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FORTY - THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

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CALL TO THE FORTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUF-
FRAGE ASSOCIATION AT LOUISVILLE,
KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 19-25, 1911

To Whom It May Concern—Greeting:

Be it known that on October 19, 1911, Suffragists of the United States will assemble in National Convention at Louisville, Kentucky, to report the progress of their efforts to secure the right of suffrage for women citizens in the several States of the United States, and to confer as to the best methods by which complete victory may be attained.

Within the year the State of Washington has completed its work of fully enfranchising its adult citizens. Before the Convention assembles, California will, no doubt, have accepted the idea of true democracy. We also rejoice because the Legislatures of Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon and Nevada have voted to submit the question to their electors.

But many States still refuse to allow the voters to consider the question of giving political independence to women. Since the purpose of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is to secure the right to vote to women citizens of the United States, we have called this National Convention of Suffragists. From every State will come delegates, who will bring with them the growing spirit of rebellion against injustice.

We women want this country to be free and to make it possible for every one to live a sane and healthy life. We demand that the day shall come when a child will be more important in the eyes of the State than profits; when a human life shall be guarded more carefully than property. We therefore call upon every public-spirited woman to come to this Convention, and to help devise methods of carrying on the fight, to strengthen the fire of revolt, to show by overwhelming numbers and determined earnestness that women will no

longer be satisfied to be treated with political contempt by the legislators who are supposed to represent them.

We call upon you to show a united front significant of the growing solidarity of women. No one can tell what her presence at this Convention may do to encourage and stimulate those who are giving all their time and ability to bring about the enfranchisement of women.

Do your part to inspire our workers with courage, determination, fervor and consecration, to arouse them to put forth their full strength, even to the utmost sacrifice, to obtain universal recognition of the truth that every adult citizen should have a voice in the government of a free country.

Anna Howard Shaw,
Catherine Waugh McCulloch,
Kate M. Gordon,
Mary Ware Dennett,
Ella S. Stewart,
Jessie Ashley,
Laura Clay,
Alice Stone Blackwell.

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH

Evening, 8.00 O'Clock

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, in the Red Room at the Seelbach.

Recommendations from the Official Board.

Roll-call of States for New Business.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20TH

Morning, 10.00 O'Clock

Convention called to order by the President.

Welcome from Kentucky—

LAURA CLAY, President of Kentucky Equal Rights Association.
Response on behalf of National American Woman Suffrage Association—

CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.

Appointment of Committees—

Courtesies.

Credentials.

Resolutions.

Recommendations from Executive Committee.

Reports of Chairmen of Committees—

Local Arrangements	LUCY E. ANTHONY
Presidential Suffrage	ELIZABETH U. YATES
Enrollment	MARY D. HUSSEY
Railroad Rates	MARCIA A. TOWNSEND
Literature	MYRA STRAWN HARTSHORN
Report of Treasurer	JESSIE ASHLEY
Report of Auditors	LAURA CLAY
Report of Corresponding Secretary	MARY WARE DENNETT
Report of Press Bureau	CAROLINE I. REILLY
Report of "The Woman's Journal".....	AGNES E. RYAN

Afternoon, 2.30 O'Clock

Greetings from Fraternal Delegates.

Conference—The Proper Function of the National Association.

ANNA BLOUNT, Illinois.

KATHERINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN, Connecticut.

M. CAREY THOMAS, Pennsylvania.

Discussion of the Proposed New Constitution.

MINUTES OF SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

Evening, 8.00 O'Clock

ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Presiding.

Music—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. "The Lost Arrow" | <i>Stewart</i> |
| (From the Legends of the Yosemite.) | |
| b. "Charity" | <i>McDermid</i> |
| MRS. ELLIS. | |

Prayer—

JUBILEE NIGHT

The Colorado Aid Association—

OMAR E. GARWOOD.

The Washington Victory—

E. A. SHORES, Tacoma.

CATHERINE M. SMITH, Seattle.

The California Campaign—

MARY D. FISK.

J. H. BRALY.

ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON.

President's Annual Address—

ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21ST

Morning, 10.00 O'Clock

Report of the Credential Committee JESSIE ASHLEY
Conference—How to Reach the Uninterested.

MARY BAKEWELL, Pennsylvania.

ELIZABETH KING ELICOTT, Maryland.

Reports of State Presidents—

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| South Dakota | MRS. JOHN L. PYLE |
| Kentucky | Laura CLAY |
| Illinois | ELLA SEARS STEWART |
| Colorado | HARRIET G. R. WRIGHT |
| Texas | ANNETTE FINNIGAN |
| Iowa | HARRIET BELVEL EVANS |
| Louisiana | KATE M. GORDON |
| Connecticut | KATHERINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN |
| California | ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON |

Conference—Propaganda.

GRACE GALLATIN SETON, Connecticut.

SUSAN W. FITZGERALD, Massachusetts.

MARY WINSOR, Pennsylvania.

Afternoon, 2.30 O'Clock

Report of Legal Advisor CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH

Reports of State Presidents—

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| Oklahoma | RUTH GAY |
|----------------|----------|

District of Columbia	HARRIETTE J. HIFTON
Missouri	MRS. ROBT. M. ATKINSON
Nebraska	DR. INEZ G. PHILBRICK
New Hampshire	MARY N. CHASE
Minnesota	EMILY C. DOBBIN

Discussion of Proposed New Constitution.

Evening, 8.00 O'Clock

COLLEGE NIGHT

M. CAREY THOMAS, Presiding.

Prayer—

Music—

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| a. "Lullaby" | <i>Stewart</i> |
| b. "The Starling in the Steeple" | <i>Liza Lehmann</i> |
| c. "Frau Nachtigall" | <i>Taubert</i> |

MRS. DAVENPORT.

Address—"What Woman Might Accomplish With the Franchise"—
JANE ADDAMS.

Address—"What Woman Suffrage Means to College Women"—
M. CAREY THOMAS.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22ND

Afternoon, 3.00 O'Clock

ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Presiding.

Prayer—

Address—"Wanted—An Architect"MISS MARY JOHNSTON

Address—"Woman's Influence in Public Affairs" ..DR. HARVEY W. WILEY

Address—"Working Women's Interest in the Ballot"—

MISS SOPHONISBA BRECKENRIDGE

Address—"A New Phase of 'Home Rule' for Cities"—
MRS. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE

Evening, 8.00 O'Clock

The officers of the Association "At Home" to the members of the Convention, at the Seelbach.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23RD

Morning, 10.00 O'Clock

Conference—Political District Organization.

MARY D. FISK, New York.

CAROLINE KATZENSTEIN, Pennsylvania.

GERTRUDE DUNCAN, New York.

ANNA ANTHONY BACON, Ohio.

Election of Officers—

Reports from State Presidents—

Maine	FANNIE J. FERNALD
New York	HARRIET MAY MILLS
New Jersey	CLARA LADDEY
Ohio	PAULINE STEINEM
Rhode Island	ELIZABETH U. YATES
Massachusetts	Alice Stone Blackwell
Virginia	LILA MEADE VALENTINE

Afternoon, 2.30 O'Clock

Reports of State Presidents—

Wisconsin	OLYMPIA BROWN
Maryland	EMMA MADDOX FUNCK
Report of the Committee on Church Work.....	MARY E. CRAIGIE
The New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.....	AGNES M. JENKS
Report of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration....	LUCIA AMES MEAD
Report of the College Equal Suffrage League.....	MARTHA GRUENING
Address—"The Effect of Suffrage Work Upon Women Themselves"	KATHARINE W. MCCORMICK
Report of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Fund.....	KATE M. GORDON
Conference—Raising Money—	
EMILY PIERSON, Connecticut.	
ELLA SEARS STEWART, Illinois.	
ELIZABETH POPE, New York.	
Pledges for next year's work.	

Evening, 8.00 O'Clock

MISCELLANEOUS NIGHT.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Presiding.

Prayer—

Presentation of "The Woman's Journal" Cup.	
"If Women Voted"	INEZ MILHOLLAND
Suffrage Slide Lecture	SUSAN W. FITZGERALD
Two Suffrage Monologues	MARJORIE BENTON COOKE
Play—"How the Vote Was Won"	FOLA LA FOLLETTE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH

Morning, 10.00 O'Clock

Report of the Committee on Resolutions—

In Memory of

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER.
MRS. ELIZA WRIGHT OSBORNE.
DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.
MRS. LILLIAN M. HOLLISTER.

Reports from National Organizers—

LAURA GREGG CANNON.
IDA PORTER BOYER.
BARTON O. AYLESWORTH.
PERLE PENFIELD.
HARRIET GRIM.

Report of Committee on Endorsements by Organizations—

MARY WARE DENNETT.

Reports from State Presidents—

Vermont	JULIA A. PIERCE
West Virginia	MAY B. HORNBROOK
Utah	EMILY S. RICHARDS
Tennessee	MARTHA ALLEN
Delaware	MARTHA S. CRANSTON
Georgia	MARY L. MCLENDON
Mississippi	NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE
Michigan	CLARA B. ARTHUR
Indiana	ANNA DUNN NOLAND

Conference—Legislative Work—

HARRIET MAY MILLS, New York.
LUCY M. JOHNSTON, Kansas.
STELLA H. STUBBS, Kansas.
ADA L. JAMES, Wisconsin.

Afternoon, 2.30 O'Clock

Report of Committee on Education PAULINE STEINEM
Report of Congressional Committee EMMA M. GILLETT
Conference—Press Work—

CAROLINE I. REILLY, New York.
NELLIE N. SOMERVILLE, Mississippi.
LILA W. THOMSON, Mississippi.
VANDALIA THOMAS, Illinois.
MABEL CRAFT DEERING, California.
ELIZABETH G. PECKHAM, Wisconsin.

Report of Friends Equal Rights Association—

MARY BENTLEY THOMAS, President.

Report of Equal Franchise Society—

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH, Acting President.

Address—"Let Our Watchword Be Unity" MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR

Conference—Publicity—

ANNA ANTHONY BACON, Ohio.
JESSIE H. STUBBS, Illinois.
EMILY E. DOBBIN, Minnesota.

Evening, 8.00 O'Clock

ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Presiding.

Prayer—

Address—MRS. DESHA BRECKENRIDGE.

Address—MRS. PANKHURST.

Closing Remarks of the President.

National Air.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH

Morning, 10.00 O'Clock

Final Executive Committee Meeting at the Seelbach—Red Room.

Afternoon

Excursion to Mammoth Cave.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the National Treasurer, and we find the accounts correct.

LAURA CLAY,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,

Auditors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

State	Entitled to	Present	Dues
California	11	9	\$ 89.00
Colorado	1	1	5.00
Connecticut	6	4	35.00
Delaware	1	0	8.50
District of Columbia	4	4	14.20
Georgia	1	0	2.00

State	Entitled to	Present	Dnes
Illinois	13	11	106.00
Iowa	9	4	64.00
Indiana	1	1	5.30
Kentucky	14	14	119.00
Louisiana	10	2	75.00
Maine	4	4	19.30
Maryland	18	1	138.00
Massachusetts	20	7	171.54
Michigan	4	4	13.90
Minnesota	6	5	39.60
Missouri	4	4	15.00
Mississippi	1	1	5.00
Nebraska	7	1	45.10
New Hampshire	6	2	32.00
New Jersey	8	1	52.10
New York	56	16	540.00
Ohio	10	10	78.10
Oklahoma	5	2	25.00
Oregon	1	0	5.00
Pennsylvania	13	8	105.10
Rhode Island	4	2	14.10
South Dakota	4	1	17.30
Texas	1	0	5.10
Tennessee	1	0	6.00
Utah	4	0	20.00
Vermont	1	0	6.00
Virginia	5	3	25.00
West Virginia	1	0	5.00
Wisconsin	1	1	9.30
Friends Equal Rights Association.....	4	0	16.80
College Equal Suffrage Association....	26	9	238.90
Equal Franchise Society	1	0	10.00

Summary.

Total number of votes convention entitled to.....	287
Number present	133

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

From April 19, 1911, to October 19, 1912.

The unavoidable inadequacy of this report is extremely regrettable, but yet it may perhaps serve some purpose in demonstrating the fact that the volume of work at Headquarters has become so overwhelming that it is well nigh impossible to find time to report it in detail.

There are three sections of work to be covered. First, that which belongs, strictly speaking, to a Corresponding Secretary; second, the general work of the Association, such as would not be included in the reports of any of the Auxiliary Associations, or in the President's address, and third, the miscellaneous work of Headquarters, which was done previous to the Convention last year by a Headquarters Secretary, there having been no such person this year.

The past eighteen months have brought such an increase in the work in all its departments that it is at once inspiring and discouraging—inspiring because it means that the Suffrage cause is on the “home stretch,” and discouraging because our resources, both human and financial, have not increased proportionately.

The correspondence, measured by drawers full in the file, is more than double that of the preceding year. The output of literature is also almost three times what it was when 1910 began, and where we had four State campaigns last year, we have had five this year, and it may be seven before another six months has passed.

The scope of the correspondence is wide, covering methods of work in States where organization is strong, making suggestions and offering co-operation and opportunity in States where organization is weak or new, and supplying miscellaneous data as a National Information Bureau. New societies in Wisconsin, Maryland, Indiana, Nevada, Kansas, Arkansas, Alabama, Montana and Florida have been organized, and some of them are developing rapidly. With some of them correspondence has been very copious. Some have reached the point of affiliation with the National Organization; others are preparing to do so. In Indiana, Maryland, Wiscon-

sin, and Missouri the new societies have developed aside from or in place of the previous State society. In Nevada, Arkansas, Alabama, Montana and Florida, the Associations are new, and are still in the formation stage. There are even symptoms of organization in Cuba, Alaska and Hawaii. We have received letters and sent literature and information to all of them.

The correspondence with Canada has been very interesting and has steadily increased, and we have sent a good deal of literature to British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia. Literature and letters have gone to Switzerland, Finland, and even Japan, in answer to requests, the Japanese correspondent being in the midst of writing a book on the rights of woman, because, as he quaintly put it, he believed there was "undoubtedly a truth in it."

A large part of our letters are in answer to requests for speakers, for material to be used for decorating booths, and so forth, at State or county fairs, and for literature and general propaganda for the same. Requests for literature are very frequently not simple orders from the catalogue, but appeals for help in the selection of suitable sorts for special purposes or for certain kinds of people. Many a person writes enclosing a five or ten-dollar bill, saying, "Please use your judgment in selecting what will be best for us. We want to make our money go as far as possible." Requests of this sort need the most careful attention. They should receive far more than we have been able to give. We have been often obliged, on account of the pressure of work in the office, to give less time to help of this sort than it deserves—just as we have been obliged sometimes to fall short of consistently holding to our determination to let no letter remain unanswered over twenty-four hours.

In selecting literature for special purposes, such requests as the following stand out as typical of the value of such work. One, from a library committee, asking for the different collections of Suffrage literature, which could be had for five, ten and twenty-five dollars, respectively; another, from the International Alliance, asking for the best and most comprehensive testimony on the workings of Equal Suffrage, to be

used in a compilation to be presented to all the parliaments of the world.

We have a steadily increasing stream of requests for suitable programmes for study clubs, also a sudden spurt of requests for Suffrage speakers from the Federation of Women's Clubs. The example of the last Biennial Meeting, when Woman Suffrage appeared for the first time on the official programme of the Federation, has precipitated almost an epidemic of Suffrage meetings in the State Federations and local clubs.

As an Information Bureau, Headquarters may well despair of ever catching up with the varied demands upon it. We are expected to know all of everything, and one would think, to hear the requests, that the Suffrage movement took in the universe. The following are a few samples of the sorts of information we are asked to provide, relevant and irrelevant (doubtless one should not include the latter in an official report, but since they serve as recreation in office life, they may perhaps do likewise here). The more unreasonable the request, and the more research it involves to answer it, the more in haste the writer usually is to be answered by the next mail. For instance, a boy who is to take part in a debate soberly inquires "how many square miles of land on which taxes are paid are owned in the United States by women? Have not been able to find this, so appeal to Headquarters." We referred him to the census, with the reminder that even there he could get no accurate estimate, as the directions given to the census takers of 1910 were that in instances where farms were owned by women, and the husband was the manager, the report was to be made that the husband owned the farm. Women confidently expect us to undertake lawsuits for them, in cases of unjust discrimination, and feel hurt because we cannot do it. Pathetic women write, saying that they know we stand for helping womankind, therefore, won't we please do all manner of things, such as sending the address of Pierpont Morgan by return mail, or secure a sale for jellies, or prevent a young girl from marrying an undesirable middle-aged man, etc. We are asked to provide data about

dress reform, co-operative kitchens, women in the ministry, and the like.

But Suffrage workers ask us for serious statistical information, which we sorely need to be able to supply; for example, "How many women are employed outside their homes in the Suffrage States; how many are married, and what is their weekly wage?" "Please send data on women serving as members of School Boards, and as State, or County, or City Officers," and more frequently than anything else comes the request for an estimate of the number of women in this country who are in favor of Woman Suffrage. Would that someone could satisfactorily answer that question! Perhaps the two most significant requests for information are from Government authorities, one from the Election Commissioner of Pennsylvania, asking for the kind and amount of Suffrage already obtained by women in the United States, and when secured; the other from the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, asking similar information. When the Government depends upon our Association, instead of upon itself, for its own history, it would seem like a governmental admission that we are of some consequence.

The most important general work of the Association outside of the regular Headquarters routine, and beside the State Campaigns, has been the Press Bureau and the Woman's Journal, both of which will be reported separately, and the National's part of State Campaigns will be reported by the presidents of the several States. Other undertakings worthy of special mention are as follows: The Official Board of the Association has made a serious recommendation to the State Officers to push the plan of political district organization, as the best and most systematic and reliable way of preparing for the submission of a Suffrage Amendment to the voters in any State. A leaflet giving the details of the plan has been published and widely distributed gratis. The plan has been adopted as scheduled, or in modified form, in ten States, in most of which the name Woman Suffrage Party has been adopted, following the example of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, which was the first organization to adapt

the enrollment work long ago established by the National Association to the needs of modern political action.

The Advisory Committee, authorized by last year's Convention, has met four times and has rendered exceedingly valuable service. The reports of the meetings have been published in the Woman's Journal. Among the most important questions discussed and upon which recommendations were made was the method of organization used by the Woman Suffrage Party, in the discussion of which Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough, brought out the points that the party had reached thousands of people heretofore unreached by the work of the Suffrage clubs; that it has worked in co-operation with previously existing local associations; that the enrollment without dues has resulted in unprecedented strength and numbers, and that the party was planning a systematic raising of money, in proportion to the membership in each district. Recommendation was made to the National Board to push the plan of non-dues paying political district organization, as well as organization by dues-paying clubs.

Advice was also given as to the value of organization work by a group of workers, instead of by individuals; it was suggested that a committee be appointed for conference with the business manager of the Woman's Journal, for expanding the usefulness of the paper. This committee was subsequently appointed and the conference was distinctly productive. It was recommended that the Association divide its work for the ensuing year into the following departments: Literature, the Woman's Journal, Press Bureau, Information Bureau, Department of Endorsements, and Department of Federal Legislation. A committee was appointed to draft suggestions for the revision of the Constitution of the Association, which committee reported at the following meeting of the Advisory Committee, when the revisions were thoroughly discussed and amended, and were then reported to the Board and published in the Woman's Journal.

The Advisory Committee also helped in the discussion of the location of Headquarters, and the programme for the Convention.

Last Winter, under the direction of the Finance Committee, a new department of work was established, of which Miss Elizabeth Pope, of New York, was made Chairman. The plan received the endorsement of the Official Board, and is now in operation. It is a simple and easy method of raising money, requiring only the mindfulness of interested Suffragists, who will subscribe to any and all magazines they may take or renew through Miss Pope, instead of through any other agency. The commissions to be derived therefrom go into the National treasury, and it only remains for this plan to be remembered by thousands of Suffragists for us to have an annual income of very considerable size. More subscription renewals are made in October and January than in any other months, so these are the two important times to bear in mind.

The National office prepared reports of the work of the Association for the meeting of the National Council of Women, and for the Congress of the International Alliance in Stockholm. For the latter, three reports were prepared—one on the general work, one on the economic status of women in the Suffrage States, and one a series of answers to a questionnaire issued by the President of the International Alliance as to the increase in membership, the amount of money raised, the amount of literature circulated, laws passed of advantage to women, special honors conferred upon woman, which indicate the breaking down of sex discrimination; signs of growth, and how Suffrage may be obtained in a given country. We have established an exchange of propaganda with the International Shop in London. At the suggestion of Mrs. Catt we have recently co-operated with the Woman's Enfranchisement League of Cape Colony, South Africa, by inviting a large number of American women writers to send copies of their books to an exhibition and sale of women's work.

Since our last Convention there have been two annual meetings of the House of Governors, the first in Kentucky, at which Miss Laura Clay secured a hearing, and presented our cause to the Governors by a most admirable address; the second in New Jersey, at which a hearing was secured for Dr.

Shaw, who was accorded every courtesy and received with heartiest enthusiasm by the Governors, and afterward by their wives. In Kentucky Governor Wilson was largely instrumental in securing the hearing; in New Jersey, although the Governor is also a Wilson, he is unfortunately an "anti," but by the cordial efforts of Governor Shafrroth, of Colorado, the place on the programme was made for Dr. Shaw.

On two occasions representatives of the Association have spoken at hearings on the United States Postal Laws—one in Washington before the House Committee, when Miss Gillette, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and Miss Hifton, President of the District of Columbia Association, spoke, and one in New York, before a special commission, of which ex-Governor Hughes was Chairman, when the Corresponding Secretary of the Association spoke.

The customary number of complimentary copies of the reports of the hearings before the House and Senate Committees were not to be had this year, in spite of voluminous and conscientious correspondence on the subject, and unremitting efforts from members of the Suffrage Association in Washington. But such as we have had have been distributed with care; in several instances they have been sent to members of State Legislatures where Suffrage bills were pending. Gov. Shafrroth's speech before the Senate Committee has been widely and freely distributed.

In the correspondence with the Presidents and Secretaries of our Auxiliaries, warnings were sent out as to the necessity of watching State legislation closely, lest amendments to State Constitutions or changes in laws be made so that only qualified electors should be eligible to office, thus preventing the appointment of women in non-Suffrage States. Two valuable compilations have been made, one showing how many times and when and what sort of Suffrage Bills have been introduced into State Legislatures in the last ten years, and the other showing the exact procedure necessary for amending the Constitutions of the various States. The latter was found to be especially useful last week, when the California election hung in the balance for two days, and all the New York papers declared that a two-thirds majority vote was necessary to carry

the amendment. It took one person almost all day at the telephone to contradict that statement, in answer to the frantic inquiries which came pouring in from worried Suffragists.

Under the direction of Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, a series of questions on the legal status of women has been printed and sent with letters to the various States, from which answers have been slowly coming in. The returns have been published serially in the Woman's Journal, and when they are finally published in pamphlet form, they will fill a large and long-felt need, and will spare us the necessity of answering piecemeal and laboriously the multitudinous questions which come in to us continually on that subject.

At the suggestion of Miss Clay, letters were sent to all members of Congress, urging their effort to include women as electors in the bill providing for the direct election of United States Senators. The replies received make an interesting canvass of our Congressmen to add to that made by the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, as most of them took occasion to state their views on Woman Suffrage in general.

From the Church Fund \$200 was appropriated for literature in the campaign States. The money is not quite yet expended, and thus far has been used to send at proper intervals, judiciously selected literature to the members of the Nevada Legislature and a list of Nevada business men, editors and politicians. Also for sending to special lists of people in Wisconsin, Kansas and California, copies of Hampton's Magazine for April, which contained Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr's article on the "Colorado Women Voters." By an arrangement with the publisher we were able to purchase these magazines at six cents each including postage.

The National Association took part in a Bazaar held in honor of Susan B. Anthony last winter by the New York State Association, and cleared a small sum thereby.

We have published 30,000 copies of the "What to Do" leaflet, which have been sent out gratis. Some States applying for 3,000 at once. These were published in three editions, each of which was exhausted before the demand could be supplied; California sent for 10,000, and evidently learned "What to Do" effectively. We issued 45,000 of the little con-

vention seals, and the supply has hardly held out. The drawing for the seal was the generous contribution of Miss Charlotte Shetter of New Jersey. Through the equally generous co-operation of Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley of New York we have been able to give free of charge for use on letters 13,000 Suffrage Stamps. Another interesting bit of co-operation in both labor and money was that between Headquarters and Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the Woman Suffrage Study Club, who with members of her Association addressed and sent to about a thousand presidents of the local Suffrage clubs all over the country two copies of Miss Blackwell's striking editorial in answer to Richard Barry's slanderous statements about Colorado, together with a note asking each president to send one copy to the editor of the Ladies Home Journal, in which Barry's article had appeared, with her own personal protest, and the other to the editor of some local paper in her vicinity. The result was a perfect avalanche of protest to the editor of the unfortunate magazine, and an amount of newspaper publicity, which has given Richard Barry an unenviable reputation.

We have had a number of requests from newspapers and magazines about starting Suffrage columns or departments, and there have been several publishers who have conferred with the officers at Headquarters about the possibility of starting a well capitalized Suffrage magazine. None have materialized as yet, but it indicates the significance of the Suffrage movement that business men should think themselves ready to consider it a paying proposition to publish a Suffrage magazine. So sure was one firm that the Suffrage movement could be made to pay that it spent a very large sum in publishing an ambitious series of postcards with mottoes and emblems; but not sufficient knowledge was secured beforehand of the facts of either the Suffragists or the public, and the attempt was a failure, a matter of regret from at least one point of view, since a very comfortable share of the profits was to have gone into the National treasury in recognition of the endorsement of the Association to the subject matter printed on the postcards.

There has been a great increase in the number of Men's

Leagues for Woman Suffrage. We have received reports of their organizations in thirteen States.

The miscellaneous work of Headquarters is most difficult to report satisfactorily, because it is a mass of detail, a good deal of it being like dusting, noticeable only if it is **not** done. The largest single feature of the Headquarters work proper, is the Literature Department, which has enlarged so rapidly, that the problem of storage is now a very troublesome one. A year ago this last Summer, we altered the arrangement of the various offices, so as to provide a much needed general reception room for the visitors who come in a steady stream. This room, though small is full of interest to those who must wait appointments, and is a great convenience to the office force. We keep there samples of all the kinds of literature we publish, both on the walls and the tables, copies of all the Suffrage publications, including those from foreign countries, some dozen or so in all, samples of the picture posters, English and otherwise, the entire set of bound volumes of the Woman's Journal from 1870, the generous gift of the editor, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, a scrap-book, now in two thick volumes, showing the various kinds of announcements, advertisements, leaflets, fliers, and so forth, which have been issued by State and local associations; this has been a mine of suggestion for visiting Suffragists who are eager to find new ideas for home application, the photograph gallery of eminent Suffragists also on exhibition always interests even the most casual caller. We have two of these galleries beside the one at Headquarters, which are rented to the local associations for temporary use at a nominal fee. They have both been steadily engaged since last Spring and are traveling over the country with almost no idle time. One of them went to Stockholm along with the literature exhibit for the International Alliance Congress. We also have in the reception room what has been dubbed "the take one table," on which are kept notices of local meetings, advertisements of books on subjects allied to the Suffrage movement, "What to Do" leaflets, Woman's Journal subscription blanks, membership cards, the magazine subscription announcements and so forth.

Besides our own literature, we have on sale, Mrs. Char-

lotte Perkins Gilman's books, "Women and Economics" and "The Man Made World"; Eugene Hecker's "Short History of Women's Rights"; Sylvia Parkhurst's "The Suffragette"; Olive Shreiner's "Woman and Labor" and Helen Summer's "Equal Suffrage." The latter has been greatly in demand. We are also to have the charming little story called "Light," which has appeared serially in the Woman's Journal.

We have recently advertised in the Woman's Journal that we would provide any public library with the four volumes of the "History of Woman Suffrage" on payment of the expressage only, and in less than a month we have had over a hundred applications. We have sent the histories to all the State Suffrage Headquarters in the campaign States, and several have gone abroad to Suffrage headquarters. We have begun recently to loan Suffrage books to local readers, after the fashion of circulating libraries.

The spread of Suffrage activity is well proven by the number of Suffrage songs that have been sent in to the office, some of them in response to the several prizes which have been offered by individuals and organizations, and some from general interest. If they had been as good as they have been frequent, we should have a marvelous musical treat in store, but for the most part, they have been rather more indicative of fervor than of genius.

Likewise with Suffrage plays, the demand for them is really wonderful, and we almost daily make recommendation for amateur performances, or send information as to where plays may be secured. We have "How the Vote was Won," "Lady Geraldine's Speech," and "A Woman's Influence," on sale. Several manuscript plays by American writers have been sent in for criticism, some of them quite promising, and only two weeks ago we received the full score and libretto for a Suffrage light opera. It is too ambitious for amateur performance, but it may be brought out professionally this coming season. There are several indications that we may soon look for the organization of an Actresses Franchise League in America, similar to that which has done such admirable service in England. The keen interest of Fola La Follette in this project augurs well for its success.

A collection of Suffrage slides with an accompanying lecture has been prepared for the use of local clubs whose resources may be slight. It will travel about the country in the same way as does the photograph gallery.

One of the widening opportunities for service is in providing material for debates. The applications come in at the rate of about six per day, during the school year, and are received from high schools, private schools, normal schools and colleges. We always send material whether the application is accompanied by money or not, in which latter case we enclose a slip reminding the recipient that ours is not an organization adequately supported by the income from its dues, but mainly by subscription and contribution, and that the work is for the benefit of the community, and so we are justified in expecting members of the community to share the expense. We also ask for a report on the debate. The responses are fairly satisfactory. About three-quarters of the literature is paid for and the debate reports indicate nearly all are won by the Suffrage side; in fact, we have record of only three losses in eighteen months.

Headquarters has co-operated with the National Enrollment Committee in transforming the old enrollment work into its new form of political district registration and organization, and letters were sent to the local Enrollment Chairman in all the States, urging the plan and suggesting the preliminary steps.

We have constantly received from the New York Woman Suffrage Party enrollment slips signed by people outside New York. These we forward to the Suffrage organizations in the various States to which they belong.

The calls for data by writers for magazines and newspapers is never ending, both in the Secretary's office and in the Press Bureau.

Our Press Bureau Chairman, Miss Caroline Reilley, has been especially successful in meeting this increasing demand.

Headquarters has been very closely associated with the Boston office of the Woman's Journal, our only regret being that it could not be more so.

The most bulging of all the folders in our files are those

containing the Woman's Journal work. The weekly Headquarters letters have been alternately written by the Treasurer and the Secretary, and a regular column "For Beginners" has been provided with material. The correspondence has been gleaned for items of interest and importance. Advertisements of the literature have been arranged, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that they pay remarkably well, so much so that it makes us long to be able to afford to advertise our wares in other papers than our own. At the time of the great Suffrage parade in New York last May, the Headquarters Office secured photographs and information about all the leaders of the local Suffrage Associations taking part in the parade, also several specially written articles and a cartoon for a Parade Number of the Woman's Journal. A corps of sellers was secured, and on that day alone papers were sold to the extent of about one-third the entire subscription list of the paper when it became the official organ of the Association. Five times as many could have easily been sold along the line of march if we had had a sufficiently large corps of sellers, an item to be remembered for future parades. At the time of the Triangle fire, we secured for the Journal, through the courtesy of the New York Call, the use of the terrible but effective cartoon on the fire, and the Journals were sold at the great Cooper Union Protest Meeting, arranged by the New York College Suffrage League. We have gotten in touch with an enthusiastic Suffragist who is a cartoonist, Lou Rogers, of New York, whose spirited drawing called "Cornered," which appeared in the Journal of October 7th, is an evidence of her generosity as well as her insight into the meaning of the Suffrage Movement.

By correspondence with some of the leaders of the Initiative Referendum League, a special article was secured for the Journal, written by George Judson King, illustrated by two maps of the United States showing the progress of the two greatest modern efforts toward real democracy, Equal Suffrage, and the Initiative and Referendum, and the striking similarity between them in the territory they have already covered.

An effort was made from Headquarters to get the

Woman's Journal for sale on the news stands of the subways and elevated roads, but a strong monopoly controls all these news stands, and the rent charged for space is at present prohibitive for us.

For the last few weeks the Journal has had the benefit of the services of a Headquarters Editor, Mrs. Francis Maule Bjorkman, a trained newspaper and magazine writer, whose services have been given to the paper temporarily through the interest of the National President, who has appropriated for that purpose an amount from a Suffrage fund in her personal charge. All readers of the paper will have instinctively appreciated the value of this service to the Journal, and will do so still more after knowing that it was due to Mrs. Bjorkman's quick work in altering the front page of the paper, even after it was in press and 1,000 copies already printed, that the subscribers were able to read of California's victory in last week's papers instead of receiving the news ten days later.

The increase in the volume of work in the Literature Department is, perhaps, best indicated by the successive changes in the form of our price list for the past three years. The first form was a little slip, the next a full page list, the last a sixteen-page catalogue.

The Chairman of the Literature Committee, Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn of Chicago, revised the popular booklet, "Eminent Opinions," which is ceaselessly in demand. Soon after the last Convention we printed the sixth in the series of "Rainbow Fliers," which are so largely used for outdoor meetings. It is called "About Voting." This was shortly followed by two more Political Equality leaflets, one on District Organization and one called "The Real Point," the latter being an answer to the reiterated demand that women must over-qualify before they can deserve the ballot. We reprinted from the North American Magazine "Women and Democracy," by Prof. Borden P. Bowne; "Of Interest to Legislators" was printed with special reference to the legislatures before which Suffrage Bills were pending. The edition was quickly exhausted. We bought and resold during the year several publications issued by local societies; among

these were "A Man's View of Woman Suffrage," by Prof. Bowne; "The Test of Experiment," and Julia Ward Howe's article reprinted from *The Outlook*,—these three from the Massachusetts Association, "The Status of Woman," by Mary Johnston, from the Virginia Association; a reprint of Wendell Phillips' famous speech from the Equal Franchise Society of Pennsylvania; "An Interview with Judge Howard" from the New York Equality League; "Homo Sum," and "A New-Fashioned Argument," by M. Carey Thomas, from the National College Equal Suffrage League, and three excellent leaflets prepared by Mrs. Catherine Houghton Hepburn of the Connecticut Association.

With the exception of the literature already mentioned nothing new was published for an interval of ten months, due to the fact that the appropriation was exhausted in reprinting, in direct response to the demand, and because the question of the permanency of our Headquarters Address was unsettled for three months. Last July, after consultation with the Literature Committee and the Official Board, preparations were made for a considerable amount of new literature, of which we were then in sore need. The work, unfortunately, had to be begun during the vacation period, when the office force was reduced for two months, but by vigorous pushing we are now able to announce sixteen new publications for presentation to this Convention, as follows:

"What Women Might Do With the Ballot." A new series of pamphlets, each one of which takes up a specific social problem and shows the cause. They are written by well-known authorities, who present first the problem, by a few graphic instances, next the legislation which will solve the problem, and finally, the connection between an individual citizen and such legislation. The pamphlets are bound in uniform style, and most of them are to be illustrated by a frontispiece.

(Already Published.)

"The Abolition of Child Labor." By Florence Kelley.

"Fire Prevention." By Arthur E. McFarlane. (By the courtesy of McClure's Magazine.)

"Reasonable Postal Laws." By James L. Cowles, Secretary of the Postal Progress League.

"The Abolition of the White Slave Traffic." By Clifford E. Roe.

In preparation, others on the following subjects: Equal Pay, Pure Food, Schools, Legal Discriminations Against Women, Direct Legislation, Factory Inspection, City Sanitation, The White Plague, Sex Hygiene, Decent Working Conditions, Peace and Arbitration, City Congestion, The Social Causes of Disease.

A number of prominent authors have promised the above articles, which will be published as rapidly as possible.

"Disfranchisement," by Dr. W. E. Burghardt, Du Bois. One of the most fundamental, sound and sane arguments ever offered. It lifts the whole Suffrage question clean above any consideration of expediency, and sounds a note of faith and confidence in Democracy which is inspiring.

"Does the Husband Support the Wife?" A discussion by two great leaders of English and American thought: Mrs. Emmeline Pethick Lawrence (Editor of "Votes for Women"), and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (Editor of "The Fore-runner.")

Each writes with clearness and brilliancy and each is convincing, though their points of view are quite different. It is an intellectual treat to read these arguments from women who equally care for winning Suffrage, and who equally care for the uplift of womankind. The pamphlet is illustrated with a cartoon from "Votes for Women."

Report of the Commission on Universal Suffrage appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies, 1910 (translated by Mrs. Raymond Brown).

Never has there been published stronger or more consistent testimony in favor of Woman Suffrage. The report makes a survey of the extent and working of Woman Suffrage throughout the world, and gives conclusions drawn from the investigation, and makes recommendations to the French Parliament.

"Breaking Into the Human Race," by Rheta Child Dorr.

(Reprinted by courtesy of Hampton's Magazine.) An illustrated pamphlet giving a vivid presentation of Suffrage as an integral part of the "Woman Movement."

"Women Should Mind Their Own Business," by Prof. E. J. Ward, of Wisconsin University. (Reprinted by courtesy of The Independent.) Breezy and convincing and to the point.

"Why Man Needs Woman's Ballot," by Clifford Howard, of California. (Reprinted by courtesy of the Political Equality League of Los Angeles.) A modern point of view exceptionally well presented.

"When All the Women Want It," by Alice Stone Blackwell. Even good Suffragists are caught in the fallacy implied by this title, which makes the pamphlet especially timely.

Political Equality Leaflets—"The Ladies' Battle," by Alice Stone Blackwell. An answer to Molly Elliott Seawell. "Mrs. Howe's Census." A canvass of the clergy of the Suffrage States, made by Julia Ward Howe. "Some Catholic Opinions." A revised edition, including quotations from Father Gleason of California. "Gains in Equal Suffrage." A tabulation showing the progress from eighty years ago to 1911.

Rainbow Fliers in German. All six of the set have been translated for the benefit of German citizens.

A significant bit of statistics in regard to the literature is the fact there is no longer a "dull season" in midsummer, as there used to be before outdoor meetings flourished. A year ago for August the literature receipts in the office were \$71.00; this last August they were \$274.00. Our maximum for monthly receipts from literature has been \$425.00, as against an average of \$90.00 per month at the beginning of 1910, and if we could maintain that figure steadily there would be no doubt whatever about the department being self-supporting. As it is, we have come out just even, if we count in the literature appropriation as receipts.

We have established a practice of sending sample packages of literature on approval, and it has worked well. We have received some very interesting offers from business people who are Suffragists, agreeing to fold into parcels sent out from their shops any leaflets we choose to supply.

If we had a travelling agent who could devote entire time to placing the literature on sale in advantageous places all over the country there is almost no limit to the possibilities in the way of increase.

We have printed 500,000 of the Political Equality Leaflets alone, and within the last month we sold 84,000 Rainbow Flyers, 20,000 of which went to Virginia. If all the States were consuming Suffrage literature at Virginia's rate, we should not have to wait long before winning the ballot throughout the land.

There are many sorts of Suffrage propaganda beside literature which we need to dispense from Headquarters, and it is to be hoped that we may have an appropriation to be used as working capital for buying supplies—as flags, pennants, ushers' sashes, buttons, pins, posters, post-cards, and so forth. We have ordered Votes for Women paper napkins and rubber stamps, California poppies, and Votes for Women butterflies, all of which have found a ready sale. We are just now arranging for a Suffrage Calendar and some Christmas Greeting Cards. A little more capital would enable us to make Headquarters the supply place for the entire country, which it ought to be for every reason of economy and convenience.

The last thing to report is the Cooper Union Mass Meeting on October 13, for the celebration of the California victory. The hall had been engaged for some months, but the preparations for the meeting hung upon the returns from the election, and the uncertainty and delay rushed us to the utmost. But in spite of that we had a band, a new six-star flag, a six-star button, two among our seven speakers California women, and unlimited enthusiasm with which to make merry over the greatest Suffrage victory the United Staes has yet seen.

MARY WARE DENNETT.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Our accounts this year are made up of two parts. Mrs. Upton's account from January, 1910, to June, 1910, and my own from June, 1910, to January, 1911.

Mrs. Upton's detailed statement appears in another part of this Report. Her total receipts for the period were \$12,321.94. Her disbursements \$11,443.72.

Including Mrs. Upton's receipts and disbursements our yearly account stood as follows:

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Upton	\$12,321.18
Press	3,072.12
General	3,500.71
Campaigns	2,250.50
Literature	2,482.08
Auxilliary Dues	2,172.42
Woman's Journal	2,783.11
Interest	173.26
Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund	15,089.24
	<hr/>
	\$43,844.62
	Total Disbursements
	\$34,838.37
	Willis Fund (in H. T.
	Upton's possession)
	500.00
	Miss Anthony's Gold
	46.00
	Balance
	8,460.25
	<hr/>
	\$43,794.62

In the total receipts are included the interest (\$57.00) and income (\$79.00) paid in by Miss Laura Clay, Trustee for the Sarah Bruce Legacy.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial account consists of money raised as a special fund and given to the National Association. It was appropriated for salaries for the officers as follows: President, \$2,500.00; Corresponding Secretary, \$2,500.00; Treasurer, \$1,000.00. For the President's traveling expenses, \$1,000. For literature, \$1,500.00. Official Organ, \$500.00. For College Work, \$3,000.00.

You will notice that exclusive of officers' salaries and the allowance for traveling for the President, our expenses were \$27,611.37. A very small amount for a National organization to spend in this great country with campaigns going on in several States, our National Congress in session part of the year and many States wholly unworked and unorganized not to speak of our Official Organ, The Woman's Journal, which to be effective should alone cost at least \$30,000.00.

It would seem that an organization with such small resources at its command must be weak. And the Treasurer hopes that at this Convention we may make some provision for the tremendous and imperative work that lies at our doors to do and that can only be adequately done by a National organization. The work cannot be done without money and the Suffragists of this country must provide this or expect to see the work suffer.

Another point that I would like to call to your attention is this. Our Association consists chiefly of a membership of States and, if we judge by the general trend of expressed opinion these States are proud of their membership and jealous of admitting others to our ranks. And yet the States do not anywhere near support the work of the Association. Our dues amount to but a fraction over \$2,000.00, and pledges from State organizations brings this amount up to less than \$1,000.00 more. Where then does the rest come from? It is clear that we are dependent upon the bounty of individual donors who give, not through the State Societies, or because of the State Societies, but because they believe in the National work as such. This is, in one respect, the most encouraging feature of our outlook, for it shows that to those who are watching the Suffrage movement as a whole, there is a National significance in our work and a great National opportunity before us.

But this same fact, the fact that the States, they who make up our voting membership, do not begin to support the National, makes our income very uncertain, while our expenses, if we are to do any worthy work, must be in a measure fixed and certain. We must in many cases make contracts involving the payment of considerable sums to organizers. We must contract for rent. We must meet the monthly printing and mailing bills of "The Woman's Journal." We must keep our literature in stock. We must pay the salaries, week by week, of the clerks and stenographers without whom the volume of work done at Headquarters would be a physical impossibility.

These are the things that are troublesome. What can we do to keep abreast of the wonderful growth of our move-

ment? We cannot continue to live on an income that was all too inadequate five years ago and that is laughable now. Can we afford to be dependent upon our generous friends outside our voting membership? Is it not time we faced the situation and put the financial responsibility where it belongs on the State Societies? It is for the States to answer. I ask this Convention to raise Seventy-five thousand dollars for next year's work.

JESSIE ASHLEY,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF NATIONAL PRESS BUREAU.

The annual reports of the National Press Bureau, formerly read by Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, who so long and so ably conducted this department, had reached so high a standard, and the foundation laid by her was so substantial and solid, that it was possible for us to meet the new conditions and increased volume of work with systematic and businesslike methods. Then came Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, with her literary ability and historical knowledge, to open a new field for Suffrage propaganda through the magazines, the great syndicates and Sunday papers in the large cities. Thus you will see that when the present chairman took charge of the Press Bureau it had been so splendidly developed by her predecessors that she found only hard work, and plenty of it.

During the eighteen months which have elapsed since the last convention at Washington the records of the Press Bureau show that we have written 5,584 letters. We are in constant receipt of letters from all over the world, written in various languages, the majority containing inquiries regarding Suffrage methods in this country and what has been accomplished by our enfranchised women. One man was sent by a national society in France to learn what our Suffrage States had done toward eliminating tuberculosis, and we were happy to inform him that the States where women vote in this country were filled with tubercular patients sent there by physicians to be cured. We regretted that his surprise at this statement necessitated an explanation of the virtues of the climate in those enfranchised States.

We have furnished material for one hundred magazine articles, which have appeared in various periodicals from time to time. This feature of our work absorbs an immense amount of time, as we are usually informed by the writers that they do not believe in our principle, but have been instructed to write impartially; and in supplying the facts we are obliged to prove that they are facts, which requires argument. The magazine work has one very good effect: it almost invariably converts the writer, and he or she is apt to become an enthusiastic supporter of the cause.

Sometimes we are called upon to furnish information about professional or business women for "write-ups," the writer never dreaming of any connection between his subject and Woman Suffrage. But we try to convince him that there is, and the article usually resolves itself into a Suffrage story. These experiences prove the advantage of coming into personal contact and becoming acquainted with the people who are doing the work.

Our list of newspaper syndicates has increased to nine, some of which are international. Since the last convention we have furnished them 1,314 articles, many by special request. Every one of these syndicates asked for detailed accounts of this convention, together with personal sketches of the officers and speakers.

The Associated Press has sent out Suffrage news as occasion warranted, and has solicited our co-operation. In connection with this convention the Associated Press has sent out to its papers personal notes regarding the speakers, and copies of addresses as well. In addition, we have sent news items, copies of reports, lectures, etc., to them from time to time, and as the clippings have invariably come back to us, it is apparent that they were published.

Having received requests for the weekly news bulletins from a great many of the press workers, we last December revived this department of the work, which had been discontinued for some time. Since then we have mailed 31,200 of these lists. In view of the great number returned to us through the clippings, together with reports from press workers and publishers, we are convinced that this is one of the

most effective methods for getting our question into the papers, which are always anxious for news on the subject of Woman Suffrage, now that it has gained world-wide interest, and will publish the items simply for their news value even though they may editorially oppose the principle. These weekly items are regularly mailed to press chairmen and newspapers in forty-one States of the Union, to Canada, Alaska and Cuba, and every day brings requests for more. A number of monthly pamphlets issued by women's clubs publish them, and report that they find them useful. Papers devoted to the labor movement publish them regularly, and very often offer helpful suggestions. In organizing clubs people tell us they have successfully used the press items to attract new members by proving to them the interest that is being taken in the movement by women all over the world.

We have responded to fifty requests from schools and colleges for information to be utilized in debates, lectures and school magazines. The History of Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Journal are particularly helpful in such cases, and are constantly proving more and more valuable to the work.

In addition to the foregoing, the records show that we have replied to 1,214 adverse editorials and letters in papers from Maine to California, and secured space in New York City papers for 2,163 notices and articles without any charge to us. We have received and read 62,519 clippings gathered by the Press Clipping Bureau to which we subscribe, 9,163 of which were cut from New York City papers alone.

Representatives of newspapers and magazines from the following countries have come to us for material: Australia, Finland, Alaska, France, Germany, England, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Wales, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Holland, Hawaii, South America, Canada, as well as from nearly every State in the Union.

Copies of the Convention Call were mailed to the Associated Press, the United Press, nine newspaper syndicates, and to all of the newspapers on our mailing list; also programs and stories relative to the proceedings of the convention and personal sketches of the speakers. The Kentucky press chairman, Mrs. S. C. Castleman, has been supplied with advance

convention material, personal sketches, photographs of officers and speakers, and her splendid co-operation has done much to lighten the burden of the National Press Bureau in this connection. We have sent special convention stories to various Sunday papers and to farm papers throughout the West and South, and in consequence many have asked to be put on our regular mailing list. A number of Sunday papers in the large cities are devoting weekly space to Suffrage departments, beginning by publishing the press items and gradually expanding, and we have received numerous letters from people asking for further information and saying their interest in the question was first aroused by reading the Suffrage department in their Sunday papers.

The Press Bureau is impressed with the fact that in future the farm papers should receive serious consideration. We have several on our list, and have endeavored to supply them with everything possible. In view of the generally accepted reports that the recent victory in California was due to the vote returned from the rural communities, it behooves us to freely circulate such material as will appeal to the men and women of the farm. One of these papers, with a circulation of nearly 400,000, has offered us space for Suffrage articles to be supplied regularly, and this work should be carefully looked after, especially in agricultural States like Kansas and Wisconsin, where campaigns are now in progress.

Some of the more serious magazines have recently solicited our co-operation, notably the Literary Digest and the American Review of Reviews, the latter said to be the most important of its kind in the world. Its political editor called personally a few days ago and requested that we send him regularly such Suffrage news as we may have at hand, that the items may be embodied in reports of the world's political news.

I cannot resist calling attention to the unusual press work of Arkansas, under the supervision of Mrs. Terry, of Little Rock. She furnishes material to seventy-five newspapers in the State, sending them the weekly press items supplied by the National, and has arranged with a newspaper syndicate, reaching most of the papers throughout the Southwest, to

publish Suffrage articles weekly. All of the press chairmen are accomplishing splendid results, and the outlook for the coming year is wonderfully encouraging. Massachusetts, Maryland and Connecticut are quite original in their methods, Kansas and Wisconsin are increasing their output, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey and other States are keeping up their record, and Illinois is the banner State along this line.

Another important feature of the work of the Press Bureau consists of furnishing material to chairmen and others to be used in answering attacks on Suffrage in their local papers.

CAROLINE I. REILLY.

The following notes were contributed to the Conference on "Press Work," by Mrs. Vandalia Varnum Thomas, of Illinois:

1. Enlist: Leading papers for large centers; syndicates for the country press.
2. Do not label notes "Suffrage"—a rose under any other name is just as sweet.
3. Try "About Women," "Among Women," "What Women Are Doing," "Women and Work," etc.—giving the editor a chance to help without committing himself.
4. Do not confine notes to Suffrage news—sandwiches are the most tempting.
5. Make the column sparkle—editors love brightness.
6. Remember the "personal" element—readers delight in it.
7. Do not emphasize sex—this is humanity's cause.
8. Recognize all helpful agencies—generosity loses nothing and gains everything.
9. Do not belabor our brothers, for it strengthens prejudices.
10. Breathe out good will to all—that wins the world.

In short, give progress and victory of women in every field, interesting stories of personalities, amusing incidents, opinions of eminent men, comparisons of past with present, and things all "sweetness and light."

The press is our great support. Woo it, win it, help reporters, sympathize with editors, and give value in return for its invaluable help.

REPORT ON THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

July 1, 1910—July 1, 1911.

After the Woman's Journal became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on July 1, 1910, many changes in the management of the paper were made and new lines of work were undertaken.

The Journal was changed from a four-page paper to an eight-page paper.

The typographical appearance of the paper was changed. More headlines were used, and larger ones; instead of type being set in solid columns, it was leaded. The general make-up of the paper was changed, to make it more readable and attractive to the eye. More illustrations were introduced. A wide column was adopted for the editorial page, making three columns to the page, instead of five.

These changes necessitated furnishing double the amount of material, reading double the amount of proof, getting pictures, making cuts, writing headlines.

The Journal had occupied one room on the tenth floor at 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. When it became the official organ it was moved to 585 Boylston Street, where it occupies two front rooms on the third floor.

This location gives more office space.

It is next door to the Massachusetts State Association.

It is next door to the Boston Suffrage Association.

It is opposite the New England Women's Club rooms and consequently gets advertising from the various large meetings that are held in those rooms.

The name of the Woman's Journal is displayed in large type on the front windows of the office, on the door and on a large street sign at the outer door.

After a careful investigation of the handling of the subscription list, an entirely new system was instituted.

Formerly there had been absolutely no means of finding a subscriber's name on the list, unless her address was also known. Subscribers frequently made a change of address, and great confusion followed throughout the subscription department. For postoffice purposes it was necessary for the mailing list to be arranged alphabetically by States, by cities and towns and by subscribers' names. A card catalogue system was accordingly introduced, and the name of each subscriber was entered alphabetically. On these cards the address and all data regarding the subscription are given, so that all the facts about a subscription can be looked up readily.

The system of bookkeeping was investigated and it was found that up-to-date methods were needed, showing all debits and credits.

It was found that bills to subscribers were sent out only twice a year. Inasmuch as some subscriptions expired every month in the year, it was decided to send bills out each month, as the subscriptions became due.

It was decided to send bills in advance always, so that subscribers would not run up bills in case they wished to discontinue their subscription.

Because of the former bookkeeping system and because of the system of billing only twice a year, it has taken a full year to get the subscription accounts straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

When the price of the Journal per year was changed from \$1.50 to \$1.00, it became necessary to adjust all outstanding accounts on the new basis. This has been a tremendous task, and has necessitated much explanation and letter writing.

After a careful study of the advertising prospects of the Journal, an experienced advertising solicitor was engaged to do thorough and systematic soliciting of advertisements.

The advertising for the year July, 1909, to July, 1910, brought an income of \$256.

The advertising for the year July, 1910, to July, 1911, brought an income of \$851.72.

It was found that although the Journal is a national paper, the national advertisers were not at all acquainted with

it. A vigorous publicity campaign with national advertisers was therefore necessary. The principal advertising which had been obtained for the Journal had been of a local character, and had been offered at a very low rate. These two facts and the small circulation counted against getting any reputable national advertising.

A large amount of free advertising was obtained by the use of advertising slips furnished to Suffragists for use in their correspondence. Leaflets, circulars and placards, in addition to the Woman's Journal carriage and booths at fairs and bazaars and conventions, have also been used to advertise the Journal.

On July 1, 1910, the circulation of the Woman's Journal was 3,989.

On July 1, 1911, it was 14,890.

Methods of increasing the circulation:

The columns of the paper were used to exhort Suffragists to increase the circulation of the Journal.

The former subscribers to Progress received the Woman's Journal instead of Progress for their unexpired subscription. They were urged to become regular subscribers to the Journal on the expiration of their subscription.

A "Victory Through You" slip, asking each subscriber to get four new subscriptions, was sent out with each month's bills. Many Suffragists responded to this with from one to four new subscriptions.

The whole correspondence in the office was conducted with a view to giving satisfaction, adjusting old accounts and difficulties, keeping old friends and making new friends. The co-operation of Suffragists in strengthening the Journal's subscription list was earnestly solicited in each letter that could properly contain such exhortation.

Prizes and commissions were offered for new subscriptions.

States were incited to friendly rivalry by publishing each week the names of the three States sending in the largest number of new subscribers.

The Journal was put on the news stands wherever there was a demand for news stand sales.

Suffragists were urged to have the paper on sale at all Suffrage meetings and to have subscriptions taken at all Suffrage meetings.

Whenever possible, the business manager attended nearby State conventions for the purpose of arousing support for the Journal. Addresses were made at the Massachusetts Convention in Lowell, in Winthrop, Waltham, at the New Hampshire Convention at Franklin, and at Old Orchard, Me.

The office force consists of six people besides the business manager. They are:

A bookkeeper, an assistant bookkeeper, who sends out bills and files all correspondence; a subscription clerk, who enters all names and addresses and changes of addresses in the mailing list; a stenographer, an order clerk, who is also a stenographer and assists on the card catalogue; an advertising solicitor, who carries on a daily publicity campaign for the Journal that helps in soliciting advertising.

The correspondence is very heavy, comprising letters on subscriptions, publicity, advertising, orders, cuts and illustrations, ways of helping the Journal, and much that concerns the editorial department.

Ordering the paper stock and watching the weight and quality each week.

Directing the printing of the paper each week and specifying the size of the edition.

Directing the mailing of the paper through the mailing company and the postoffice each week.

No small part of the work is receiving subscribers from all over the country, and attending to their wants.

AGNES E. RYAN,
Business Manager.

REPORT OF NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Soon after the Washington Convention, in April, 1910, I was notified by the Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that I had been appointed Chairman of the Congressional Committee, with

power to name other members. After careful thought and consultation I selected Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth King Ellicott, Maryland; Mrs. Katharine Reed Balentine, California and Maine, and Miss Mary Gray Peck, New York. I afterward added Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, who was in Washington during the Winter of 1910-1911, and gave her time to interviewing Senators and Representatives on the Suffrage question. It was felt to be important that as many sections as possible should be represented. In addition to the committee proper, State presidents were invited to co-operate, and the District of Columbia State Association paid for a stenographer and typewriter. We were fortunate in securing Mrs. Ezekiel, whose able work on the National petition had familiarized her with our Suffrage workers throughout the country. The District State Association also maintained headquarters, at 1823 H Street, N. W. Many Washington women and women from other cities temporarily in Washington gave valuable assistance.

The committee decided to question every Democratic and Republican nominee to Congress as to his opinions on the Suffrage question, and I consulted two of our friends in Congress—Hon. D. R. Anthony, of Kansas, and Hon. Frank M. Mondell, of Wyoming—submitting the questions and letter of transmittal. They both heartily endorsed the idea, cautioning us not to send out anything in the nature of a threat, as such letters are resented. Copies of questions and letter of transmittal are appended to this report.

The Democratic National Committee, of which Mr. James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, was chairman, had its headquarters in Washington. We submitted to Mr. Lloyd copies of the correspondence we proposed sending out, and asked for the names of nominees from their records. Although there were many requests of this kind which he was obliged to refuse, he very generously placed his information at our disposal. As nominations were made from June to September, it required many visits to the committee rooms to get the information. I also called at the temporary headquarters of the Republican Committee and saw Mr. Curtis, who assured me that the Repub-

licans would aid us in every way. Their permanent headquarters were in New York City, and I did not call on them for any information until October 3, when I asked for addresses of the Republican nominees in five districts which I had not been able to secure in Washington. I was practically refused.

A letter was sent to all State presidents, enclosing lists of nominees in each State, asking their co-operation, and, as they were in closer touch with the nominees and voters and represented State organizations, their aid was invaluable in securing answers.

In sending out letters to nominees a return stamped envelope was enclosed. While this added to the expense, it seemed necessary, and we consider was money well spent.

In order to accomplish the work, three evenings each week, from 8 to 11, were given up to sending out the letters, and many volunteer workers helped night after night.

Mr. Edward Perkins Clark, representing the Socialists, sent us addresses of their nominees, but as Woman Suffrage is one of the planks in their platform we felt the additional work and expense would not be justified, and we sent to Wisconsin and Kansas only. In our summary we include only the Democrats and Republicans, except the elected Socialist member, Mr. Victor Berger, of Wisconsin.

We sent questions to 672 nominees—Democrats 378, Republicans 293, Socialist 1—and received 225 answers, as follows:

Full suffrage...	122	Democrats	71	Republicans	50	Socialist	1
Partial suffrage.	37	Democrats	22	Republicans	15		
Opposed	14	Democrats	13	Republicans	1		
Non-committal .	52	Democrats	29	Republicans	23		

225

135

88

Miss Kearney had letters of introduction to over one-fifth of the Senators and Representatives, and she supplemented our work of getting a Suffrage census of the Sixty-second Congress.

Our report necessarily does not include all who are in

favor of suffrage for women. A Congressman very closely represents the opinions of his constituents, and if his district is largely made up of the interests that are opposed to Woman Suffrage, he would sound his political deathknell if he publicly announced his belief in votes for women. We have some friendly members in Congress in this class whom we would not desire to embarrass. The relations of this committee with members of the Senate and House has been almost without exception of the most pleasant nature, and it has been a delight to find so many hitherto unknown and unsuspected friends. Even those who are opposed often express themselves as being influenced by tradition, prejudice or conservatism. Perhaps the most trying answers were those that conceded the right of suffrage "when all the women want it." We gradually grew merry over this bland and axiomatic answer, and gave a column in our tabulation for it.

It was hoped that a certain amount of press work could be done in the States by sending to newspapers short articles as to the opinions of the nominees in each district as received, and a circular newspaper letter was prepared. In response to our request, State presidents sent us lists of newspapers. Letters were sent to a few States requesting the papers to send us copies of anything they printed. As we received no responses at all, we abandoned this work. A tabulated statement was sent out by the Associated Press on the day before election, and many general articles were published in Washington and in the principal papers in large cities, the data for which was furnished by this committee, and a number of reports of progress were sent to the Woman's Journal.

Early in our work the question of funds arose. We were informed that the National treasury was "pitifully empty," and even requests for literature, to follow up our questioning, were not complied with.

The District State Association gave the services of a stenographer, paying her \$75, and paid the rental for headquarters at 1823 H Street, N. W., for sixteen months, this committee paying for one month. Contributions of \$214 were made, including \$100 contributed to Miss Kearney by Senator Stephenson, and handed by her to this committee.

An effort was made to secure a correspondent in every Congressional district, and also a contribution of at least one dollar from each district, to be used in literature, etc., in that district, but the committee was not able to carry out this plan. We believe it to be a very valuable method of nation-wide agitation and hope that some time such a correspondent may be secured.

The best use to be made of Senator Stephenson's contribution was discussed and decided that it would be doubly helpful in building up the circulation of the Woman's Journal and promoting Suffrage sentiment by sending the Journal to the families of Congressmen, especially those not in sympathy with our movement. The Journal gave us the benefit of the special rates, and two hundred subscriptions for one year were sent out. This involved a large amount of labor, as a letter was written to every woman to whom the Journal was sent, calling attention to special conditions in her State, if such existed. The Congressional Record had to be read nearly from cover to cover to find out who had wives and daughters to whom to send, and whether to the Washington or home address. Many appreciative letters have been received, but the main thing is really that this has been done.

On the convening of the Sixty-second Congress in extra session Miss Shaw requested that arrangements be made for a hearing. The organization of Congress was not completed in time to secure a hearing prior to the International Convention in Stockholm. I made a number of visits to the Capitol, but found that the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate, before whom hearings are held, had not been appointed. Mr. A. W. Rucker, of Colorado, has introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives, asking for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Whenever this hearing is to be held it seems most important that at least one large public meeting should be held in Washington. Committee hearings, especially during this Congress, are almost a continuous performance, and to attract special attention some outside meeting is important. It is also valuable to have members of Congressional committees reminded by their

State associations that the question will be presented to them and that their constituents are interested.

All speeches made before these committees are printed by the Government and become a part of the Congressional Record, and may be franked through the mails. While the Government does not print a large number free, further copies of the entire report or any portion may be secured by a member at actual cost and franked. Memorials to Congress also are matter that can be franked. It is a very valuable method of economical distribution to have the best things printed and franked in this way. Much work of this kind was done by Miss Anthony.

At the request of the National officers Miss Harriette J. Hifton and myself appeared before the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads and advocated a more liberal and efficient parcels post.

This report would be incomplete did it not mention certain related work carried on by the wives and daughters of Congressmen. Several prominent Suffragists have appeared before the Congressional Club, whose membership is limited to members of Congressional families, and a great deal of Suffrage sentiment has been created.

Your committee recommends:

1. A continued effort to keep members of Congress informed on the progress of Suffrage.
2. That candidates and nominees in every district be questioned as to their Suffrage sentiments.
3. That candidates or nominees for the Senate be questioned as to Suffrage sentiments, and that State Legislatures be reminded that their constituents favor Woman Suffrage.
4. That Congressional hearings be accompanied by a large public meeting in Washington.
5. That legitimate expenses of the committee be borne by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Although your committee has worked hard, it has enjoyed the privilege of serving the cause in this way. We should like to express our thanks to every individual, but as we cannot name all we will not name any, but to each and

every one, officers of the National body, presidents of State associations, individual workers, Congressional nominees, and members of the House and Senate who have helped to make our work so fruitful, we say that the value of their co-operation is measured not only by the things actually accomplished, but also by the blessed spirit of united effort.

EMMA M. GILLETT.

Financial Statement.

Receipts—1910:

E. M. Gillett, contribution.....	\$100.00
Sale of flyers, 50 cents; Mrs. Ezekiel, 50 cents	1.00
Belva A. Lockwood, for 18th Illinois District	1.00
Lila M. Valentine, for 3d Virginia District.....	1.00
Rose Temple, for — Michigan District....	1.00
Mrs. J. B. Wilson, for 1st West Virginia District	1.00
Mrs. D. Otey, for 6th Virginia District....	1.00
Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, for 17th Ohio District	1.00
Mr. F. D. Scott, for 14th Ohio District.....	1.00
Mrs. Buhrer, for 21st Ohio District.....	1.00
John J. Lentz, for 12th Ohio District.....	1.00
Warren Political Equality Club, for 19th Ohio District	1.00
Coover and Ebner, for 7th Ohio District...	1.00
Springfield W. S. A., for 7th Ohio District..	1.00
Mrs. Conger, for 8th Iowa District.....	1.00
Hon. Isaac Stephenson, U. S. Senator, Wisconsin	100.00
State E. S. A., District of Columbia, contribution	225.00
	—————
	\$439.00

Expenditures—

Stamps	\$ 48.32
Printing	28.75
Duplicator, Underwood	5.20

Three copies Minutes of last Convention...	1.08
Headquarters rent for one month.....	10.00
Extra typewriting	16.00
Typewriter supplies	2.50
200 subscriptions to Journal.....	100.00
Rent for headquarters.....	150.00
Stenographer	75.00
	—————
	436.85
Balance turned into National treasury.....	\$2.15

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENDORSEMENTS BY ORGANIZATIONS.

At the last Convention the number of Suffrage resolutions adopted by other than Suffrage organizations during the year was reported to be thirty-seven. The report did not state how many of these resolutions were secured in direct response to the work of Headquarters in sending out monthly reminders of the various convention dates to the State presidents. This year the number to be reported as the direct result of this work at Headquarters is only fourteen.

It is something of a question whether it is worth while to continue this work, in view of the rather large amount of clerical work involved for such a relatively small return, especially as it is undoubtedly true that Suffragists and Suffrage organizations have now acquired the habit of getting Suffrage resolutions passed by various organizations, and will do it independently, without being asked to do so by Headquarters. There is no way of accurately estimating the exact number of resolutions which have been carried by organizations during the past year, but those reported in the Woman's Journal, the Western Woman Voter, and in the daily press, would surely make a far larger total than has ever been reported before. The endorsement in California has been overwhelming; practically every single kind of woman's organization in the State endorsed the amendment, including the Federation of Clubs, which action will have a very great influence upon the federations of other States. Scores of men's organizations in Cali-

fornia have added their endorsement also. Another good piece of independent work is the endorsement secured from thirty-seven farmers' institutes in Ohio, which have passed resolutions urging the delegates to the coming Constitutional Conventions to put an Equal Suffrage clause in the new Constitution.

Everywhere that political district organization has been thoroughly established the work of getting endorsements from organizations has been pushed. It is one of the most productive kinds of work for the labor expended. This has been well demonstrated by the Woman Suffrage Party in New York.

For the first twelve months after the Convention the method used at Headquarters was practically that of the previous year, namely, to copy from "Russell's Convention Dates" the list of conventions to be held each month in each State, and send it to the State President in each case, with a note urging the necessity of getting as many resolutions passed as possible. The returns secured were very scant in proportion to the clerical labor necessary, so since September last we have sent only to those States in which there seemed to be some specially good opportunity at hand. The committee would recommend the continuance of this latter method for the coming year, unless the members of the Convention can suggest a better one.

Among the endorsements reported at Headquarters have been the following: From Ohio, the State Federation of Labor, the Lakeside Federation of twenty-six clubs, the State Prohibition Convention, and the Wood County Horticultural Society, besides the farmers' institutes already mentioned; from New York, the Lily Dale Assembly of Spiritualists; from Iowa, the International Convention of Carpenters and Joiners; from Kansas, the Women's Christian Temperance Union; from Massachusetts, the Brockton Central Labor Union; from New Jersey, the Friends' General Conference and the Brotherhood of the Claremont Presbyterian Church of Jersey City; from Michigan, the Copper Country Temperance League; from South Dakota, the State Grange; from New Hampshire, the Free Baptist Convention.

More and more as Suffrage work becomes directly political it is found necessary to present the Suffrage question and pass Suffrage resolutions at district or State political conventions. The endorsement of Equal Suffrage by the Republican State Convention in California, by the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, and the recent presentation of the question simultaneously at some seventy district conventions in New York City, by the Woman Suffrage Party, are instances of this significant political work.

Roughly estimated, the organizations—State, National and International—which have endorsed Equal Suffrage aggregate a membership of over 26,000,000.

MARY WARE DENNETT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Soon after the meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held in Washington, a year ago last April, your committee put itself in communication with all the States having Suffrage organizations, for the purpose of extending its activities. The result was that ten new States appointed members of their organizations to help in this work, so that a total number of sixteen States now have committees on education. They are as follows:

Ohio—Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, Massillon.

Michigan—Mrs. Lenore Starker Bliss, Hockaday, Gladwin County.

New Jersey—Mrs. Ida H. Riley, 7 Myrtle Avenue, Plainfield.

Mississippi—Mrs. Jimmie A. Lipscomb, Flora.

Nebraska—Mrs. E. L. Hinman, 2510 F Street, Lincoln.

Minnesota—Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter, 1206 Fourth Street, S. E., Minneapolis.

California—Mrs. Kate Ames, 2509 Regent Street, Berkeley.

Maryland—Miss Edna A. Beveridge, 2113 Calow Avenue, Baltimore.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Madge Watters, Richland Centre.

Georgia—Mrs. Adele Gill Helmer, 26 Dewey Avenue, Atlanta.

New York—Mrs. Harry Hastings, 119 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

Kentucky—Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Linden Walk, Lexington.

Colorado—Mrs. Helen M. Nixon, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver.

Illinois—Mrs. S. J. Hanes, 821 West Jefferson Street, Springfield.

Iowa—Mrs. Lewis Miles, Corydon.

Kansas—Miss Effie Graham, Topeka.

Not all of these committees have done active work, as some have only recently been organized. In the States where campaigns are pending the work of the committee seems to have been generally laid aside for more aggressive campaign methods. However, that even in such States much can be accomplished through the Committee on Education is shown in the report from Kansas. The Chairman, Miss Effie Graham, writes that the Committee on Education has decided on the following plan for the next year's work: "First—To offer money prizes in contests for the best essays on Woman Suffrage written by the graduates of common or graded schools, and by the members of the senior classes of the city high schools of the State. These essays are to be read in a public contest in each county, the essays winning first place to be forwarded to the district committee in each Congressional District of the State, where prizes will again be awarded for first and second best; then the eight district prize-winners are to be entered into a State contest for a first and second place. Second—The Educational Committee hopes to secure the adoption of resolutions favoring an amendment, and pledges of support from teachers and other educational organizations. It is intended to organize the State with eight district chairmen, who will have the assistance of one county chairman in each county."

Particular mention must also be made of the work done by the New Jersey committee. Women do not have school suffrage in New Jersey, but with the work done by the New

Jersey Committee on Education, school suffrage cannot but become an achievement of the near future in that State. Mrs. Ida H. Riley, of Plainfield, N. J., writes that Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, approves of school suffrage for women, that the Federated Women's Clubs of the State have been working to this end, and that Senator Frelinghuysen recommends women on boards of education and the school franchise in his report on the public schools of New Jersey. Mrs. Riley reports schools in ten cities of the State conducted on the self-government plan, as outlined by Miss Jane Brownlee in her booklet on "Child Training," and encloses a testimonial given by Miss Adeline Simpson on the effects of self-government upon her pupils. To quote from Miss Simpson's letter: "I find an entire lack of sex consciousness among the boys and girls of my school, and I ascribe the frank and courteous mutual helpfulness and the splendid spirit to the opportunity created for rational co-operation by the pupils of the self-government system. I have had pupil self-government for nine years, and never has the idea of fitness for office been coupled with the idea of sex. The first three mayors were boys, the next girls, the next a boy, then two girls, and so on, I have had all manner of combination of classes, such as half boys and half girls, forty boys and one girl, forty girls and one boy, and various degrees of proportion, and yet never has there been any feeling other than that of reasonable and friendly co-operation." Enumerating some of the results of the pupil self-government plan, she concludes by saying, "Pupil self-government has become such a part of the school life of my girls that to think of the school without it is to think of the school as dead."

Mrs. Riley has added to the activities of her committee that of giving Suffrage plays, and recommends three English plays, short enough to be given in a single evening. They are, "Before the Dawn," "A Woman's Influence," and "How the Vote Was Won."

Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Committee on Education in Ohio, also reports having given Suffrage plays with much success.

Mrs. Adele Gill Helmer, of Atlanta, Ga., Chairman of the

Committee on Education in that State, recommends the teaching of nature study in the schools as one of the best methods of inculcating in children the fundamental equality of the sexes.

All this goes to show how varied and manifold may be the activities of a Committee on Education. Its possibilities are unlimited and its success depends in large measure upon the resourcefulness and devotion of the chairman.

In regard to the investigation of text books, your committee has not been able to secure as much co-operation as a work of so much magnitude requires. There should be in every State a special committee on text books, whose duty it should be to investigate the text books used in schools and colleges with a view to carrying out the resolution passed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its meeting in Chicago in 1907.

As the text books on civics have been particularly unfair to Woman Suffrage, either ignoring it entirely, or dismissing the subject with some unfavorable comment, it is pleasant to note an exception to this mode of treatment in a book on "Government and Politics in the United States," by Dr. William B. Guitteau, Superintendent of Schools, Toledo, Ohio. Dr. Guitteau not only gives information in regard to Equal Suffrage, but is also fair enough to say that it is the present tendency in the United States and generally throughout the world to allow women to vote on equal terms with men. This is a suggestion of the right kind, and one we fully appreciate.

We are indebted to Miss Jane Brownlee for a number of copies of her booklet on "Child Training," for free distribution among the members of the committee.

In concluding this report, your committee again emphasizes the points outlined in its aims and purposes.

First—To secure text books, showing a proper recognition of woman's work and influence in the history and development of nations, especially in history and civics.

Second—To encourage women to serve on boards of education.

Third—To organize mothers' clubs and parents' organ-

izations, or patrons' leagues, in connection with every school building, and to aid, wherever possible, in the introduction of the self-government plan into our schools on the lines suggested by Miss Jane Brownlee in her booklet on "Child Training."

That other activities may be added according to the needs of the hour, is shown in the reports coming from the different States; the suggestions in regard to Suffrage plays and prize contests seem to be particularly valuable.

Other activities may be added according to the needs of the hour.

The Woman Suffrage Movement is in itself an educational force. All that the Committee on Education can do, therefore, is to specialize on a few points.

We must direct our activities toward the education of the children, for their opinions are not yet formed, their minds being still plastic. To keep them free from bias should be our first concern, for the training we receive in our early childhood is responsible for many a prejudice which it takes a lifetime to outgrow. Prejudice is the great enemy of all progress, and the only real opposition to Woman Suffrage to-day; yet we allow children to become prejudiced through text books, that are neither fair nor accurate, and through social observances which encourage a double standard of morals. Let us, therefore, look to our schools and work hand in hand with the teachers, and let us encourage an attitude of mind at all times open to the truth, no matter from what source it may come, and a disregard for the opinions of the past—the "consistency" Emerson speaks of, which enables us to say with that great teacher, "Speak to-day, as to-day you think, and to-morrow, speak in words as hard as cannon balls what to-morrow thinks."

One generation thus educated would win the world for Equal Suffrage.

PAULINE STEINEM.

REPORT OF THE PEACE AND ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

In the year and a half since the last annual meeting more public interest has been aroused in the peace cause than ever before. Mr. Ginn's endowment, a year ago, of "The World's Peace Foundation" with a million dollars provided an income of \$50,000 a year for work along educational lines, especially in the publication of literature. Its headquarters are at 29A Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., and Suffragists may apply here for leaflets and pamphlets to use at peace meetings. These can be had free to some extent. Mr. Ginn, among other things, is enabling Miss Anna B. Eckstein, a Suffragist, who is an ardent peace propagandist, in securing in every land a monster petition to the third Hague Conference.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 adds a sum which, combined with Mr. Ginn's, gives the world for the first time the price of one battleship for the war against war. The twenty-seven trustees of this latter gift, of whom Senator Root is chairman, have decided to establish three departments—that of International Law, with Dr. James Brown Scott as Chairman; of Economic Research, with Prof. John B. Clark as Chairman, and of Propaganda, with President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, as Chairman.

Your Chairman has sent a careful memorial to the latter department, pointing out the need of propaganda among our more than 3,000,000 women in educational and philanthropic organizations, and suggesting that a modest sum be expended on literature, clerical service and expenses of lectures among these influential bodies. A mistaken notion is prevalent that these large endowments are ample to finance the five hundred peace societies of the world, print needed literature and carry on investigation; subscriptions, in consequence, have actually diminished; but when it is remembered that the total sum is no more than the cost of one university, and that it needs to influence 100,000,000 persons on the globe, it will be seen that vastly larger sums are needed and that every citizen must do his share.

Your Chairman, during the last year, gave in the United States eighty-three addresses—in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. In July she gave addresses at different places in England and Scotland, and spoke at the first Universal Race Congress in London. In August she spoke in Berlin and in other places in Germany. In September she accepted an invitation from Count Apponyi to speak before a distinguished audience at Budapest. At Vienna she conferred with Baroness von Suttner in preparation for the International Peace Congress.

Mrs. Royden Douglass, of New Orleans, President of the New Era Club last year, has accomplished an unusual amount of work for the peace cause, and sowed the seed for much larger work next year. She called a conference of the clergy, resulting for the first time in a general observance of the Sunday preceding May 18th by the preaching of peace sermons in eight different denominations. Preparation for these proved an eye-opener to some who had never studied the subject before. Mrs. Douglass' request to the School Board for the devotion of one hour on May 18th to peace exercises in the schools was granted, and she was permitted to engage speakers to address the pupils. The Superintendent of Schools wrote subsequently, "I believe that 'Peace Day' was a great educational day in the New Orleans schools."

She enlisted co-operation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and also secured the setting apart of one day during the week of prayer in the Southern Baptist Missionary Union for the consideration of international peace, and has requested all other denominations to ask their women to do the same.

At the convention of the State Teachers' Association in Louisiana a school peace league was formed. At the New Orleans Woman's Club the peace question was taken up for parliamentary discussion. She secured peace articles in the press and letters sent to United States Senators urging ratification of the pending Anglo-American treaty. She declares her ambition to accomplish three times as much in 1912, as she will extend her work beyond the bounds of the city and

throughout the State. I have had her report, thus briefly summarized here, copied and sent to some other peace workers, as an illustration of what one member of our department has accomplished.

Miss Katharine H. Austin, of Providence, R. I., reports work which her State Suffrage Association has done. Mrs. May Wright Sewall was engaged to speak to the women students of Brown University and to the State Normal students and was eagerly listened to. The Chairman's circular letters were forwarded by her to local Suffrage leagues; signatures were secured of eminent citizens to a form letter supplied by your Chairman, to United States Senators urging the ratification of the pending Anglo-American arbitration treaty; resolutions of a similar character were secured from different organizations, which were sent to the Senators.

Mrs. Phoebe C. Wright, of New Jersey, reports the distribution of circular letters from the Chairman, programmes for Peace Day exercises in the schools and petitions sent to Congress for the neutralization of the Panama Canal. She has read and loaned "The Great Illusion," which was specially recommended to Suffragists in the Chairman's circular, and is again herewith recommended to all who desire the freshest and most important book in recent years on economic aspects of the peace question.

Mrs. Martha Allen, of Memphis, President of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, has taken warm interest in the peace work. She reports a picnic, with choral music and addresses on the Hague Conference last year, on Peace Day; this year, through her local assistant, Mrs. Sadie Richmond, the Superintendent of Schools was persuaded to order that the 18th of May should be observed as Peace Day in all the Memphis schools. She has distributed literature and circular letters more or less throughout the State, and secured from part of the clergy peace sermons.

Mrs. Sarah A. Bissell, of Toledo, Ohio, reports distribution of programs in schools and general observance of the 18th of May in her city, both this year and last year. The Susan B. Anthony Club of Cincinnati sends peace resolutions passed at a meeting of their club, which includes a wish that

the next National Peace Congress shall take place in Cincinnati. This will probably be the city selected.

Mrs. Fitch, of Hurley, S. D., reports securing the publication of peace articles in the local press. She says: "The peace movement is strong in the West. Decoration Day is usually observed and many of the speakers in the towns on that day made strong pleas for universal peace. The newspapers support it editorially and are awakening a strong sentiment among the people."

Miss Laura R. White, of Louisville, Ky., reports the sending out of considerable literature and sample programs to 109 county superintendents of schools.

Brief reports have been received from members of the committee from Washington, D. C., Washington State, New Hampshire and Texas. Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, reports distribution of programs, various addresses given by her on international peace, and articles in the press, including a reply to Mr. Hobson, entitled "Japan's Designs."

The world for the first time has seen the head of a great nation declare that all questions between nations can be peacefully settled. President Taft's noble effort to secure treaties with other nations, to ensure arbitration between them of every justiciable question, should command the gratitude of every patriotic woman.

I had hoped to felicitate you on the ratification of these treaties by the necessary two-thirds of the Senate, but in chagrin and disappointment I must instead appeal to you to endeavor instantly to create such public sentiment as shall result in December in the acceptance of the treaties without amendment.

If these treaties are thus ratified they will be secured not only for Great Britain and France, but certainly Germany, and I have no doubt Japan and most other nations will agree to identical treaties. The importance of this is painfully realized when one confers, as I am doing, with Europeans who are struggling with the problem of limitation of armaments, and one sees how earnestly they are watching the United States and what the failure of these treaties may mean to them.

The objection raised as to the treaties permitting an influx of unwelcome aliens is preposterous. This is purely a national question and international law so recognizes it.

Let every Suffragist, as a public duty, secure letters to the United States Senators from her State, urging ratification of the treaties without amendment.

I am at all times glad to receive communications and ready to offer suggestions and literature to my utmost ability.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

REPORT OF CHURCH WORK COMMITTEE.

It is estimated that there is in the United States a total church membership of 34,517,317 persons. It would mean a great deal to the Woman Suffrage cause if this great organized force, representing the most thoughtful and most influential of every community, could be brought to endorse Suffrage and to work for it. The experiences of the committee would seem to prove that in the transition taking place in the world of religious thought this is the most propitious time for women to obtain such support. This report will begin with some splendid work, done in Washington, D. C.

Miss Hifton and Miss Kelton (now Mrs. Wiley) sent out 150 typewritten letters to clergymen, inviting them to attend the last convention, enclosing the program, and asking if they would either preach on the subject or permit some of the Suffrage speakers to address meetings in their churches. A number of replies stated that they would preach on the subject themselves; others asked that speakers be sent. Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Laura Clay, Miss Kelton and Mrs. Craigie were sent, and it was arranged for Mrs. Craigie to address three ministerial associations, resulting in the appointment of a fraternal delegate from each association to attend the Suffrage Convention. Mrs. Craigie also addressed a meeting in the Ingram Memorial Church, where a resolution was passed endorsing Woman Suffrage.

Dr. Nina Wilson Dewey, Chairman of Church Work in Iowa, is an active worker, who arranged for Mrs. Craigie to address the members of the Baptist and Congregational

churches of Des Moines at regular church meetings, largely attended, and where it was unprecedented to have Woman Suffrage presented, instead of an orthodox sermon.

A number of clergymen have since come out openly in favor of Woman Suffrage. One member of the Iowa Church Work Committee had some leaflets printed at her own expense for distribution among church people; a young people's association got up a debate on the question; a colored minister asked for literature, to use in preparing a sermon; a church member asked for the leaflet on "Christian Citizenship," to mail to friends; a missionary society and a Mothers' club have asked to be addressed.

Mrs. Rastall reports for Illinois.

In response to an earnest effort to secure written opinions of clergymen, I have received the unqualified endorsement of more than fifty ministers, with but four in doubt or opposed.

I have also secured twenty-one persons who have agreed to undertake church work in different parts of the State.

I have received reports only from:

Abingdon, Miss Ephraim Marshall, who has asked three ministers to preach on Woman Suffrage; has persuaded the officers of two churches to receive a speaker; has spoken in three churches herself, and at one Chautauqua, and taken part in one Suffrage debate.

Coulterville, Mrs. M. J. Jones, who reports her pastor preached a fine sermon.

Savoy, Mrs. W. H. Wisegarver, who reports she has interviewed the minister and reports him heartily in sympathy with our cause.

St. Jacob, Mrs. W. A. Thomasson, who reports she has carried out suggestions sent; has bought and given to their American ministers suitable literature, without result. She wants German literature for the German-speaking ministers.

Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Trout have done valuable work among the churches, independent of the committee. Mrs. McCulloch reports a church meeting in Evanston, at which Dr. Aylesworth spoke; letters written to all the pastors, asking for a Suffrage sermon and enclosing the "Bible on Woman

Suffrage" leaflet, several responding favorably, and a plan for systematic distribution of literature among the churches.

Mrs. Trout writes: I was asked to speak in the Maywood Congregational Church; also in the Church of the Redeemer, in Chicago; the ministers of both churches declared in favor of Equal Suffrage. I wrote an article for the official organ of the Illinois W. C. T. U.; also an article for the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Margaret Noble Lee, succeeding Mrs. Rastall, sends a good report for her portion of the year, including thirty calls for speakers—in five instances the Men's Organization desiring to have the subject presented.

A circular letter has been sent out to fifty church society presidents and to the presidents of fifty-five Suffrage societies in the smaller towns, also to the presidents of other women's clubs in the northern half of the State, asking the appointment of local chairmen of the State Committee of Church Work.

Expenses of speakers and in some cases slight remuneration have been paid from the State treasury. Collections or memberships to State Association have so far been the only exactions.

Miss Mary N. Chase reports for New Hampshire: I have spoken on Woman Suffrage four times in place of the regular sermon and at four other church meetings. My Sunday meetings have been very successful, with large and attentive audiences. I have never heard one word of criticism.

The Chairman for New Jersey, Elizabeth Timison Bartlett, reports that letters were sent to each league, explaining the work of this department and the name of a chairman was asked for in each league. Six leagues responded. Letters of instruction were sent each chairman. The entire work was done by correspondence.

The two members who proved most helpful were Mrs. Annie N. Heulings, Morristown, who secured seven indorsements, and Mrs. George Kraft, of Trenton, who secured two. Our ever-faithful State President, Mrs. Clara Laddey, secured two endorsements; also addressed several church meetings.

The leagues that failed to appoint chairmen were asked to contribute toward the expense of printing leaflets. One league at once contributed a sum of money and appointed a chairman, who did good work. To date four dollars have been received, and there are five leagues to hear from. Five hundred leaflets have been printed.

Mrs. Catharine Stewart Wood reports for Pennsylvania. "The church work in Philadelphia at first met with a serious obstacle in the bitter and outspoken opposition of two clergymen, prominent in their respective churches—the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. Since they carried a great deal of influence among other clergymen, it was thought best, instead of directing attention to the churches, as churches, to appeal to church members, in their various ward and other meetings. Philadelphia seems to be more backward in this respect than other towns in the State, where I find much interest, especially among the wives of clergymen, who seem to appreciate more than do their husbands what an enfranchised womanhood would mean to the churches in carrying on the moral and social reform work, which is now becoming so important a part of church work."

Much of the success of the campaign in California was due to the earnest efforts of the clergymen and church people. The Christian Socialist Fellowship of California adopted a resolution endorsing the efforts of the women of California to secure State-wide suffrage, and pledging aid.

In the State of Washington the ministers are beginning to realize the great moral uplift that lies within the power of the women, even the Catholic clergy who were slow to favor the enfranchisement of women, are appreciating its significance and just before the last election every pastor of a Catholic church in Spokane took occasion on Sunday morning from their pulpits to urge the women of the churches, as well as the men, to register and vote at the municipal election.

In Virginia, Miss Mary Johnston addressed the Baptist Ministerial Conference. Her address produced a deep impression. Mrs. B. D. Valentine, who followed Miss Johnston spoke of the splendid missionary work done by women and said the church made a great mistake in not giving

women more power to do practical work in actual church government.

It needs neither figures nor argument to establish the fact, that church attendance and church worship are in a condition of decline. It is an auspicious and a critical period in the history of the church which is changing from the exercise of power, to the employment of influence and the appeals that are coming to the churches are appeals for service from the men and women, who are the real power of the church. And the church is not appreciating the matter of resource that is lying dominant, when two-thirds of its membership, the women, are powerless to carry on the moral and social reform work of the churches because as a disfranchised class, having no political status in the State, they are not counted as a potential working force.

MARY E. CRAIGIE.

REPORT OF THE ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

In June a circular letter was sent to the corresponding secretaries of the State Associations, inclosing the following letter to the Chairmen of the Enrollment Committees:

My Dear Chairman of Enrollment:

We have now a new and valuable incentive for enlarging and developing our enrollment work, in the splendid growth of the Woman Suffrage Party in New York City. The time has come when we should utilize all the names we have enrolled during past years, and make them have a direct political influence in each State.

If you have large numbers enrolled in your State, you are just so much better equipped to undertake the next step in enrollment work, which is political district organization. If your enrollment list is small, all the more need for joining in heartily and promptly with the new plan, which the enclosed leaflet describes.

I, therefore, recommend that your enrollment committee, if you have one, shall set to work at once and reclassify all your enrollment names, including names copied from the big

petition of last year, and group them according to the election districts or precincts of your State. That will be the first step toward political district organization.

As you go over the list, you will undoubtedly find names of active women, who would make good district leaders and chairmen. Securing these is the next step.

Several of the States have already made gratifying progress in political district organization, and if all the States will push ahead on substantially the same general plan, we ought to be able, by the time of the Convention at Louisville, in October, to have a conference on the subject, that will be a real milestone in the progress of Suffrage organization.

A copy of the enclosed leaflet has already been sent to the President and Secretary of each State Association.

Will you not, as promptly as possible, confer with the officers of your Association on this matter, and do everything you can to further this plan for transforming the old work of enrollment into a practical efficient machine for actual victory?

Mrs. Ruby J. Eckerson, Corresponding Secretary, Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, wrote that they had no enrollment committee, but she thought the political district organization a fine one and hoped their State Convention would take up the work so that Iowa could be completely organized.

Miss Kate M. Gordon replied for Louisiana, that the plan of work would be valuable where there was definite political work to do, but the State was not sufficiently organized to undertake the work now.

In New Orleans the Suffragists were encouraging the women to work the charities along precinct and ward lines, which they hoped would aid us in our work later.

The Nebraska Association Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary H. Williams, wrote that no enrollment work had been done for years, except the copying of the names of the Congressional Petition, which she would try to classify for political district work.

About a month ago requests for brief reports of work done were sent to States where it was supposed the work

might have been taken up. New Jersey's report is as follows:

The New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association having decided to do its enrollment work by means of a Woman Suffrage Party Committee, a Chairman for this Committee was appointed November 24, 1910, and each of the fourteen Leagues comprising the Association was asked to appoint one of its members to serve on this Committee.

The first meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party Committee was held February 21, 1911, with five Leagues represented. It was decided to follow the methods of work of the Woman Suffrage Party in New York City as closely as possible, although it was not thought feasible to undertake a thorough "district organization" of New Jersey until there was a sufficient number of volunteers to do the work.

The second meeting of the Committee was held April 18, 1911, at which five Leagues were represented. The Chairman reported having written each of the State Leagues about the plan of work decided upon at the first meeting of the Committee. It was decided not to attempt any definite "organization" work before the coming Fall, but that individuals should secure as many signatures on the enrollment blanks as possible during the Summer, and endeavor to awaken the members of the different Leagues to a sense of the importance of the new plan of enrollment work, which is ideal in that it will embrace people of both sexes and all stations, whether they are able to become members of local Suffrage Clubs or not, and enable the leaders in Suffrage work to know just who the friends of Woman Suffrage are.

Since this meeting, forty dollars has been raised and two hundred and seventy-six signatures secured by individual workers. The Chairman has spoken before two Leagues (by invitation), and she has been asked to speak before two other Leagues this Fall. She has recently received several letters asking about the work, and thinks that after the Convention of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association in November, where the new enrollment work is going to be actively pushed by several members of the Woman Suffrage Party Committee, that it will be taken up with much greater earn-

estness by the various State Leagues, and that a large enrollment will be made during the coming Winter.

Respectfully submitted,

Lillian F. Feickert,
Chairman Woman Suffrage Party Committee.
N. J. Woman's Suffrage Association.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Delaware Association, Mary R. de Vou, replied that "the time was not ripe there for such a movement."

Most of the States have not yet taken up this work, but it is hoped that the enthusiasm inspired by the reports of those who have tried it at the Conference will result in creating widespread activity along this line of time-honored political action among men.

The Chairman took long yellow envelopes with the name of the State Association printed on them and filled them with a few carefully selected leaflets and flyers and a few Woman Suffrage party blanks and wrote the following on the envelope: "Men and women citizens are asked to sign these blanks. I expect to leave copies of these papers at every house in this district. I will call for them in a few days and shall be glad to answer any questions."

The number of new names secured thus far has been encouraging.

MARY D. HUSSEY,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment

CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The following proved to be so successful a leaflet in California that it is well to reprint it here, as an example of excellent district organization work.

Instructions to Precinct Chairmen

As chairman of your district, you will be expected to find workers for your precinct.

You need the index of the voters of your precinct. All Los Angeles City and County chairmen may obtain this by

calling at the organization office of the Political Equality League, Choral Hall, Auditorium Building, at 5th and Olive Streets, Los Angeles. If living outside of Los Angeles City and County, call at your county clerk's office, where Great Registers are open to all.

Call a meeting of your precinct workers, ten if possible; this will probably have to be preceded by teas and pleasant gatherings, addressed by speakers whom the organization office will gladly furnish.

When you have secured as many workers as possible, call them together and read out list of voters. As any woman hears the name of a man she knows or knows of any person who can reach him, she puts him upon her list. Subdivide entire list in this way. If there is a large number of voters left whom no woman knows, divide them among workers according to streets or any convenient way so that every woman shall be responsible for her list and hers alone. Each worker will be expected to see all voters on her list and find out from them if they are in favor, opposed or indifferent to woman suffrage; make note of same, report it to precinct chairman, who will report to central office.

See that those who are indifferent are approached by people able to interest and instruct them, and supply them with literature bearing upon the question. Such literature can be secured at the office of the Political Equality League.

Instructions to Precinct Workers

Urge all men in favor of woman suffrage to register and see that they vote.

Find women who will do one of the following things:

- (1) Help as precinct worker.
- (2) Volunteer clerical work, such as:
 - (a) Writing letters,
 - (b) Typewriting,
 - (c) Directing envelopes, etc. |
- (3) Give Suffrage teas and meetings at her home.
- (4) Get the question of Woman Suffrage before some church, lodge, club or society, either in the form of an entertainment or Suffrage address.

(5) Watch for opportunities to place posters and literature in stores, offices, shops, halls, churches or out of doors where some public affair is to be held.

(6) Secure the use of as many automobiles as possible for election day.

(7) Enroll the names of women of all ages who will be at the precinct booths, rain or shine, election day. The Washington women gained many votes by this method.

(8) Help to get into local papers matter relating to Woman Suffrage which will be furnished them weekly by the publicity Department of the Political Equality League.

(9) Wear a button and urge others to do the same.

Last and not least!

(1) Get as many voluntary contributions as possible.

(2) Get men and women to pledge monthly sums as large as they can afford. Even as small amounts as 10c per month help greatly if we have enough of them. All contributions to be made to Political Equality League, Choral Hall, Auditorium Building, Los Angeles.

Instructions to Chairmen of Precincts by Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, Organization Chairman of the Political Equality League and Organization Representative of the California Equal Suffrage Association of Southern California.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE

The Chairman of the Committee on Presidential Suffrage has rather an argument than a report to make. Shortly after her appointment a letter was written to the Woman's Journal urging the petitioning of legislatures for Presidential Suffrage for women, as an effective means of propaganda, where work for full Suffrage is impractical. This resulted in inquiries in regard to the method of procedure, but no reports have been received, excepting from Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, which, in accordance with its usual practice, petitioned the legislature for this form of franchise. A hearing was given by which popular attention was called to

the political disabilities of women, and the press gave much space to the arguments offered for their enfranchisements. Those who are familiar with this line of work recognize at once as the most dignified and simple form of protest, that is at once radical in principle and conservative in practice.

There are two classes of States where it would be manifestly the best form of Suffrage work. Those where no serious consideration would be given to a measure asking for full Suffrage—and those which are not prepared for a campaign for full Suffrage and where it would be a positive embarrassment to our cause were the measure submitted to the voters.

Believing that once its advantages as an educational method are appreciated, it will be adopted by many States as the best form of legislative appeal, the continuance of this Committee is recommended.

ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES,
Chairman.

REPORT OF LEGAL ADVISER.

The Legal Adviser has answered legal questions submitted to her by the Board and answered a variety of questions from women all over the United States. The zeal for up-to-date information on matters concerning the Legal Status of Women is increasing.

Repeated inquiries led to the compilation of a set of questions, supposed to include all the things about which women would care to ask. This list of forty-four questions was sent to Presidents of State Suffrage Associations, Federated Clubs, W. C. T. Unions and to leading members of the bar. The first lot of letters went out from Headquarters, but the Legal Adviser has followed these up by many more letters and as a result the Woman's Journal is now publishing weekly, unless crowded by campaign matter, the answers to the forty-four questions, one State at a time. These are not sensational or calculated to amuse. They are dry facts but also instructive and the credit for them is given to the lawyers who prepared them. Instead of using the time allowed the Legal Adviser

in making a report of the details of her year's work, the space will be used for a paper on the guardianship of children which may answer the many questions on that always interesting subject. This can be printed in the minutes with all the legal citations.

This data is taken from the very latest copies of statutes as revised in each state and from the session laws following, down to date.

Guardianship of Children

The subject of the guardianship of children could have been treated a century ago in a few words. The father of the legitimate child was his sole guardian and the mother had no authority or right concerning their child except such as the husband gratuitously allowed her. She had, however, all the duties which the husband might put upon her. This meant that the husband decided about the children's food, clothing, medicine, school, church, home, associates, punishments, pleasures and tasks, and that he alone could apprentice a child, could grant him for adoption or control his wages.

Many mothers were kept in happy ignorance of such unjust laws, because their husbands voluntarily yielded to them much of the authority over the children. But this was not so in all families. Many mothers took cases to Supreme Courts, protesting against the absolute paternal power. When mothers learned what this sole guardianship meant, they urged legal changes. Our present guardianship laws, very few alike, show how women, each group alone in their own States, have struggled to mitigate the severest evils of sole fatherly guardianship, especially the guardianship of the child's person. This to mothers was more important than the guardianship of the child's property.

Perhaps the greatest suffering came from the father's power to deed or to bequeath the guardianship to a stranger and away from the mother. Most of the States now allow a surviving mother the sole guardianship of the child's person with certain conditions.

Six States have not yet thus limited the father's power: Delaware (Rev. St. 1893, P. 713, Sec .8). "The father may by

deed or will name a guardian for his child"; Florida has a similar provision (Statutes 1906, P. 1027, Sec. 2086); Georgia (Code of 1911, Sec. 3033) "He may appoint by will," (There is a little obscurity in this statute but as the mother "if a widow" is given power to appoint a guardian for such children as have none, as to their person, this is an implied admission of the father's higher power); Tennessee (Code 1896, Sec. 4258) "The husband may appoint by deed or will" "unless he has abandoned his wife without lawful cause" (Sec. 4251); Virginia (Sec. 2597, Code 1904), "Every father may by his last will and testament appoint a guardian for his child"; Maryland (Public Statutes 1904, Vol. 2, P. 2013, Sec. 179. See also P. 2003 and Sec. 145 and 147) possibly qualified by a reference to a mother being "left the natural guardian." (See also Hill vs. Hill, 49 Md., 450, Cornes Case, 2 B. Md. 488.) Alabama technically might be classed with these six States for the father by statute is specifically empowered to choose a guardian by his last will but the father's power is much limited (Code 1907, Sec. 4340), by this "The mother is entitled to the custody of the person of the ward until it is fourteen years of age." So Alabama is classed with another group of States.

In these States where the guardianship is not specifically granted to the surviving mother, the father's sole power of guardianship would cover his child even if yet unborn. Other States formerly so decided.

In North Carolina the father's common-law power to deed or will (Pell's Revisal of 1908, Sec. 1762) is limited (Statute of 1911, Chap. 120) by conditioning it upon the written consent and privy examination of the mother. In New Jersey (Gen. Statutes 1895, Sec. 1615) the mother's consent must be in writing and acknowledged before two witnesses. These last two States, though recognizing the old rule, fall into another group of more progressive States, where the surviving parent is sole guardian unless he or she has by duly executed instrument resigned his or her rights of guardianship.

Some of the States which allow the surviving maternal parent to be sole guardian, qualify it by the proviso that she

remain a widow or unmarried. If contracts in restraint of marriage are void some bright young lawyer may yet win her spurs by proving to some Supreme Court that laws in restraint of legal marriage are also void. If a widower's guardianship ceased upon his remarriage such laws would speedily be changed.

Among the States which thus discourage a widow's remarriage are: Arizona (Revised Statutes 1901, Sec. 1958).

Georgia (Code 1911, Sec. 3034) "If a widow."

New Jersey (Gen'l Statutes 1895, P. 1615, Sec. 2) "being a widow."

North Dakota (Revised Code, 1905, Sec. 8240).

Oklahoma (Compiled Laws of 1909, Sec. 5476).

South Dakota (Compiled Laws 1910, Vol. 2, P. 423, Sec. 370).

Wisconsin (P. 1282, Supplement 1906, Sec. 3964).

Wyoming being near the Western States, which thus discourage marriage might be expected to have a law which would follow the same wording and the law does in other respects. But as Wyoming women vote this provision was made that the surviving mother whether remarried or not, might be guardian. (Compiled Statutes 1910, Sec. 5739.)

In many of the States which allow mothers the guardianship after the father's death, the cautious legislators have hedged a little by providing that the mother may secure this guardianship only if she be competent to transact her own business or is not otherwise unsuitable or is a suitable person. Some provide for her removal if incompetent. Among the States showing this timidity are: Arizona, California, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin.

This qualification of competency is in several States mentioned concerning both parents and might well be understood to be implied in all guardianship statutes, for the courts of almost all the States exercise the power of removing children from the custody of parents grossly incompetent, unsuitable or delinquent.

There is a long list of States where the father during his lifetime is sole guardian and after his death the surviving

mother is the sole guardian, either conditionally or unconditionally by definite words or certain implications, with the same powers exercised by a father in his lifetime. The guardianship laws in these States are a standing monument to the faithful legislative work done by women in their respective States.

Among these are:

Alabama (Code of 1907, Sec. 4339 in case of girl or boy under fourteen by implication).

Arizona (Revised Statutes 1901, Sec. 1958).

Arkansas (Kirby's Digest 1904, P. 855, Sec. 3759).

California (Kerr's Cyclopedic, Code 1907, Sec. 1751).

Idaho (Revised Code 1908, Sec. 5774).

Indiana (Burns Annotated Statutes 1908, Sec. 3065).

Louisiana (R. C. C. Art. 216 and 250).

Michigan (Vol. III, P. 2680 (8701) Sec. 5).

Mississippi (Code 1906, Sec. 2401) by implication.

Missouri (Rev. Statutes 1909, Sec. 403).

Montana (Rev. Code 1907, Sec. 7757).

Nevada (Compiled Laws 1900, Sec. 563).

New Jersey (Gen'l Statutes 1895, P. 1615, Sec. 1).

New Mexico (Compiled Laws 1897, Sec. 1434 to 1471).

North Carolina (Pell's Revisal, Sec. 1762) if father have not appointed with her consent.

North Dakota (Revised Code 1905, Sec. 8240).

Ohio (General Code 1910, Sec. 10928).

Oklahoma (Compiled Laws 1909, Sec. 54761).

Rhode Island (Gen'l Laws 1909, P. 1170, Sec. 5).

South Dakota (Compiled Laws 1910, Vol. 2, P. 523, Sec. 370).

South Carolina (Code 1902, Sec. 2689).

Texas (Civil Code 1897, Art. 2577).

Utah (Compiled Laws 1907, Sec. 3995).

Vermont (Public Statutes 1906, Sec. 3155).

West Virginia (Code 1906, Sec. 3220).

Wisconsin (Supplement 1906, P. 1282, Sec. 3964).

Wyoming (Compiled Statute 1910, Sec. 5739).

Although in California and Mississippi nothing specific is said about survivorship, these States are included in the above

list because it is generally held that the surviving mother succeeds to the guardianship when the father does not prevent it and because in California (Kerr's Cyclopedic, Code 1907, P. 2203, Sec. 1751) the words of the statute are "The father or the mother." The court has held that under this the father has superior rights but would probably allow the surviving wife to be sole guardian in order to give some effect to the words "or the mother." Mississippi recognizes the mother's right of guardianship over her "fatherless child" and as it also specifically gives the husband the right to grant the guardianship of his "motherless child" (Code 1906, Sec. 2401) a court would probably hold that he could not have such power should the mother survive. This makes twenty-seven (27) States in all with surviving mother the sole guardian.

Washington is not included in the above list though Sec. 1629 of the Code of 1910 declares the father sole guardian with the same right to a surviving mother. Another statute makes their rights and duties equal and lawyers report that this statute is followed. There are no decisions to guide us, so Washington is listed later among the States allowing joint guardianship. The same is true in Oregon. (Oregon Laws 1910, Sec. 1314, Sec. 2 of Married Woman's Act 1886.)

When statutes make no mention of the father's sole guardianship, a court would doubtless hold that the father had the sole right under the English common law and that the mother had no rights except such as were specifically extended by statute. Among States with such statutes we might count Maryland (Sec. 179, P. 2013, and Public Laws 1904, Sec. 147) where a wife may appoint a guardian when she is left the natural guardian. This means when a husband has bequeathed her the power, for decisions state that under the Statute of 12 Chas. II, Chap. 24 "still in force," the father can by will dispose of a child's custody, and Mississippi (Code 1906, Sec. 2401) where a wife may by will appoint a guardian for her fatherless child and the father may appoint one for his motherless child. In Virginia it is also allowed a mother to appoint by will if father did not.

There are some interesting variations of wording in these

statutes. Wyoming throws caution to the winds and lets a surviving mother be guardian, "whether remarried or not." This is much like the impetuous answer which Wyoming sent back to the U. S. Congress which, because of Wyoming's having had Woman Suffrage, had long delayed Wyoming's application for admission to the sisterhood of States.

New Mexico, Arkansas and Missouri are cautious to the extremity of reiteration. "The father while living and after his death and when there shall be no lawful father."

Missouri describes the guardian of the child by the almost forgotten term of "curator" while Louisiana uses the word "tutor."

Some States mitigate the rigors of the father's guardianship by allowing the mother a voice in the adoption of a child. Among these are Florida (Statutes 1906, Sec. 2639) if father has abandoned child, Mississippi (Code 1906, Sec. 542) and Wisconsin (Supplement 1906, P. 1282, Sec. 3964).

In Texas where the parents live together the father is the natural guardian (Civil Code 1897, Art. 2575), but when they do not live together their rights are equal and the guardianship is assigned to one or the other, taking into consideration the interest of the child alone.

When a father abandons his child, is insane or is sent to the penitentiary without disposing of his child's guardianship, courts would hold that the mother succeeded to the parental duties both maternal and paternal. Courts would generally also hold in the absence of specific prohibitory statutory provisions that such abandoned mother would succeed to all parental rights. Some States make such a provision definitely in the statutes. Tennessee (Code 1896, Sec. 4251), however, makes the abandoned wife's guardianship possible, "If it appear to the Court that he abandoned her without a lawful cause." Until a wife makes such proof, the husband could doubtless send for the children and might, if they were of working age, able to support him, compel them to do so.

In divorce proceedings without statutory provisions, making any such directions, the courts would to-day take full jurisdiction of the children of the marriage, generally awarding their custody to the innocent party, having in view not

the feelings of the parent so much as the welfare of the child. This would also be true in the few remaining States where joint or equal guardianship prevails. But in these latter States the wife comes into court the recognized equal of her husband in guardianship and her chances are far better than when legally handicapped by statutory disqualification. Even in some of the new Suffrage States where equal guardianship is not yet specifically provided, the voting mother feels quite sure of fair treatment.

There are sixteen States, including District of Columbia, which make parents joint guardians. In law "joint" has a meaning different from equal or similar. "Joint owners" of personal property have equal rights during the lifetime of both, but the survivor takes all and so their interests turn out not to be equal or similar. "Joint trustees" have equal control over the property of the cestui qui trust only while trustees live and then the surviving trustee has the sole power. "Joint tenants" of real estate have equal rights during the lifetime of all the joint tenants, but the survivor succeeds to all the rights. "Joint" preceding the word "guardianship" means, the duties and powers equal during the joint lifetime of the guardians with all power and duty concentrated in the survivor.

Idaho and Utah are not included in this list, for Idaho's statute (Revised Code 1908, Sec. 5774) says "Either the father or mother" which though practically the same, especially in Equal Suffrage States where women help elect officers, is not technically joint guardianship. Utah grants guardianship to "A parent but as between parents, other things being equal, if the child is of tender age, it shall be given to the mother or if it be of age to require education and preparation for labor or business, to the father" (Compiled Laws 1907, Sec. 3995). Utah also provides that in case of separation the mother unless immoral shall be entitled to the guardianship of minor children, etc. (Sec. 1212). A child can not be adopted without the consent of its parents (Sec. 4, P. 133). This, too, gives a mother as good a chance as a father. So for practical utility Utah and Idaho might well be among the sixteen joint guardianship States and on the honor roll which follows:

Colorado (Rev. Stat. Sec. 2912).
Connecticut (Gen'l Stat. 1902, Sec. 206).
District of Columbia (Code 1911, Sec. 1123).
Illinois (Rev. Stat. Chap. 64, Sec. 4).
Iowa (Annotated Code, 1897, Sec. 3192).
Kansas (Gen'l Stat. 1909, Sec. 3966).
Kentucky (Acts 1910, P. 93).
Maine (Rev. Stat. 1903, P. 617, Chap. 69, Sec. 2).
Massachusetts (Supp. 1902-1908, P. 1277, Chap. 145).
Minnesota (Rev. Laws 1905, Sec. 3834).
Nebraska (Cabby's Comp. Stat. 1909, Sec. 5376).
New Hampshire (Laws 1911, P. 110, Chap. 104).
New York (Wadham's Const. Laws 1909, P. 550, Sec. 81).
Oregon (Sec. 2 Married Woman's Act 1880).
Pennsylvania (Pepper & Laws Digest 1907, P. 4875, Sec. 23).

Washington (Remington & Ballinger's Code, Vol. 2, Sec. 5932).

Our bar associations, State and National, struggle with the problem of uniformity in legislation on a variety of legal topics.

The Governors' Conferences also discuss uniformity but there are few matters concerning which the laws are as dissimilar as are these. Uniformity is needed here and the Bar Associations and Governors' Conferences should help secure joint guardianship laws in the six States where father is sole guardian and in the twenty-seven other States where the father's sole guardianship is limited by the rights granted the surviving mother.

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, assembled for its forty-third annual meeting in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, affirms for the forty-third time its article of faith to be the enfranchisement of women.

It calls upon all the States, its members, to rejoice over the victorious States, Washington and California, and the

triumphs won in the Legislatures of the States where Woman Suffrage amendments are to be submitted to the voters this coming year, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oregon.

It declares that we are on the dynamic eve of a more dynamic morrow. And it presents to its members, in convention assembled, the following resolutions:

Greetings to Washington

RESOLVED that the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Convention assembled sends greeting to the men of Washington in appreciation of the 24,000 majority vote, which gave their women the ballot, and thus gave to the electorate 175,000 new voters. Their example has already been and in the future must be an inspiration to the men of other States.

Greetings to California

RESOLVED that the National American Woman Suffrage Association send greeting to the men of California, who have given the women of their State the right of suffrage. To these justice-loving men is due the grateful thanks of the women and men of the whole world.

Peace

WHEREAS there is great danger that the United States Senate in December may vitiate the efforts of President Taft to secure adequate arbitration treaties with England, France and other nations, and

WHEREAS the proposed amendments to the treaties will be a distinct hindrance to the Peace movement and a weakening of our moral influence abroad and

WHEREAS upon women and children no less than upon men fall the hardships and sufferings of war, therefore

RESOLVED that the National American Woman Suffrage Association urges each Suffragist and each State branch and local league to secure at once as many brief letters as possible to their own senators, urging the passage of the arbitration treaties in the form desired by President Taft, also letters to President Taft and Honorable Elihu Root.

Finland

WHEREAS Russia proposes to deprive certain provinces of Finland of their constitutional liberties and

WHEREAS Finland has appealed against this wrong to all peoples who love justice, be it

RESOLVED that the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Convention assembled express its sympathy with the men and women of Finland and protest, is the name of human liberty against the course of Russia.

Petition to Congress

WHEREAS, the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party is preparing to submit to the Congress of the United States, a petition asking for the political equality of men and women be it

RESOLVED that the National American Woman Suffrage Association welcome the aid of political parties; that we endorse the petition and co-operate in securing signatures to it.

Joint Resolution

WHEREAS there is a joint resolution in the United States Congress, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators, by the people of each State; the electors in each State to have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, thereby excluding women in all but six States, therefore;

RESOLVED, that the National American Woman Suffrage Association believes that the popular election of United States senators should be by the people, without any restriction as to sex.

Single Moral Standard

RESOLVED that the National American Woman Suffrage Association advocates the same moral standard for men and women and the same legal penalties for those who transgress the moral law.

Pure Food

WHEREAS we the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in Convention assembled, endorse the campaign for pure food and drugs and

WHEREAS we believe without the earnest efforts of the supporters of this cause the people of this country would still be the victims of misbranded and adulterated foods and drugs; and

WHEREAS, as mothers, wives and daughters, we believe the welfare and safety of our homes depends upon the purity and cleanliness of our food, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we deprecate any movement to hamper or defeat the efforts honestly to enforce the law.

Angelina Napolitano

Be it RESOLVED that this Convention respectfully ask the immediate pardon of Angelina Napolitano, and the restoration to her of her children, and that a committee be appointed by the Official Board to take the necessary steps to co-operate with all other bodies desiring to work toward this end.

Mammoth Cave

RESOLVED that we sympathize with the effort of the Kentucky women to have the Mammoth Cave made a national reservation and wish the plan all possible success.

Peace Statue

RESOLVED that this Convention co-operate in memorializing the United States Government to erect a colossal statue of Peace at the entrance of the Panama Canal.

Memorial

Since our last convention death has taken from our membership certain valiant men and women. They were servers of the world, standard-bearers in the struggle for human liberty. We mourn the loss of

Dr. Emily Blackwell
Samuel Walter Foss
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Lilian M. Hollister
William Keith
Elizabeth Smith Miller
Eliza Wright Osborne
Dr. Anice Jeffreys Myers
Narcissa Owen
Rosina M. Parnell
Elizabeth Augusta Russell
Ellen C. Sargent

and of others as valiantly-minded as these, who, since our last meeting have passed from the earth.

Thanks

In closing the forty-third annual convention the National American Woman Suffrage Association offers the following resolution of thanks:

RESOLVED that we extend the heartfelt thanks of this Convention to the Convention and Publicity League of Louisville for the use of the De Molay Commandery Hall, to the Remington Typewriter Co. for placing their machines at our disposal, to the press of Louisville for its reports of our proceedings; to the reporters present at our sessions, whose unfailing courtesy we sincerely appreciate, to the clergymen who have taken part in our exercises, to the officials of the Public Library for courtesies and published list of the Woman Suffrage literature in a special section of the library, to the local committees who have done so much for our comfort and pleasure, to the ushers and pages who have worked indefatigably, to those who furnished the music, to the speakers at the public meetings, to the owners of the automobiles so kindly lent to the delegates for the ride to Fincastle, to Mrs. Alex. P. Humphrey for opening her beautiful home to the convention members, to the Woman's Club of Louisville for its delightful entertainment, to the Kentucky Equal Rights Association for

the gracious spirit of hospitality with which they have received the assembled delegates.

BERTHA COOVER,
(Ohio) Chairman.

Mrs. Clara Laddey (New Jersey).
Miss Mary Johnston (Virginia).
Mrs. Antoinette Leach (Indiana).
Miss Emma Gillette (D. C.).
Miss Alice Henry (Illinois).
Mrs. Jence Feuquay (Oklahoma).
Miss Isabel Howland (New York).
Mrs. Philip Leakin (Connecticut).
Mrs. Nellie Somerville (Mississippi).
Mrs. Jeanette French (Rhode Island).
Dr. Ethel Hurd (Minnesota).
Miss Eleanor Garrison (Massachusetts).
Mrs. Fred Rowe (Michigan).
Mrs. Sarah Clay Bennett (Kentucky).
Mrs. Norah Perkins Jeanson (Wisconsin).
Miss Clara L. Hunton (New Hampshire).
Mrs. M. D. Miles (Iowa).
Dr. Madge Patton-Stephens (Tennessee). Secretary.
Resolution Committee.

**REPORT OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE,
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JUNE 11 to 17, 1911.**

Woman Suffragists are sometimes like that man, who when traveling through a famous woodland region, complained that he was unable to see the forest for the trees. We, too, need to climb occasionally to some vantage point where we can survey our domain as a whole. It is from such an overlook as is afforded by the Convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance that we can best appreciate the magnificent stretches of country which already lie behind us, and can most plainly see the end of our journey, before us.

The Congress in Stockholm did indeed show us indica-

tions that before long we shall be out of the woods. Twenty nationalities were represented by the women gathered there, and we received applications for membership from still other societies in process of formation. Much of the inspiration of the gathering was due to the very fact that there were present women of every political status, from bond to free. To see women, who only a few years ago were on a level with ourselves, now full fledged citizens thrilled us all with a sense of the attainableness of our goal. Especially was this true when there were presented to the conference three Finnish Members of Parliament, live, flesh and blood women, inhabiting the same world as ourselves. The presence of women from coldest Iceland and hottest South Africa, from darkest Prussia and enlightened Australia, brought a keen realization that the womanhood of the four corners of the world is one in aims and hopes. The full importance of this world sisterhood was best stated by Miss Shaw, when she said, "The International Suffrage Alliance is a greater force for world peace than all the Hague Conferences ever held."

This spirit of unity is to be still further strengthened. One of the most clearly expressed sentiments of the Convention was the need for closer lines of communications between the suffragists of all nations, for the comparison of data, the interchange of experience, and the strength of united endeavor.

From the opening sermon by Dr. Shaw, to the closing remarks by Mrs. Catt, the showing made by the United States was one over which we may feel justifiable pride. All the Alliance is devoted to its able President, Mrs. Catt. All the Alliance unites in appreciation of Dr. Shaw. The suggestions for work, reports of progress, and exhibition of leaflets and other propaganda material, from America, were creditable in every way.

The first meeting was the sermon on Sunday in the Gustaf Vasa Church by Miss Shaw. Hundreds besieged the church in the vain hope that after the ticket holders were admitted there might still be an available inch on which they might stand, or perch, or cling. To avoid rousing Lutheran prejudice Miss Shaw spoke from the platform, without as-

cending into the pulpit, but that did not affect the quality of her sermon, which made a profound impression.

The regular business sessions were held in the Banquet Hall of the Grand Hotel. In addition there were four large meetings held elsewhere, meant to attract the general public. At one of these Selma Lagerlöf, the beloved author of Sweden, moved her audience to tears.

At another we listened to the stirring President's address, a speech to make the heart throb, so clearly did it bring to our ears the footsteps of victory hastening towards us. The official representative of the Swedish Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was a conservative and hardened anti, was present at that meeting. Those footsteps of the future affected him so powerfully that he turned Suffragist upon the spot, which in itself was no mean victory.

In my estimation the most significant event of the Congress was the formation of the International Men's League. Men were present as fraternal delegates from the Men's Congress of five countries. They became so fired with the enthusiasm that they held an organization meeting and reported to us that six nations had affiliated into an international league. In some amazement we inquired if they did not mean to say five, instead of six, when it transpired that one lone German man present became so inspired to action that he had pledged himself to organize a league in Germany, and had affiliated this unborn league with the others. Indeed, the men delegates were so enthusiastic that we felt that some of them were in danger of neglecting their homes to go gadding around to Suffrage meetings. The movement was also started for men's leagues in Sweden and Denmark, and in two days the Swedish league had enrolled forty members, including some of the most distinguished men in the country.

As to the social side of the Congress, it is impossible to describe the overflowing hospitality which greeted us on every side. Publicly and privately we were welcomed like homecoming wanderers. The Government made an appropriation for our entertainment, provided us with guide books of the city, and,—delicate courtesy,—flew from the flagstaffs along the magnificent quay the flags of all our homelands.

The thoughtfulness of our hostesses in arranging for our comfort, the prodigality of entertainment and instruction offered us were beyond words, and would easily have filled weeks of time. I cannot here speak of the two memorable banquets we enjoyed, but there is one festivity I must tell of, for its significance. One staunch Suffragist, a very old lady confined to her house, provided for all the delegates a drive through the city. There were several hundred carriages in line, and each one decorated with yellow and white pennants. We saw and appreciated to the full the magnificent city, "Venice of the North," seated on her islands, held in the clean fingers of the sea, and surrounded by splendid parks. But more interesting still was the way in which Stockholm saw us. All our route was one ovation of waving handkerchiefs, and smiles of greeting and encouragement. That sympathy, apparently, was not alone the warming of their hospitable hearts for these strangers, but a sympathy also for the cause which drew these strangers to their city. To the best of my belief that was the case. Such a public demonstration shows clearly how the holding of convention in any place helps to crystallize sentiment there. As one Swedish speaker phrased it, "The country in which the conference is held feels the benefit, just as a large ship going at full speed through the ocean sets in motion far distant waters, waters which could not be stirred by our own little national boat." It would be the fit reward of those splendid Swedish women if such might prove to have been the case. All indications point to their speedy enfranchisement. They have the sincerest well-wishes of all who were privileged to gather devotion, encouragement, and inspiration at the Stockholm Conference.

FLORENCE H. LUSCOMB.

**FINANCIAL REPORT FROM JANUARY FIRST TO JUNE
FIRST, 1910**

**HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT
WITH NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION**

RECEIPTS

Alabama

Logan, Adella Hunt.....	\$1.00
Humes, Mrs. Milton	5.00
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	\$6.00

Arkansas

Wright, Dillie & Maud	\$1.00	1.00
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California

Bearby, Mary J.	1.00
Baldwin, Isabel A.	1.00
Keene, Mary S.	50.00
Sperry, Mary S.	3.00
Waters, Margaret E.	50.00
Wills, M. Frances	100.00
Balentine, Katharine Reed	20.00
Bassett, Theophila E.	25.00
Baker, Dr. Charlotte J.	5.00
Baldwin, Isabel A.	1.00
Bissell, M. Eleanor	10.00
Burnham, Annie E.	5.00
Chase, Anna E. ....	.50
Canfield, Lepha J.	1.00
Carter, Ella V. ....	.50
Chico, E. S. A.	5.00
College Park P. E. C.	3.00
Deering, Mrs. Frank P.	20.00
Faulkner, Miss A. R.	50.00
Jewett, Fidelia	5.00
Kirkbride, Eliza B.	2.00
Martin, Miss L. J.	5.00
McLean, Fannie W.	2.00
Sargent, Ellen Clark	2.00
Sperry, Mary S.	1.00
Sears, Mrs. T. B.	2.50
Sears, Ruth W.	2.50
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\$373.00

Colorado

Auxiliary Dues	\$5.00
Casper, Nettie Edwards	10.00
Long, Dr. Margaret	10.00

	25.00

Connecticut

Long Ridge W. S. C.	\$5.00
Hickox, Mary C.	1.00

	6.00

Delaware

Cranston, Martha S.	\$1.00
Warner, E. P.	1.00

	2.00

District of Columbia

District of Columbia E. S. A. for Theatre.....	\$125.00
District of Columbia E. S. A.	50.00
Crocker, Charlotte H.	50.00
Ezekiel, Rachel Brill .....	.50
Gardiner, Helen	1.00
Gillett, Emma	1.00
Ham, Abbie L.	1.00
Hillyer, Amy M.	1.00
Hifton, Harriette J.	5.00
Kelton, Anna C.	10.00
La Fetra, Dr. Geo.	1.00
Mills, Hannah Cassel	50.00
Owen, Narcissa	10.00
Swift, Miss	1.00
White, Nettie Lovisa	5.00
Abbott, Hattie E.	1.00
Devine, Virginia	5.00
Endicott, Elizabeth A.	2.00
Ham, Abbie L.	5.00
Hifton, Harriette J.	5.00
LaFollette, Mrs. Robt. M.	5.00
Parke, C. E.	1.00
Pomeroy, Ruth E.	5.00
Smith, Florence E.	2.00
Solberg, Adelaide	5.00

	\$347.50

Florida

Dickinson, Melissa	\$5.00
Gore, Mrs. C. Groninger	10.00

	15.00

Georgia

Atlanta Civic Club	\$2.00
Koch, Katharine .....	.50

2.50

Illinois

Butlin, Minerva	\$50.00
Elgin Civic Equality League	10.00
Hall, Alice S.	6.00
Illinois E. S. A.	50.00
Rose, Mrs. M. R.	1.00
Dingee, Martha Parker	5.00
Edmonds, Mrs. F. A.	5.00

127.00

Iowa

Iowa E. S. A.	\$50.00
McCarron, Sarah T.	4.00
Brown, Leah T.	2.00
Gordon, Rev. Eleanor	1.00

57.00

Kentucky

Auxiliary Dues (1909)	\$5.50
Bruce Bequest Interest (Oklahoma)	57.00
Clay, Laura (Oklahoma)	3.00
Clay, Laura	11.00
Hast, Emma	1.00
Kentucky E. R. A.	62.70

140.20

Louisiana

Otis, Mrs. S. M.	\$53.00

\$53.00

Maine

Bailey, Hannah J.	\$50.00
Day, Lucy Hobart	1.00
Maine, W. S. A.	50.00
Bates, Helen N. ....	.50
Clark, Susan A. ....	.50
Fairfield, Martha W.	5.00
Fuller, Dr. Jennie	90.00
Greenwood, Isabel W.	1.00

198.00

Maryland

Bates, Octavia Williams	\$50.00
Baltimore E. S. L.	50.00
Duvall, Mary E.	2.00

102.00

Massachusetts

Auxiliary Dues (1909)	\$2.50
Brookline E. S. A.	25.00
Hollingsworth, Amelia G.	1.00
King, Delaware	1.00
Mead, Lucia Ames	1.00
McCormick, Mrs. Stanley	1.00
Newell, Gertrude B.	1.00
Page, Mary Hutcheson	1.00
Page, Anne	5.00
Whiting, Eliza R.	1.00
Von Arnim Albertina	5.00
Boston E. S. A. for Good Government.....	50.00
Hollingsworth, Amelia G.	10.00
Lyman, Robt. W.	3.00
Newell, Gertrude B.	5.00

	112.50

Michigan

Auxiliary Dues (1909)	\$1.50

	\$1.50

Minnesota

Auxiliary Dues (1909)	\$7.00
Bright, Emily H.	5.00
Bright, Katharine	5.00
Farnsworth, Eva O.	1.00
Schain, Josephine	5.00
Stockwell, Maud C.	10.00
Williams, Essie M.	1.00

	34.00

Missouri

Richardson, Florence Wyman.....	\$1.00
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Montana

Dann, Mrs. P. A.....	5.00
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Nebraska

Auxiliary dues (1909).....	10.80
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New Hampshire

White, Armenia S.....	50.00
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New Jersey

Hill, Nellie S. Smith.....	50.00
Wright, Phebe C.....	20.00

	70.00

New York

Bates, Miss R.....	\$1.00
Belmont, Alva E. (for Press Department).....	865.68
Brown, Mrs. Raymond	1.00
Catt, Carrie Chapman	20.00
Clark, Hannah B.....	25.00
Carpenter, Mrs. Herbert S.....	50.00
Chautauqua County W. S. A.....	10.00
Co-operative Service League	10.00
Crossett, Ella Hawley.....	1.00
Dorman, Leta H.....	1.00
Dunning, Effa C.	11.00
French, Blanche Culbertson	50.00
Geneva P. E. C.....	10.00
Greenleaf, Jean Brooks	5.00
Griffiths, Anna B.	1.00
Gibson, Mrs. Henry S.....	1.00
Howland, Emily	400.00
Howard, Harold Shafter	1.00
Kemeys, Mrs. Walter Schuyler (through Anne Fitzhugh Miller)	200.00
Knowles, Mrs. R. G.	1.00
Lovejoy, Owen R.	1.00
Lovejoy, Evelyn Campbell	1.00
Mackay, Katharine	100.00
Martin, Mrs. A. W.	1.00
Mercy, Dr. Anna	1.00
Mills, Harriet May	1.00
McFarland, Lillian Forbes	1.00
Munro, Sarah D.....	30.00
Owens, Helen Brewster	2.00
Putnam, Caroline	5.00
Raynsford, Georgia F.	5.00
Rishpan, Bertha	1.00
Townsend, Marcia Allen	51.00
Westfield W. S. S.....	5.00
Willard, Mary B.	1.00
William Lloyd Garrison E. R. A.....	10.00
Williams, Alice	5.00
Curtis, Elizabeth Burrell	6.00
E. S. L. of the City of New York.....	20.00
Foote, Mary E. Bond	25.00
Gannett, Mary T. L.....	5.00
Gannett, W. C.	1.00
Gleason, Dr. Kate	50.00
Howland, Emily	100.00
Howland, Isabel	10.00

Lewis, Agnes B.	25.00
Miller, Elizabeth Smith	25.00
Putnam, Caroline	5.00
Roe, Gilbert E.	200.00
Sweet, Emma B.	5.00
Taylor, Rebecca N.	5.00
Titus, Emily N.	5.00
Woman Suffrage Study Club, New York	27.79
	2,400.47

Ohio

Shoemaker, Ella O.	\$5.00
Toledo W. S. A.	10.00
Upton, Harriet Taylor	35.00
Warren P. E. C.	10.00
	60.00

Pennsylvania

Adams, Lida Stokes	\$6.00
Atkinson, Gertrude	1.00
Bradford P. E. C.	10.00
Bakewell, Mary E.	5.00
Campbell, Jane	5.00
Costelloe, Ray	10.00
Jones, Dr. Eleanor C.	5.00
Lowry, Elizabeth	5.00
Woodnutt, Margaret D.	1.00
Barrett, Mrs. C. S.	1.00
Burnham, Anna L.	10.00
Concord Suffrage League	2.00
Dulles, Julia M. P.	10.00
Easton P. E. C.	2.00
Hadley, Alice P.	25.00
Katen, Mrs. S. J.	1.35
Kunkel, Elizabeth Crain	10.00
Lansdowne, E. S. L.	5.00
Lewis, Charlotte S.	20.00
Lewis, Mrs. Lawrence, Jr.	5.00
Lippincott, Caroline	25.00
Lippincott, Mary W.	25.00
Longshore, M. Elizabeth	1.00
Makefield W. C. T. U. A.	3.00
Miller, Mary B.	5.00
Myers, Dr. Jane V.	5.00
Newtown W. S. L.	5.00
Oxford E. S. A.	6.50
Patton, Mary	1.00
Peirce, Charlotte L.	15.00
Pennock, Edith	1.00

Pennock, Anna C.	5.00
Purton, M. J.	50
Quay, Lettie D.	1.00
Richboro W. C. T. U.	2.00
Robinson, Caroline Hadley	1.00
Rosenberger, J. A.	1.00
Sayers, Mary E.	5.00
Scarlett, Ada M.	10.00
Shaw, Anna H.	24.00
Sellers, Sarah P.	25.00
Stockdale, Elizabeth C.	2.00
Taylor, Elizabeth B.	1.00
Tilney, Robert	3.00
Thomas, Ellen L.	1.00
Troth, Anna S.	1.00
Van Artsdalén, Rebie	1.00
Verlenden, Mary S.	2.00
Wrightstown W. C. T. U.	5.00
Wrightstown E. S. A.	1.00
A friend	1.00
	324.35

Rhode Island

Daughters of the Heather	\$2.00
French, Jeanette S.	1.00
Pawtucket W. C. T. U.	3.00
A friend	25.00
	31.00

Tennessee

Auxiliary dues	\$6.00
Brown, Frances Fort	1.00
	7.00

Texas

Folsom, Ermina T.	50.00
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Vermont

Benedict, Mrs. M. L.	5.00
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Virginia

Brown, Mrs. Frank P.	\$5.00
Cadot, Mrs. Clarence	1.00
E. S. L. of Virginia	25.00
Johnston, Mary	250.00
Johnston, Coralie	1.00
Lewis, Mrs. John H.	1.00
Meredith, Mrs. Charles V.	5.00
Valentine, Lila Meade	1.00
	289.00

Wisconsin

Bradford, Mary D.....	\$5.00
Barlow, L. J.	1.00
Brayman, Mary	30.00
Boyles, Hannah D.	5.00
Daniels, Carrie	1.00
Patchin, Hannah	1.00
Peabody, Marion G.	3.00
Rhodes, Clara	1.00
Ross, Mrs. Grant	5.00
Richland Center W. S. C.	25.00
Young Ladies' P. E. C., Richland Center.....	10.00
	87.00

Friends E. R. A.

Philanthropic Committee of Baltimore Friends....	\$10.00
Thomas Mary Bentley.....	6.00
	16.00

Miscellaneous

Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage Fund.....	\$1,104.76
Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund (refund of salary to Mrs. Ezekiel, paid from General Treasury)...	50.00
Susan B. Anthony booklets	30
Bruce Fund—Loan for Oklahoma.....	1,000.00
Collections in Arizona	151.64
Collections at Washington Convention	405.47
Collection at open air meeting, Washington.....	5.87
Corresponding Secretary, Frances Squire Potter, lecture fees turned in on salary.....	145.00
Headquarters supplies, New York sales.....	858.08
Headquarters supplies, Warren sales.....	36.88
Headquarters supplies, Convention sales.....	106.55
Headquarters supplies, Washington Headquarters.	1.60
Headquarters, telephone tolls returned	7.00
Histories, sales	135.60
Histories, express returned	4.50
Life and Work, sales	85.00
Life and Work, vol. III, proceeds to date, including interest	409.73
Jus Suffragii	1.64
Minutes	45
Progress	233.39
Political Equality Leaflets, New York.....	244.25
Political Equality Leaflets, Warren	10.85
Progress advertising	67.50
Program advertising	163.00
Votes for Women Pins	72.20

Washington Headquarters receipts (room rent, etc.)	139.05
Friends	4.00
Carnegie Hall meeting, balance.....	213.54
A friend	2.00
	5,659.85
	\$10,669.67
	=====

Total Receipts

Balance from 1909 books—

General Treasury books	\$1,471.64
Returned by Miss Shaw	149.21
Returned by Miss Peck	30.66
	1,651.51
	\$12,321.18
	=====

DISBURSEMENTS**President**

Clerk hire, January 1 to May 21.....	\$373.50
Office expenses	50.23
Typewriters	170.00
	\$593.73

Corresponding Secretary

Salary, January 1 to May 1.....	\$500.00
Lecture expenses	79.93
	579.93

Treasurer

Clerk hire, January 1 to June 1.....	\$325.00
Office expenses, including books and stationery...	86.51
Office rent, September 1, 1909, to July 1, 1910.....	100.00
	511.51

Headquarters Expense

Rent to June 1	525.00
Office salaries to May 21	827.70
Office expenses	229.51
Typewriter	100.00
	1,682.21

Headquarters Supplies

1,000 Anthony portraits	\$10.00
Jus Suffragii	66.69
Expenses, including express, postage, office ex- penses, etc.	209.01
	285.70

Auxiliary Dues

Dues to National Council of Women.....	\$33.33
Dues to International Woman Suffrage Alliance....	10.00

43.33

Committee on Church Work

Mary E. Craigie, Chairman	18.42
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Literature Committee

Suffrage a Right	\$10.00
Status of Woman	14.00
Mills' Subjection of Women	4.28
The Modern City—Addams	90.00
Mayors of Five States	150.00
Equal Rights Between the Sexes	2.45
Why Equal Suffrage Has Been a Success.....	5.00
Bowne Leaflets	5.00

	280.73

Educational Committee

Freight, drayage, envelopes, postage, etc.....	20.24
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History

Storage, one year	\$48.00
Express, drayage, etc.	21.83
Insurance	30.00

99.83

Life and Work

Express, drayage, etc.	\$3.38
Storage on volume III	5.00

8.38

Progress

Advertising slips	\$10.00
Expenses of mailing, etc.	110.71

120.71

Political Equality Leaflets

Technical Press, 30,000 leaflets	384.00
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Organization

Arizona—	
Salary of organizer (Miss Gregg).....	\$500.00
Expenses of organizer (Miss Gregg).....	479.04
Messenger, from hotel to Mr. Beveridge at Capitol, on Statehood business	1.25

980.29

Oklahoma—

Salary of organizer (Mrs. Boyer)	\$400.00
Expenses of organizer (Mrs. Boyer)	154.90

Headquarters expenses	461.60
Special work (contributed by Bruce Fund and Miss Clay)	60.00
Senator Robert L. Owen, for Memorial.....	148.50

	1,225.00

South Dakota—

Salary of organizer (Miss Penfield)	\$390.00
Headquarters, for rent	36.00
Amount pledged at Washington	500.00
Salary of Mrs. Tinsley	225.00
Miss Shaw's pledge	24.00
Miss Shaw, for expenses to mass meeting.....	30.02
Soliciting letters and envelopes	15.75
Cuts for soliciting letters	3.58
Postage on soliciting letters	51.00

	1,275.35

Press Department

Ida Husted Harper, April and May salary.....	\$363.33
Caroline I. Reilly, April and May salary.....	164.66
Elizabeth J. Hauser, April salary	150.00
Miss O'Brien, May salary	60.00
Mrs. Harper, for April and May expenses.....	89.65

	827.64

Convention Expenses

5,000 calls	\$9.00
Advertising slips	7.00
Credential blanks	2.25
Ballots	4.50
Mrs. Avery, for expenses on program.....	27.01
Mrs. Ezekiel, for expenses on program	3.98
10,000 programs and badges	205.75
Rent of hall	375.00
Rent of theatre (paid by D. C. E. S. A.).....	125.00
Miss Blackwell, for Seattle expenses.....	130.00
May J. Kenney (stenographer)	29.06

Expenses of officers—

Miss Shaw.....	\$85.23
Mrs. Avery	59.29
Mrs. Stewart	84.02
Mrs. Potter	45.45
Mrs. Upton	102.75
Miss Clay	62.20
Mrs. Kelley	10.00

_____ 448.94

Expenses of Chairmen—

Lucy E. Anthony	31.87
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Expenses of Speakers—

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson	\$21.50
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Charlotte Perkins Gilman	19.90
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"Dorothy Dix"	3.00
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Grace Strachan	25.75
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Rose Schneiderman	17.15
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Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Robins.....	101.40
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Alice Paul	9.55
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	198.25
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	\$1,597.61
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Miscellaneous

Washington Headquarters rent	\$200.00
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Washington Headquarters expenses	108.63
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Petition expenses	274.75
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Petition Parade signs	94.50
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Petition Parade carriages and taxicabs.....	89.00
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Petition, typewriting	5.80
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Express on books to Auditor and return.....	3.13
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Laura Clay, expenses to Official Board meeting....	43.20
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Mrs. Avery, expenses to Official Board meeting....	13.75
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Mrs. Avery, expenses New Castle to Warren.....	2.70
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Mrs. Ezekiel, for salary, afterward refunded by Thomas Garrett Fund	50.00
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Congressional Hearing—

Mrs. Fitzgerald, expenses	3.65
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Typewriting	20.00
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	909.11
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Total disbursements	\$11,443.72
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Balance—

Permanent Fund (Sarah L. Willis)	\$500.00
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Susan B. Anthony Gold Pieces	46.00
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Balance in New York account May 1.....	119.96
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Cash sent to Miss Ashley June 6.....	211.50
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	877.46
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	\$12,321.18
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JESSIE ASHLEY, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
 NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

June 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911

RECEIPTS

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.....	\$15,089.24
Press Bureau Account—	
Donation, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.....	3,072.12
General Treasury Account—	
Donations	2,496.90
Balance, H. T. Upton.....	\$173.46
Balance, office books	84.20
Rent, C. E. S. League.....	200.00
Advertisements, Washington Convention.....	35.00
Sale of badges	63.75
Sale of doll, Bazaar	2.00
Sale of multigraph	85.00
Life memberships	250.00
Direct memberships	6.00
Laura Clay, Trustee, Sarah Bruce Legacy,	79.40
Sale of furniture	25.00
Campaign Account—	1,003.81
Donations	2,250.50
Literature Account—	
Appropriation S. B. Anthony Memorial Fund.....	1,078.36
Garrison Church Fund	\$100.00
Donation, M. W. Dennett	13.50
	113.50
Sales	1,290.22
Auxiliary Dues Account	2,172.42
Woman's Journal Account—	
Shares stock sold:	
M. L. Taylor, five shares.....	\$500.00
H. L. Luscomb, one share	100.00
H. D. Stearns, one share	100.00
E. L. Blackwell, one share	100.00
	800.00
Appropriation S. B. Anthony Memorial Fund.....	403.69
Receipts Boston office	1,579.42
Interest—	
Guarantee Trust Co. of New York.....	\$91.26
Willis Fund	25.00
Laura Clay, interest on Coates note, L. S. Bruce Legacy	57.00
	173.26
Total receipts	\$31,523.44

DISBURSEMENTS

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund—

Salary, President.....	\$1,875.00
Salary, Cor. Secretary	1,749.88
Salary, Treasurer	499.98
	—————
	\$4,124.86

Traveling expenses, President.....	1,000.00
Appropriation official organ	403.69
Appropriation, literature	1,078.36
National College Equal Suffrage League.....	3,000.00
Repayment of C. P. Gilman lecture fee.....	125.00

Press Bureau Account—

Salary, I. H. Harper	\$1,140.00
Salary, C. I. Reilly (December)	150.00
	—————
	1,290.00

Stenographers	\$1,035.00
Water, ice, towels	24.50
Telephone	60.12
Clippings service	26.83
Miscellaneous office expense	209.52
	—————
	1,355.97

General Treasury Account—

Lucy E. Anthony, Convention	\$21.08
H. T. Upton, Secretary	65.00
Furniture	5.30
Badges	128.14
Miscellaneous	82.70
	—————
	302.22

Campaign Account—

Ida Porter Boyer, Organizer.....	\$1,296.15
Laura Gregg "	949.07
Perle Penfield "	540.00
	—————
	2,785.22

Headquarters, etc., South Dakota.....	375.00
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South Dakota:

Dr. Aylesworth, Organizer.....	\$259.98
Emily Gardner "	225.00
Mrs. Fairbank	100.00
	—————
	584.98

Oklahoma:

Mrs. Biggers	\$267.00
Kate M. Gordon	200.00
	—————
	467.00

Washington:

Mrs. Eaton	\$100.00
Mrs. Hill	100.00
	—————
	200.00

Arizona:

Mrs. Munds	200.00
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Literature Account—

Printing	\$1,497.01
Pamphlets, etc.	13.29
Buttons, pins, etc.	181.03
Express	8.92
	_____ 1,700.25

Woman's Journal Account—

Rent	\$175.00
Printing	701.99
Mailing	103.67
Paper	77.52
Furniture	120.50
Engraving	25.44
Light	3.00
Office expenses	350.00
Salary, Agnes E. Ryan.....	625.00
Salary, Secretary	60.00
	_____ 2,242.12

Headquarters Account—

Stenographers and clerk	\$1,708.46
Rent	225.00
Telephone	58.64
Furniture	46.56
Stamps	60.00
Steamfitters	25.00
Miscellaneous	36.32
	_____ 2,159.98

Total disbursements	\$23,394.65
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Balance	8,128.79
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	\$31,523.44
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CALIFORNIA.

The California Campaign for Equal Suffrage of 1910-11 was, in several respects, the most remarkable in the history of the movement. Our five political parties had a suffrage plank in their platforms. The Legislature was very progressive and included several eloquent and powerful advocates of our cause. The California Equal Suffrage Association appointed an able Legislative Committee, with Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin as Chairman, and the work at Sacramento was conducted in a dignified manner, without criticism or unpleasant incident.

The Amendment carried by an overwhelming majority, and we immediately began in earnest our "Whirlwind Campaign."

The Legislature voted a special election to be held October 10th, at which the twenty-three Amendments were to be submitted to the voters.

We had six months in which to do our work..

In a circular letter which outlined the methods adopted by the California Equal Suffrage Association, and which was sent out all over the State, the President wrote:

"The eyes of the whole world are upon us, watching with intense interest the progress of another struggle for human rights. The results of this battle will be far-reaching; bitter disappointment will grip millions of hearts if we lose—a sense of joy and uplift will radiate around the world if we win. WE ARE GOING TO WIN!"

This proved a prophecy.

The situation was very different from that of 1895-96.

Not only were the suffragists better organized, but as a result of the previous campaign in which the National Association largely participated, there were earnest suffragists in every kind of association in the State. In the Federated Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U., with a Franchise department in every local, the Socialists, the State Grange and the ever-growing Labor Unions.

It was simply a question of co-operation.

We determined to make a strenuous effort to get into touch with every progressive element in the State.

Our State Campaign Committee, with headquarters at 243 Pacific Building, San Francisco, consisted of Chairmen of the following departments of work: Organization of precincts according to Assembly Districts, Finance, Press, Literature and Printing, Lectures, Training of Speakers, Advertising Plans, which included posters and placing them, Dramatic Entertainments, Stereopticon Talks and Moving Pictures.

In addition to these Committees we had an Advisory Council comprised of picked men and women here and there over the State.

We made no hard and fast rules. We knew that we must adapt ourselves to the changing necessities, and seize opportunities as they developed.

During two years preceding the Campaign the State Association

had been carrying forward organization work under the able supervision of Mrs. Helen Moore as Chairman, but there still remained much to be done. Our territory was large, a portion of it immensely difficult. It was conceded that a house-to-house canvass, wherever practicable, was of the utmost importance, particularly in the large cities.

The suffragists of Southern California, whose work with the Legislature was of incalculable value, led by J. H. Braly, President of the Los Angeles Political Equality League, assumed the responsibility of caring for the ten Counties south of the Tehachapi; and nobly did they fulfil all expectations and promises.

We realized that the great interests were arrayed against us. Untold money was at the command at our enemies.

They were schooled in political methods. We had little money and less political experience. But we had consecration of purpose, and we gave ourselves to the work, North and South, with unbounded enthusiasm.

The Chairman of our Press Committee, Mrs. Mabel Craft Deering, succeeded in securing a Press Chairman in every county of the State. This was of inestimable value in the campaign.

Not only were all of the newspapers furnished with suffrage material, but they were watched so closely that every objection to suffrage was ably answered immediately on its appearance in print, the final result being the espousal of our cause by many papers that had been indifferent or opposed.

The last three months of the campaign were marked by a wonderful increase in enthusiasm. There was scarcely a corner of the State unvisited by good speakers, while literature was sent broadcast. Under the careful supervision of Mrs. Rose French, the State Association issued three million pages of literature, while the College Women's Equal Suffrage League, and other organizations in the North, and the Political Equality League of Los Angeles, also published thousands of leaflets besides ordering many from the National, especially those in foreign languages. Under the tactful management of Mrs. Rhody Ringrose, fifty thousand Catholic leaflets were distributed at the doors of the Catholic Churches.

The picture slides and stereopticon talks, superintended by Mrs. Lucretia Watson Taylor, were very effective, particularly in the out-lying districts. Posters, pennants and benners played a conspicuous part in the campaign.

The attendance at the meetings held in theatres, churches, halls, and on the street corners was surprisingly large, and in many instances splendidly enthusiastic. The attitude of the public generally was respectful and often profoundly sympathetic.

Our country clubs and county organizations followed closely on the plans recommended by the State Association.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union concentrated on its

Franchise work, rendering great aid, and all of the suffrage organizations, whether affiliated with the State or not, cordially co-operated, often holding joint meetings, and manifesting a broad and generous spirit.

Ours was purely an educational campaign, without one shadow of partisanship or militant methods.

The victory in Washington and the manner in which the enfranchised women used their newly acquired power, was a splendid object lesson, and contributed much to the success in California.

The attitude of the press was friendly, several of the great dailies, notably the **San Francisco Call**, the **Los Angeles Express**, the **Sacramento Bee**, and the **San Jose Mercury**, did us splendid service. The pulpit was also very largely with us. We worked hard to make sure of these two great instrumentalities for the education of the people.

Our inland co-workers largely financed their own special lines of propaganda. The generous contributions of the National Association, and the smaller personal donations through that body amounting altogether to about eighteen hundred dollars, and the noble work of the National Vice-President, Mrs. Waugh McCulloch, were a large factor in our success.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York sent us able and charming speakers, and among our many good fortunes was the coming of the National Educational Association Convention to San Francisco, during which several of the officers and members from New York, Illinois, Colorado and Washington delighted our hearts and added much to the interest of our great meetings.

Miss Gail Laughlin, of Colorado, was of immense service as a speaker and as Chairman of the Election Committee.

Election day dawned cloudless and beautiful as June, and our Assembly District Captains were out in their autos at 5:30 A. M., ready to direct the workers at the polls by six o'clock.

It was an experience which none who participated would willingly forego. Our alternate despair and hope during election week will never be forgotten. The scores of telegrams from every part of the country, showed the intense interest felt, and filled our hearts with pure joy.

The reports of County Organizations and Country Clubs are not yet received and therefore the expenditures for the campaign cannot be accurately estimated, but it is safe to say that the State Association has disbursed about ten thousand dollars, not counting the work of our affiliated Clubs in Southern California. Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith has contributed nearly three thousand dollars within the year; Mrs. Anna K. Bidwell a thousand dollars through our State Treasury, besides that done for her own County Organization.

Mrs. Charles D. Blaney has given generous sums during the two past years and particularly during this campaign, while others in an equally generous spirit have given from two hundred down to one

dollar, according to their means; and others again, having no gold or precious stones, have given what is best of all, **themselves**, nobly, untiringly, out of their love for justice.

And the small majority by which we won assures the least among us that we are all deserving of some share in the glorious victory.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON,

President.

HOW THE VOTE WAS WON IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The second State on the Pacific Coast has granted Suffrage to its women. Organizations representing fully ten thousand members worked month after month in pushing to the utmost corners of the great State the fight on the Suffrage amendment. From the first of February when the measure finally passed the State Legislature until the last hour on October 10th—Election Day—there was no cessation of sacrificial work. In San Francisco the Suffragists knew that their city had defeated the Suffrage Amendment when it came before the California voters fifteen years ago and that though conditions had greatly changed it was very apt to do so again. And final results showed that San Francisco did give an overwhelming majority against Suffrage although it was counteracted by the country vote. However, had it not been for the work of the women of the North, it is probable that the country vote would have been inadequate in saving Suffrage to the women of the State. In the Southern part of the State, however, the work from the beginning was undertaken with the understanding that everything possible should be done to counteract the effect of the San Francisco vote on the final results and in Los Angeles the California Political Equality League concentrated its attention upon Los Angeles and the country districts throughout the State. The Executive Board composed of the following members, Mrs. Seward Simons, President; Mrs. Shelly Tolhurst, Chairman of the Speakers Committee; Mrs. Berthold Baruch, of the Meetings Committee; Miss Louise Carr, Literature Committee; Mrs. Chas. Farwell Edson, Organization Committee; Mrs. Martha Nelson McCan, Press Committee; Mrs. John R. Haynes, Finance, and Miss Annie Bock, Secretary, concerned itself, from first to last with effective publicity work. This work was divided into three parts: public meetings, the distribution of literature, and the press work.

Miss Louise Carr, of the Literature Committee, had printed leaflets and pamphlets that appealed to every type of mind. These were compiled from national leaflets, from addresses that were made by California speakers during the campaign and from statistics—not of the dry and uninteresting sort—but from those that bore upon

the California situation. There were leaflets to the amount of a million in round numbers. And every leaflet was printed on yellow paper—of the golden shade that stands for the equality of all people. Of the national leaflets, with which all Suffragists are familiar, the two that were most useful were "Women in the Home" and "Do You Know." These were issued and re-issued as the demand was persistent throughout the campaign. The statistics in the condensation of Mrs. Catt's pamphlet were a surprise even to the Suffragists who felt that they were thoroughly familiar with existing conditions of Suffrage. In San Francisco the leaflets compiled from Father Gleason's notable speech, "Why Wage Earning Women Should Vote," by Maud Younger, and Mrs. Alice Park's "California Laws," were each in their different field effective in the highest degree. The California Political Equality League issued a leaflet based upon actual investigation of the conditions in Los Angeles relating to the so-called professional "Bad Woman." (Incidentally it has been a surprise to know how much weight has been laid upon the potential political influence of the outside-of-the-pale woman.) Mrs. McCan, of the Press Committee wrote this leaflet called the "Undesirable Woman Voter" to place the unquestionable facts of to-day, before the prejudiced and socially uneducated. Other pamphlets issued by the league and which like the "six best sellers" went into the third and fourth edition were three pamphlets by Mrs. Seward Simons, "An Answer to An Anti-Suffrage Argument," "Why Women Should Be Given the Privilege and Responsibility of the Ballot," and the "Equality of Opportunity." Clifford Howard, the eminent writer, who from the beginning of the campaign gave his entire time to the Los Angeles Suffragists, both as a speaker and a writer, furnished one of the best pamphlets of an educational nature, in "Why Man Needs Woman's Ballot." Later he answered an article written by the foremost spokesman of the famous Committee of Fifty, with another effective article, "Why Women Should Be Given the Vote." A second answer to the Anti-Suffrage article, was that written by Mrs. Margaret Frick, to correct the erroneous impression given of the status of California laws in regard to women. This pamphlet, which was called "An Answer to George Patton's Half Truths and Untruths," was given thorough distribution during the last few days of the campaign. Beside the million leaflets, which were printed after the first of March, the pamphlets amounted to seventy-five thousand.

"Votes-for-Women" buttons to the number of ninety-three thousand and thirteen thousand pennants and banners, and thirteen thousand posters added their quota to the effectiveness of the publicity work. Post cards reproduced from the prize poster submitted by Julia Bracken Wendt, aided in gaining popularity as well as financial return. All of these post cards, leaflets, etc., are on exhibit at the convention, including the yellow blotters which were distributed throughout all of the office buildings in Los Angeles. This distri-

bution was effected through a Committee of Local Distribution under Mrs. Turley Talbert. The same committee attended to decorations for the mass meetings, large and small. A novelty of the publicity work, was the "Votes-for-Women" tea, which was prepared in attractive cartons by Mrs. R. L. Craig, who is the head of one of the largest retail grocery firms in the State. This tea was served at all of the Suffrage meetings and brought a neat sum to the League. It, in fact, proved so popular, that it is to be recommended in other campaigns which are to follow.

One of the most effective means of publicity in our experience was that of letters of a personal nature, addressed to members of the various professions and vocations. A letter was sent to two thousand ministers throughout the State asking their co-operation, in the Suffrage work, through sermons and the distribution of literature. A reply postal was enclosed in the letter and the proportion of favorable replies established the fact that the church of the State was in favor of the movement. Sixty thousand letters were sent through the country districts. It was called at the headquarters, the "Farmer" letter, in that its appeal was to the dwellers in the country as well as in the city districts. Enclosed in this letter were leaflets and the smaller pamphlets. This letter was printed in Spanish, in leaflet form and given wide distribution among the Spanish speaking people of the South. Other leaflets in Italian, German, and French were given out at the street meetings in the congested districts of Los Angeles. Still another letter was sent to the nurses of the State who had shown great interest in the movement through their endorsement at their State convention, which met in the South, in the early Summer. A circular letter was sent, in September, to every club and organization asking that they give an evening before the election to a Suffrage speaker to be supplied by the league. That this idea was popular was shown by the demand for speakers for October meetings. In this manner Suffrage was presented to every class in the community, from the men's clubs in the churches to the unions meeting in the Labor Temple, reaching in this manner all interests and affiliations.

As soon as the campaign was inaugurated the importance of getting the endorsement of large bodies of women in order to answer the statement that only a small minority of women were asking for the ballot, was recognized. A few of these endorsements by the women's organizations of the State are the Woman's Parliament, of two thousand members; the California Federation of Woman's Clubs, representing thirty-five thousand women; Federated College Clubs, representing five thousand women; State Nurses' Association, of eight hundred members; State W. C. T. U., of six thousand members; Woman's Organized Labor, representing thirty-six thousand, and the Los Angeles Teachers' Club of eight hundred members. All of these endorsements were secured at conventions held in

Southern California and the Northern women pursued the same policy. These do not include the endorsements made by organizations of men, nor those of men and women, nor do they include the clubs which were actively working for Suffrage alone. These organizations in the South alone exceeded fifty and each of these looked to the league for plans, co-operation and financial assistance. Most of the Suffrage Campaign Clubs were formed at the instigation of this league. The Southern California Suffragists feel that in a large measure the success of the campaign was due to the inestimable assistance given by the eminent speakers who contributed from their wisdom and experience so generously throughout the entire campaign. These speakers were thoroughly imbued with the conviction that this movement was for the interest of men as well as for the benefit of women. And their earnestness and enthusiasm aroused the indifferent and convinced the prejudiced. Among these speakers were supreme court judges, distinguished lawyers, prominent physicians and ministers, noted educators and philanthropists, as well as men and women from all the different callings and occupations.

Realizing from the first that newspapers are for the sake of printing news and that meetings supply news, the league from the beginning held a weekly public meeting at their headquarters in Choral Hall, offering a good program. It was the custom to ask the speakers to provide early in the week a copy of the address so that a satisfactory resumé might reach thousands upon thousands of newspaper readers, as during the hot weather of the Summer, but a few hundred comprised the audiences. During the last two months of the campaign meetings were arranged in all the towns of the Southern counties where it was possible. When a hall could not be obtained meetings were held in the open air and these proved both successful and popular. In fact so great was their success that many of the speakers for the direct legislation amendments, who were also speaking for the Suffrage cause, insisted that their meetings should also be out-of-doors. Many persons who would not commit themselves so far as to attend a meeting in a hall would, out of curiosity, linger on the outskirts of a crowd to hear what the speakers had to say. And many who came to ridicule remained to approve. The direct legislation advocates admit that the interest in the constitutional amendment election, was almost wholly due to the activities of women. An illustrative incident comes from one of the smaller towns, where an ardent worker for Suffrage arranged a meeting for Francis J. Heney, the hero of the San Francisco graft prosecution, at a cost of much labor and considerable expense, and when it was over she wailed: "That meeting cost me \$100 and he spoke ten minutes for Suffrage and an hour for the initiative and referendum."

During the last month of the campaign from fifty to sixty meetings a week were arranged from the league headquarters. Not only were the meetings arranged but speakers were supplied and literature:

sent for distribution. These did not include meetings arranged by local organizations in smaller towns, nor the many street meetings which were held by everyone who could command an automobile, oftentimes one party of speakers holding half a dozen meetings during the evening, speaking wherever an audience congregated. The climax of the meetings was held in the largest theatre in Los Angeles on the evening of September 30th, when over four thousand people listened to the best speakers of the campaign. In addition to the four thousand in the auditorium another thousand gathered in Choral Hall for an overflow meeting, while many hundreds were turned from the doors before half past seven. This meeting was conceded to be the largest political demonstration in the history of Southern California.

The most important phase of the publicity work has been left to the last—that of the Press Committee. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the effect that concentrated, systematic publicity through the country and city papers of the State, has upon a campaign which like Suffrage, is largely educational. Realizing this, a Press Committee of which Mrs. D. C. McCan, well known in newspaper circles, was Chairman, was formed of active newspaper women. The first of January when the committee was launched, a professional newspaper woman, Miss Bess Munn, was made Secretary, and her time was devoted exclusively to supplying material to the local press and the country newspapers throughout the State. Every possible means was resorted to, to create Suffrage news when the campaign was practically in its incipiency. Double postals asking individuals their opinion on the Suffrage movement were sent first to the members of the Legislature, which had established an enviable record through their vote on the Suffrage bill. These answers were printed in the local papers and were widely copied. Postals were also sent to the four thousand members of the league; also to city, county and State officials from San Diego to Siskiyou; to judges, to lawyers, to merchants, to bankers, to physicians, and all prominent visitors within the gates of the city.

This material was from time to time printed in the form of interviews and it is doubtful if any measure employed during the campaign had greater weight than this personal testimony. When the work among the country newspapers was first undertaken letters were sent to club women in every town in the State. These letters asked for the co-operation of one or more women in each community in securing space for Suffrage material in the local press. In this way press agents in each town were secured. These press agents by their solicitation established a demand for Suffrage items. At the same time that press agents were secured, personal letters were sent to all the editors in the State, informing them that, until the close of the campaign, a weekly Suffrage letter would be sent to them from the headquarters of the league. This letter contained nothing

but the shortest, pithiest items of Suffrage activities. There were no long, dry arguments, and no suggestion of controversy, but the subject was presented as one of vital, and timely interest. Enclosed with the letter were the leaflets printed by the league and in many instances these were often printed in full. In the beginning not more than ten papers printed portions of the newsletter, but before two months had elapsed between forty and fifty papers were swung into line for the Suffragists. At the close of the campaign more than half of the papers of the State regularly used the letter, either as news or as a basis for editorial comment. In addition to supplying Suffrage news for the California papers, material for articles was sent to Eastern magazines and papers. In Los Angeles alone more than ten thousand columns were printed on Suffrage. In monetary value this amount of space would have cost \$100,000. The last week before election a cut of the ballot showing the position of the Suffrage amendment was sent to a hundred and fifty newspapers of the South. A letter accompanied each cut, offering the editor \$5, for its publication. Many of the papers printed the cut without compensation.

Commenting on the work of the campaign I would personally reiterate the emphasis given in this paper to the press work. I would strongly recommend that every State contemplating a campaign employ from the outset a competent, experienced newspaper woman. No volunteer amateur work will suffice, for this arduous and most important phase of campaign publicity.

The wisdom of this course was proven by our recent experience in California where the majorities from the country districts won the victory for the women of the State by counteracting the immense majority rolled up against the amendment in San Francisco. It was proven, by the election's results, that the country residents are most satisfactorily reached by the country press.

The above is a report prepared for the Publicity Conference, by Mrs. Seward A. Simons, President of the California Political Equality League, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.

The year 1910-11 was a year of rapid growth and great activity with the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Early in the season, letters were sent to all the woman's organizations in the State of which the names of President and Secretary could be ascertained, asking them to make a place on their programme for a presentation of the case for Woman Suffrage. These included chapters of the D. A. R., college clubs and collegiate alumnae, mothers' clubs, literary clubs, and philanthropic associations. There were numerous sympathetic responses, though the actual results of the letters were not great.

The organized clubs held many public meetings; and parlor meetings to which women who were indifferent or were opposed to woman

Suffrage were specially invited, were held in Hartford, Greenwich, Bridgeport and other cities in the State.

In August an automobile campaign, through one of the rural and mountainous counties of Connecticut was carried out with great success. Thirty-one meetings were held, and over a thousand names were enrolled as members of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. As a result of this campaign, fourteen new leagues have been formed in this county—leading all the counties in the number of leagues.

In Connecticut the Legislature is in session once in two years. The year 1910-11 was a Legislative year, and much patient work was put in at the Capitol educating the Representatives and Senators. The result of this work was apparent in the generous manner in which the Joint Committee of the two Houses conducted hearings on a constitutional amendment granting full Suffrage, and a bill granting municipal Suffrage to women. The hearings were in the Chamber of Assembly and extended over two days. The Committees afterwards reported both these measures favorably by unanimous vote. The bill for municipal Suffrage passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House. The constitutional amendment was also defeated in the House. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Legislature and of most of the newspapers that the question had now entered the stage of serious politics, and could no longer be considered as a matter for mild joking.

At the State Annual Convention of 1909 the membership of the Association was reported as being under 400, and the income for the year was under two hundred dollars. For 1910-11 the income of the Association was \$3,966, and the number of enrolled members exceeded 5,000. The number of organized clubs and leagues had also more than doubled, and much money had been spent and active work done by these leagues in addition to the work done by the State Association.

ANNIE G. PORRITT,
Secretary.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware Equal Suffrage Association has very little work to report for this year. There have been several efforts made to organize an Association in Kent County, but for the want of a leader, these efforts have been unsuccessful.

The people of the State seem interested in the subject, for wherever an organization holds a debate on the question, it succeeds in drawing a large audience.

The Newport Equal Suffrage Club has held meetings each month, with the exception of July and August; it numbers thirty members, and has held one public meeting in the Methodist Church, and one public meeting. Each year the Club presents a picture to the Public

School; last Christmas it presented a picture of Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet signing the Emancipation Proclamation. It also had a Norway maple tree planted in front of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union headquarters.

With the State President's assistance throughout the State, this Club raised thirty dollars for the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

On November 10th, 1910, the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Equal Suffrage Association of Delaware was held in the Unitarian Church, in Wilmington. Reports of our several officers were made, and one of the National Convention held in Washington, D. C., by Mrs. John A. Cranston, our State President.

An address on "Higher Education of the Young Women of Delaware," prepared by Dr. H. H. Hayward of Delaware College, was, in his enforced absence, read by Prof. Melville T. Cook, of the same institution.

A fine tribute and "Memorial to Julia Ward Howe" was read by Miss Emma Worrell of Wilmington.

Two valuable addresses were given by Miss Lida Stokes Adams of Philadelphia and Mr. Frank Stephens, of the "Arden Colony" near Wilmington.

Our city papers sent their reporters and were anxious for news of the Convention.

Election of officers resulted in the choice of: Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, President; Mrs. Adda G. Quigley, Vice-President; Miss Mary R. deVou, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Helen Cranston, Recording Secretary; Miss Emma Lore, Treasurer; Miss Mary H. A. Mather, Miss Alice P. Smyth, Auditors.

Previous to March, 1910, our Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association, the largest in the State, and numbering nearly 70 members, had held annual and special meetings only. Since that date, when we met to consider the raising of funds for South Dakota, we have held monthly meetings, with one or two exceptions.

At the meeting in March, 1910, it was decided to raise a contribution for South Dakota, which was subsequently forwarded to the proper authorities.

In response to a letter from the National Corresponding Secretary, a committee, consisting of Miss Mather, Miss deVou and Miss Lore, was appointed to investigate the laws of Delaware as affecting the legal status of women in the possession of their property rights and of their children.

The Association has also put itself on record as in sympathy with the effort to secure higher education for the young women of Delaware.

A paper prepared in 1899 by Mrs. Wm. S. Prickett for the Milford New Century Club, was read at one of our meetings, in pursuance of the investigation of the "Laws of Delaware" affecting married women, and showed that while these laws are more nearly just than in some

of our States, "there are still some few marks of the mediaeval fiction of inferiority which mar our statute books."

The codification of our laws, now in process by a committee of the Bar Association, will, when complete, make it possible for us to ascertain with ease, the exact legal status of women in Delaware, hitherto difficult to discover, unless the inquiry were conducted by a lawyer.

A committee from the Equal Suffrage Association of Wilmington was also appointed to represent the Association at the hearing in behalf of a Juvenile Court before the Wilmington delegation of the Legislature on January 27th, 1911. The Court has become a fact.

The death of former Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, has removed from among us, one who was a member of the Society since its organization in 1897, framed the petition presented that year to the State Constitutional Convention, asking that the word "male" be stricken from the new Constitution; and who, so long as he was able, opened the public sessions of the Association, addressed its meetings, and stood unalterably for the political equality of men and women before the law.

A Committee appointed on "School Elections" backed the candidacy of Dr. Josephine M. R. White de La Cour for member of the Board of Education in Wilmington to which women are eligible and for members of which they can vote.

Dr. de La Cour was defeated by a majority of 94 votes out of a total in her ward of 729 votes cast. Under the circumstances, we thought it a good showing.

Three women hold office of School Commissioner in Delaware.

The press is always ready for reports of our meetings, and we feel that through the newspapers, we have made inroads on conservative sentiment in our little State of Delaware.

MARY R. DE VOU,
Recording Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The first work for the Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia at the close of the last convention was the keeping of its pledge to see to the proper indexing of the Reports of the Hearings of April 19, 1910, before the House of Representatives and the Senate. Two members of our Association undertook this labor outside of office hours. Considerable proof reading and about two dozen letters were necessary, and over a dozen visits were made to the Capitol while the matter was in press. More interviews were necessary to secure the printing of additional copies, which were unfortunately not requested at the hearings themselves.

The Suffrage work in Washington partakes of a National as well as a local character, all Federal offices being centered here, as also the representatives of foreign nations; naturally it is therefore not sur-

prising that requests of a National character are received. The Swiss minister was referred to us for information. He said: "There is now a movement in Switzerland to give women the right to vote in certain affairs," and he requested material on the subject, which was very cheerfully supplied.

In response to the National Corresponding Secretary's "Convention Resolution prods" the woman Suffrage question was laid before the Bill Posters' Convention, and the National Dentists' Convention. While resolutions were not actually adopted by these bodies, the question was so well received that those of our members who participated regretted their inability to get before all the conventions which come to Washington, the greatest convention centre in the country. The Postal Progress League invited our Association to be represented at its convention, and to assist in pushing its demand for a parcels post. At the hearing before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the question of a parcels post was urged by two of our members as a necessity for Suffragists especially, because of the exorbitant fees charged by express companies for carrying literature, and for women generally who form such an enormous purchasing class.

All these matters were significant and helpful for agitation, because the newspapers gave them considerable publicity.

Our sister Associations throughout the Nation cannot conceive of our anomalous situation, because the District of Columbia is an absolutely disfranchised community. Fortunately, however, the men have been roused to demand the Suffrage, and whenever a meeting is held by them favoring a restoration of the vote we always help them by adding our demand: "Give the ballot to the women too." Our co-operation does not seem very welcome, and we were almost frozen out of the men's meeting last Spring; but our effectiveness as agitators was proven by the fact that the newspapers, much to the disgust of the men, reported their gathering as a "Woman Suffrage" meeting. The District men always politely hand us out the same historic old "dope"—"let us get it first, and then we will look after the women." But we demand all the time that whenever the men get the vote, the women must get it too—at the same time and on the same terms.

We have found a comparatively easy way of raising funds, and it might be widely copied, viz.: Women Suffrage Benefit performances, such as the play of "The Servant in the House," given in the Columbia Theatre during the Summer. Our Association received half the proceeds from tickets actually sold by our members.

Among the many lectures during the year the most successful and sensational was Miss Pankhurst's lecture on the morning of Washington's Birthday. We distributed announcement cards on the streets, in the large apartment houses, and before office hours at the doors of some of the Federal departments, including the Post

Office and the Treasury. We reached the Labor people by visiting the Central Labor Union, and after listening to a five-minute speech that body voted unanimously to buy "all the tickets the ladies had in hand"—sixty. We were profoundly thankful, but it was discouraging to find that only four of these were actually used. We feel that Suffragists generally must make a special effort to arouse personal interest among organized labor men and their families. It is a delusion to trust in formal and nominal endorsements of good sentiments, or even mere money, as in this case. The unions themselves suffer in lessened effectiveness, in their own movement, from this practical indifference to their own pledges and policies. Worse than all, we were not permitted to enter the meetings of the women's unions, the members of which seemed either too deeply engrossed with their social pleasures, or indifferent to anything more serious. They seemed to regard us as mere outside philanthropic meddlers—would-be condescending "charity snobs." If this were true their action would be to their credit; but it is unfortunate that we who battle for justice alone, and not charity, should meet with such unfriendly suspicion. But we shall try again.

The maintenance of headquarters has been continued at 1823 H Street and it has been a source of strength under the watchful care of Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel, whose prompt and efficient service has been beyond praise. I repeat that it is the general hope that the National Association may some day come to the National Capital with its headquarters.

HARRIETTE J. HIFTON,
President.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association cannot report a great increase in membership. "The faithful few" are ever ready and willing to do all that is possible within their limited means and opportunities. We are still hoping that Georgia women will soon see that they are handicapped in the race for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness because they have not the ballot, the right preservation of all rights. An effort was made to address the Alpha Tau Omega when it held its annual meeting in Atlanta; also the Undertakers' Association, the two college Sororities, the Alpha Delta Phi and Mu, but failed to gain a hearing before any of these organizations. Fraternal greetings were sent through our President to the Georgia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which the hope was expressed that this organization would adopt the Franchise Department endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. and thus place itself in line with its National and nearly all of the State Unions in working for the enfranchisement of women.

Our fraternal greetings were graciously received and the Convention ordered them printed in the minutes of this flourishing organiza-

tion of women. Letters have been written to Representatives and Senators of the United States whenever our National officers have reminded us that we should do so. From the majority we have received respectful and prompt replies. The press of Georgia is no longer filled with contemptuous and sarcastic allusions to Woman Suffrage, and we take that to mean that we are to succeed in our endeavors. Over 6,000 pages of Suffrage literature has been distributed in Georgia, and a considerable amount of this has been sent (by request) to young people who expect to engage in debates and write essays. The Atlanta papers are good to us and publish our meeting announcements, reports, and articles in favor of Woman Suffrage without charging us anything. The Journal of Labor and the Atlanta Journal are especially kind and polite to us along this line. Dr. James W. Lee and Dr. Frank Siler, Methodist ministers, have openly expressed themselves in their own pulpits as favoring the enfranchisement of women. Dr. Len G. Broughton, Baptist, and Dr. Ellenwood, Universalist, have also expressed themselves fearlessly as favoring equal rights in church and State for women who compose more than two-thirds of the church members in Georgia. Judge John L. Hopkins, one of our foremost lawyers, who had codified the laws of Georgia, has over his own signature in the Atlanta Constitution proclaimed himself a believer in granting equal rights to women. Hon. Claude Payton, representative from Worth County is a firm believer in the right and expediency of Woman Suffrage in Georgia and proved it when he introduced a bill to give Georgia women equal political rights with men in 1908. He was left at home for two years but returned in 1911. On July 21st, 1911, he introduced the same bill, but like its predecessor it was killed as dead as Hector in the Committee room where so many excellent reform measures meet an untimely death. But Mr. Payton is endowed with an immense amount of "stickability" and will again try to have a Constitutional amendment referred to the people. The Victory won in California has added new courage and hopefulness to the Suffragists and to those men who sympathize with them in their efforts to be considered the equals before the law with their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons and the slaves they once owned. Mr. Payton was also an eloquent champion of the bill to allow women to practice law in Georgia. This bill was introduced the first day of the last session by the Speaker, Mr. Holder, but this measure was also killed in spite of the earnest efforts and hard work of the enlightened and progressive element among our Georgia law makers.

Last Summer, the women of Union Point, under the leadership of Mrs. Jennie Hunt Sibley, asked that a clause be inserted in the new Union Point Charter giving the widows of the town the right to vote on all municipal questions. As usual, the women lost, and are realizing that we should have women in the legislature to look after the interests of widows and orphans. Mrs. J. H. Sibley is our

State Superintendent of Legislation and petition work, and has succeeded in getting several bills introduced by Mr. Merritt of Greene County. But they were suppressed in the Committee rooms. We decided to hold an all-day Convention on August 8th, and to ask for the Hall of the House of Representatives for the evening session. This same hall had been refused to the National Women's Suffrage Association in 1895 by Governor W. G. Atkinson on the plea that it would be "unconstitutional" for him to let women hold a meeting in the State's house. Since that time we have always had it whenever we asked for it. Hon. Walter McElreath, one of the representatives from Fulton, offered a resolution that the hall should be given the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association for the evening of August 8th. Joe Hill Hall, of Bibb County, marshalled his forces and out-voted the men who were willing for the women to use the hall that evening. Joe Hill Hall is the man who proudly and unblushingly proclaims the fact that he drinks one quart of whiskey before retiring as he is affected with the gout, and keeps it on hand to give to his prohibition neighbors. He is a law maker and yet fearlessly, on the floor of the House of Representatives declares he violates the State-wide Prohibition law which he fought with might and main in 1907, and is now doing everything in his power to have it repealed. We were not surprised at the action of the legion leaders, for everybody knows that men in favor of legalizing the liquor traffic are always opposed to the enfranchisement of women. They are instructed by their **bosses** to "fight women suffrage wherever you find it. When women vote we must go out of business." Our speakers were to be Hon. Claude Payton, Hon. A. S. Merrett and six students of the Boy's High School of Atlanta, the boy who made the best speech to be presented a beautiful gold medal by the Suffrage Association. The Federation of Trades tendered the use of their hall, and we held our State Convention, celebrated our twenty-first birthday, elected our officers and passed red-hot resolutions, scoring the legislature for not passing the women's lawyer bill and for treating disfranchised women citizens dismally just because they had the brief authority which they abused. Mr. McElreath promised all the organizations of women that he would introduce a bill to raise the age of consent in Georgia from ten to sixteen years. He absolutely refused to consider our proposition to ask for eighteen years. He ended by failing to do anything whatever about this very necessary piece of legislation in the interests of women and girls, and furnished another illustration of the fact that we need women in our legislature to take care of our interests.

Last June, when it was proposed to revise the Charter of Atlanta, a committee from the Atlanta Civic League, the Suffrage organization of that city, went before the Charter Revision Committee and asked that the women of Atlanta be given Municipal Suffrage under the revised Charter. At a later meeting of our City Fathers the petition of the women was brought up for consideration and was treated with

ridicule and contempt, although the women of Atlanta pay taxes on something like \$20,000,000 worth of real estate. The Atlanta Civic League has done splendid work in securing for hundreds of tired workers in the large dry goods houses a half holiday on Saturday during two Summer months.

The League is now at work to have the questionable resorts in the centre of the city closed up. Many young girls are unsuspectingly lured to these dives of vice, especially from out of town, as these resorts are generally disguised as small hotels. Some of the members of the police force and a number of prominent ministers are making investigations and have promised to support the League in its warfare against immorality. The half has not been told of the work the few women have tried to accomplish because of lack of numbers and means, and because women who could help are either apathetic or afraid to come out into the open. With Olive Shreiner, the Georgia Woman Suffragist exclaims, "All I aspire to be, and was not, comforts me," and we feel like going on, until we can join the six free States with an emancipated, enfranchised band of Georgia women, who, by right of age, being one of the "Original Thirteen States," should have led their younger sisters into the promised land of freedom.

MARY I. McLENDON,
President.
KATHERINE KOCH,
Cor. Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Since the last National Convention the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has held open-air meetings in the county seats and the towns in eighty-nine of the one hundred and two counties of the State.

These tours affected, favorably, the character of the Legislature, and awakened great interest in suffrage work. Thousands of names were added to our enrollment.

The organization of clubs was continued with success by Miss Harriett Grim, Miss Perle Penfield and Dr. B. O. Aylesworth. Twenty new clubs resulted.

In Cook County organization without dues by political districts was in charge of Miss Mary Miller, the constitution of the State Association being changed to admit one delegate for every twenty-five enrolled group in any political district, on the payment of two dollars. Organization is rapidly proceeding according to this plan. One club in Evanston added thirteen hundred names to its lists by this method.

A very effective lobby was maintained at Springfield during the entire session of the Legislature. Our bill passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by only a few votes. Brilliant hearings were conducted and a special train was run from Chicago with speaking from the rear platform at the principal places en route.

Several new Illinois suffrage leaflets were published, and more literature distributed than ever before. The Press Work, Lecture Bureau, Work with Religious Organizations, Publicity and other departments were most vigorously pushed.

Illinois headquarters have not only proved most valuable for Illinois workers, but have become in a measure sub-national headquarters, the workers from the Middle and Western States applying frequently for suggestions and for supplies. The Treasurer's books show that fifty-five hundred dollars, above the amount received for dues, passed through her hands during the past year. This is a good proof of increased suffrage interest and activity in Illinois.

ELLA S. STEWART,
President.

IOWA.

Increase in membership, nine.

Kind of work carried on, largely writing letters and sending out literature.

The most successful method used, my judgment is it would be district organization; have not tried it as yet.

Money raised, \$700.

Iowa Legislature met last Winter; we had one paid worker all the time, and part of the time two, many helping all they could. Miss Pankhurst spoke before a joint session of House and Senate, and was accorded great courtesy. Our bill was lost by three votes in the House, and six in the Senate.

RUBY J. ECKERSON.

INDIANA.

The Indiana Equal Suffrage Association in coming to the National Suffrage Convention for the first time, does not come with a large delegation, but it does come with loyal hearts filled with earnest purpose.

Our work in Indiana has been largely seed sowing, and everywhere the scattered seed has been germinating, hundreds of letters have brought us the assurance of hosts of suffragists all over the State. But limited means has handicapped us and interfered with extensive organization.

Considerable literature has been distributed. A number of women's clubs, high school students, debating societies, and others have asked for and received suffrage literature.

The publication of a twelve-page monthly called the "Woman Citizen," was commenced in August of this year. It is devoted to the cause of full suffrage for women, but its columns are open and free to every branch of the suffrage movement. The editor, Mrs..

Antoinette D. Leach, of Sullivan, Ind., is contributing all of her time to suffrage work.

We presented to the general assembly last Winter a bill to amend the constitution by striking out the word male, giving to all citizens of our State the right to vote regardless of sex. Mrs. Leach, author of the bill, the officers of the Suffrage Association, and many friends, zealously watched the bill in its progress. It passed the committee by a unanimous vote, passed the second reading before the House without amendment, but when brought forward for the third reading it was laid on the table, because as the Hon. Speaker stated, "There is no time to consider such foolish questions."

A bill for Municipal Suffrage introduced by the Franchise League met with the same treatment.

Responding to the invitation of the Municipal League of Indiana we provided suffrage speeches for this annual meeting. This gave us an audience of some four or five hundred prominent men of our State. They gave us a courteous welcome and kind attention, but the same fellow-citizen who foiled us in the Legislature, tried to rob us of our time and thus present a discussion of the suffrage question. He did crowd us for time, but brought general condemnation on himself. We feel that it is a sign of the growing importance and influence of the Suffrage Association when shrewd politicians trouble themselves to lay plans to defeat us.

The political conditions in Indiana are such that the immediate concentrated effort of every suffrage force must be brought to bear against the situation that threatens us, the success of which will retard the progress of suffrage in Indiana for years.

The central location and radiating influence of this State will have much to do with the success or failure in surrounding States, so turn the glass our way and study the conditions in Indiana; your neighborly interests and assistance will be appreciated in Indiana and will eventually be reciprocated.

We believe it is our privilege to make life and duty easy for those who live with us, and those who come after us. We want to do our part in the dear old Hoosier State and if days of discouragement sometimes come, and the comrades to whom we have looked for cheer seem to forget us, we will earnestly grasp the staff of hope and press on.

"Press on! surmount the rocky steeps,
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;
He falls alone who feebly creeps,
He wins who dares the hero's march."

ANNA DUNN NOLAND,
President.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association added 279 to its paid-up membership in 1911, though no organizer was put in the field, and the labor of the Suffragists in Louisville was chiefly directed to preparations for the National Convention, the invitation given by the State Association in 1910 to the N. A. W. S. A. to hold its convention there in October, 1911, having been accepted.

A committee representing the State and National Associations obtained a hearing before the Conference of Governors at its meeting in Louisville, December 1, 1910, at which time Miss Laura Clay made an address and urged the Governors to give consideration to the subject of Woman Suffrage and use their influence to secure favorable action upon it from their respective Legislatures.

One of the great gains in indorsement of Suffrage by influential bodies was made when the State Federation of Labor assembled in Lexington, January 10, 1911, gave a hearing to representatives of the State and County Equal Rights Associations, at which short addresses were made by Dean Irene T. Myers, Dean Anna Hamilton, Miss Linda Neville, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor, Mrs. Mary G. Morton, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge and Miss Laura Clay. Major F. C. Leaming then introduced a Suffrage resolution, which was supported by effective speeches from himself, Messrs. Carl Bolander, John Schneider, John B. Gamble, and T. J. Smith, delegates in the convention, arguing its adoption, which was done immediately by a unanimous vote. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That we affirm our allegiance to the American Federation of Labor in its repeated declarations in favor of Suffrage for women on equal terms with men, as necessary to their economic independence in all branches of labor; and we pledge the aid of the Legislative Committee of the Federation to work for a State law giving women the right of Suffrage.

The Kentucky State Grange has for years stood for Woman Suffrage, and it declared again for this principle in its annual convention in 1911.

The press work has been ably conducted by Mrs. Margaret W. Castleman, who has had much success in obtaining space in the Louisville papers; and in general the press of Kentucky has shown great liberality and fairness in discussing our cause, and many of the leading journals advocate it editorially.

Valuable work has been done under our departments of Prize Contests for the best argument in favor of Equal Suffrage; church work, education, and peace and arbitration. No Legislature was in session in 1911.

We have organized an Equal Rights Lecture Bureau of Kentucky Women who will make public addresses on Woman Suffrage and allied subjects. We already number among the speakers Mrs. Charles P. Weaver and Mrs. Lucy A. Nield, of Louisville; Mrs. A. M. Harrison

and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington; Miss Belle H. Bennett and Mrs. Mary C. Roark, of Richmond, besides others who are officers of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association; and we hope to add to this number from time to time. We look upon the formation of this bureau, which affords opportunity for our people to hear our cause discussed by well-known speakers near at hand, as an important factor in our work.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association held its annual convention immediately after the National Convention, on October 25th. It was the unanimous opinion that the National Convention was a magnificent success, presenting our cause to our people on a grander and more impressive scale than we could have done in any other way. The impetus given by it and the glorious victories in Washington and California inspired the association with new confidence that the time is ripe for it to undertake the initial steps toward an Amendment of the Constitution of Kentucky granting full Suffrage to women; and the convention voted to go forward on that line with concentrated effort. It modernized its own constitution by the adoption of an amendment presented by Miss Clay for a rotation in office, limiting the time of holding office to two years, and no consecutive term in any office; the amendment being retroactive one year, and increasing the number of officers from seven to nine, five of whom are to be elected on the odd years and four on the even years, which are the Legislative years.

The officers elected for the year remaining of the even-year term were: Miss Laura Clay, President; Mrs. John B. Castleman, First Vice-President; Mrs. Mary C. Roark, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard.

Those elected for the odd years or two-year term were: Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Second Vice-President; Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lucy A. Nield, Auditor; Mrs. Mary E. Giltner, Member of N. A. W. S. A. Executive Committee. Mrs. Mary B. Clay and Mrs. Susan Look Avery were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents for life.

LAURA CLAY,
President.
MRS. MARY C. ROARK,
Corresponding Secretary.

MAINE.

The reports of our officers, departments and local clubs give little idea of the devotion of the leaders and workers. A large quantity of literature has been distributed, the press is liberal and for the most part fair.

We may not report increase in total paid membership, but we

have 3,500 names on our enrolled list, with here and there a worker added to the ranks.

We have made modest contributions to the National Treasury, to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, and to the California campaign.

Field Day at Old Orchard, August 28th, was notable for the presence of Mrs. Florence Kelley, who delivered the afternoon address.

Mrs. Ryan, business manager of The Woman's Journal, presented the claims of the National organ, and secured subscribers which resulted in placing Maine—the following week—second in the list of new subscribers.

Miss Luscomb, a leader in the street meetings in Massachusetts, spoke of the International Conference and the work in England. Mrs. Thomas spoke of the campaign in California, a portion of which she witnessed.

Mrs. deGrys, accompanied by her little daughter, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and other Suffrage songs. The interest in the literature was more marked than in any previous year.

Our efforts were concentrated upon the Legislative campaign and the constitutional amendment conferring the right of Suffrage upon women, and Maine this year, true to her motto, led the New England States in the vote for Suffrage.

Following the suggestion of the National Association and the lead of other States, we sent a letter to each member of the Legislature asking an expression of their attitude toward the question. The replies showed more sympathy and contained more promises of support than at any time during the last six years.

In the judiciary committee of ten, four voted in favor and six opposed. In the House of Representatives it was moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report, and seventy voted in favor and sixty-six opposed.

The Senate by a vote of fifteen to ten refused to concur with the House.

Hon. Ira Hersey stood for the measure in the House, and Hon. Lindley M. Staples in the Senate.

Of the four in the committee who voted it ought to pass, two were Democrats and two Republicans. Of the seventy in the House, thirty-eight were Democrats and forty-two Republicans. Of the ten in the Senate, eight were Democrats and two Republicans.

We may not give the entire credit for this good vote to the Democratic party, which this year came to power for the first time since the measure was presented to the Legislature, since the vote was so equally divided between the two parties it might easily be traced to the rising tide of Democracy, and the demand of the plain people for their rightful portion of power, a spirit which is applauded in men, but in women it is derided and condemned.

The hearing was of the usual high order. The home speakers numbered the President, Mrs. Fernald; Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Wallace,

Miss Bates, Miss Fairfield, and Hon. Geo. H. Allan. We were greatly aided in presenting the scope and power, and the results of Woman Suffrage, by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, and Miss Harriet May Mills, President of New York State.

We are glad to believe that if the resolve has passed which at times it almost seemed as if it might, it would have been not a partisan political measure, but a social and economic reform.

The Maine Federation of Women's Clubs in their annual convention, devoted the evening of October 4 to Woman Suffrage. The address by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, the gracious introduction by the President, Mrs. Flagg, will make the occasion memorable,

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE J. FERNALD,
President.

MARYLAND

Since the National Convention of 1910, our efforts in all lines of work have had a determined character, and the results are everywhere evident and encouraging. In years of service we are old, but in methods we are new, and as to which methods we can look for best results, or the most promising for future results, must be a matter of conjecture.

Our annual State Convention was held in Baltimore City November 28, 1910. The State President reported a number of meetings held in the counties and that a number of new friends had been enrolled in the State membership. All the County clubs reported progress.

A resolution expressing the love, esteem and appreciation of the Suffragists of Maryland for the many years of faithful service rendered by Emma Maddox Funck, State President, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be placed upon the minutes.

The reports of the Committees, viz., Press, Literature, Woman's Journal, and Peace and Arbitration, were inspiring.

Our daily papers have been generously supplied with original articles by the State President and Miss Beveridge.

The Chairman of Legislative Work, Etta H. Maddox, sent memorials to the Democratic and Republican State Conventions, requesting that a Suffrage plank be placed in their respective platforms. A bill will be introduced at the coming Legislative session, asking for Suffrage for women on the same terms as men. We will also have a bill asking for the appointment of women with police power for Baltimore City. Miss Edna A. Beveridge, Chairman of this work, has secured the endorsements of three-fourths of the clubs in the city, and we are very sanguine as to the results of her splendid work.

The Woman Suffrage Club of Baltimore, is as it always has been, the largest club in the State and the stronghold of the State. Its district organization work during the Winter of 1910 and 1911 was marked by much expense, hard work and gratifying results. A large store in the western section of the city was rented, decorated and placarded with banners, flags and Suffrage posters. Meetings were held each week and house to house visiting was carried on by volunteer workers. The members of this club have distributed literature at the polls and have furnished watchers on election days. Decorated wagons and automobiles have passed through our principal streets and contributed a conspicuous part in our election day methods.

Within four months this club held fifteen public meetings. Three mass meeting were held in the theatres, and were addressed by Sylvia Pankhurst, Dr. John Roach Stratton, Rev. Olympia Brown, Grace C. Strachan, Emma Smith DeVoe. We have had valuable assistance from the clergymen of our city. The officers and workers in this Association received no compensation for their services, but give their time and contribute liberally to its support. In this connection we desire to name besides those already mentioned, Mrs. Frances J. Woodford, Miss Julia F. Abbott, Mrs. Emma Engelbach, Mrs. Mary Badders Holton, Miss Ethel Warfield, Miss Mary E. Ward, Miss Rebekah Mitchell, Mrs. Margaret G. Weilepp, Miss Anna Abbott, Mrs. Caroline Bullock, Mrs. Josephine E. Smith.

At last we have reached the stage where opportunities for work are limitless, but the necessary machinery (money and self-sacrificing women) is not sufficient.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA MADDOX FUNCK,
President.
ETTA H. MADDOX,
Corresponding Secretary.

MARYLAND STATE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The State Equal Franchise League of Maryland was formed February 13, 1911, with the nucleus of a body of 600 women of the Equal Suffrage League, of Baltimore, already connected with the N. A. W. S. A., but disbarred from membership in the Maryland State Association by action of its State executive. At that time the Montgomery County Suffrage Association, the oldest in the State, withdrew, and the Talbot County League, already a flourishing and active political body, met with the Equal Suffrage League and formed the present State body. The following leagues, with a total membership of 1,100, now make up the State League: Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, Just Franchise League of Talbot County, Woman Suffrage League of Montgomery, Equal Franchise League of

Emmittsburg, Equal Franchise League of Thurmont, Bryn Mawr School Suffrage League, and the Woman Suffrage Club of Frederick.

From the start, a policy of co-operation on lines of definite organization was planned. It was recognized that the greatest mass of unorganized labor in the world is women—and the constitution was framed to work in sympathy with as many phases of women's work as possible. The W. C. T. U., already committed to Suffrage, have been sought, and have promptly responded to our advances, and many of their meetings have been addressed and literature distributed. The Federation of Women's Clubs, at first very reluctant, have become helpful, and almost the first work undertaken was the formation of the Woman's Trade Union League in Baltimore. It was realized that Suffrage work among working girls was a complete failure unless their own needs and requirements were reached. The State Federation of Labor warmly supported the movement, and a flourishing League has been started with propaganda for organizing women into branch trade unions. Next to co-operation the most important policy was felt to be intensive organization by the districting of Congressional districts in the counties and by wards in Baltimore. The E. S. L. has six wards actively organized for propaganda and educational purposes, and for preparation in political work in Baltimore, and the State League is endeavoring to district the six counties in which it is already at work. It will be some time before the untrained volunteers in new localities learn to be active citizens, but this policy will be steadily pursued until Maryland is penetrated in every possible locality. The most important subject which arouses interest next to Suffrage itself is civics, and as they both really rest on the same foundation, we have been able to stimulate public opinion by talking about civics *first* and then pointing the moral to the franchise. In one apathetic old town, Emmittsburg, we asked what was the greatest grievance that beset the housekeeper. The instant reply was, "Pig pens in back yards!" and with this unsavory text the writer formed a Suffrage League on the spot.

The campaign in the Counties was launched in May, 1911. West Arlington, Baltimore County, was canvassed, and parlor meetings held. Several devoted women in the town are now organizing a local club, which is to become affiliated with the State Equal Franchise League.

A period of three weeks was devoted to further organizing work in Talbot County. A series of open air meetings was held, and the five districts are presided over by a Chairman of Election District, under whose direction all propaganda is done, and who keeps in touch with the local political situations. Talbot is the best organized County in the State, and is our model for future work. This is directly due to the untiring zeal of Miss Mary B. Dixon. The Talbot League is especially strong in its press activities. For two years all newspapers in that section have regularly printed a column of Suffrage

material, and a number of original pamphlets have been printed by the Committee.

During the Summer, initiative work was done in Washington, Frederick, and Carroll Counties. Believing that much time is wasted in impromptu open air meetings, the towns were visited in advance, the press and various women's organizations solicited for support, and much literature distributed. The result was that the meetings were largely attended by the responsible residents of the community, and two new clubs formed at Emmittsburg and Thurmont.

Meetings have been held in Montgomery County this Autumn, to strengthen the Montgomery Woman Suffrage League, by increasing membership, and by appointing district chairmen as in Talbot County, and meetings are also planned for Baltimore County.

Literature and placards are relied on extensively for education, and in each town an endeavor is made to get a Suffrage column in the local paper. The newest feature is a traveling library. Two small boxes, each containing standard Suffrage books, such as Women and Economics, What 8,000,000 Women Want, etc., are making the rounds of our County towns, and much interest is aroused by them.

A Legislative Committee has been formed which has addressed a letter to every Republican and Democratic candidate to the Legislature, and has under consideration the terms of a bill for the coming Legislature. As there are now four State Leagues, the proposition was made that we should confer and agree upon one bill to be actively supported by all Suffragists. These conferences are now going on, and it is hoped it will be possible to unite.

In conclusion we send heartiest greetings to the N. A. W. S. A., and strongest convictions that in union is strength.

ELIZABETH KING ENDICOTT,
President State Franchise League of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Since the last National Convention, the Massachusetts Legislature has voted twice on a joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting full Suffrage to women. In 1910 the vote in the House stood: Yes, 47; no, 148. In the Senate: Yes, 6; no, 31. Each year there was an impressive and very largely attended hearing.

The Association voted at its annual meeting in 1910 to make its chief work for the year the organization of the Woman Suffrage Party. Active efforts have been put forth along this line, and considerable progress made. In addition, a great number of meetings have been held, indoors and outdoors.

An extensive Summer campaign was carried on in Middlesex County, our speakers meeting a cordial welcome almost everywhere, and a series of meetings was also held at Summer resorts. A Speakers' Class has been carried on in Boston; "At Homes" have

been held at Headquarters; several great mass meetings have been organized, with distinguished speakers, and much literature has been distributed. A group of good speakers have been enlisted, who are ready to give a Suffrage talk in any church that may be opened to them, for their traveling expenses only.

It has been found useful to concentrate effort for several days or a week upon one city, as was first done in Springfield, and has since been tried with great success in Fall River during the Cotton Centennial. Several new branches have been organized. A new line of work which has attracted great attention from the politicians and the press has been Miss Margaret Foley's attending the political rallies of candidates for the Legislature, and at the close of their speeches asking them how they stand on the Suffrage question. She secured pledges from many, and won the sympathy of the audience in almost every case. Miss Foley and other speakers have also given many Suffrage talks outside of factories at the noon hour. While the paid membership of the Association has remained almost stationary, the enrollment shows a substantial increase, and a great growth of public interest and sympathy is visible to all.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
President.

MICHIGAN.

The Suffragists of Michigan have had a busy and successful year. The intense interest aroused by the activities of Suffrage workers everywhere, the victory in Washington and the campaign in California, afforded a stimulus and gave a new and dignified status to the whole woman movement in Michigan.

The chief work of this Association was the attempt in Legislature to pass a bill to submit to the voters an amendment to the Constitution which should enfranchise women. The Vice-President of the Association, Mrs. Huntley Russell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, gave her entire attention to the session of the Legislature in Lansing, assisted by the members of her committee. Women from all over Michigan came to the Capitol to hear the debate on the bill in the House on January 31st. Many excellent and eloquent speeches were made by the friends of the bill, and one speech by Representative Warner, who spoke in opposition, might be used as a Suffrage leaflet, so illogical were his so-called arguments. He compared womenkind to a glass of wine, saying: "There are three classes of women: the four hundred, or club class—these are the foam of the wine; the middle class—mothers and wives—the good, pure wine; and the tenderloin class. With Woman Suffrage in force, the foam and the dregs, as it were, would vote. The greatest and most highly respected would not." The vote was a majority one—55 ayes to 44 no's—but under the new Constitution a two-thirds vote is required, and the bill was defeated.

Continuous calls for information on the rights of women under the new Constitution, which gives women a certain tax-paying franchise, prompted this Association to issue a hand-book on Michigan Laws Relating to Women and Girls. This book, gratuitously prepared by Harry E. Hunt, counsellor-at-law in Detroit, and passed upon by other eminent lawyers, is now on sale and it is expected to prove of great interest and advantage to the women of the State. Another booklet just issued, which it is hoped will prove of value, is one prepared by the President of the Association, entitled "Progress of Michigan Women," a brief record of the effort and achievements of the women of Michigan in the struggle for equality before the law. Much literature has been distributed and no appeal for literature is unheeded. A noteworthy fact, just now becoming noticed, is that our literature is beginning to be purchased, not demanded.

The year has seen the conclusion of the effort to form a Men's State League for Woman Suffrage, which is now officered by prominent men living in various parts of the State, the President being the Hon. Levi L. Barbour, ex-Regent of the State University and a life-long advocate of votes for women. The Men's League is affiliated with this Association and will doubtless prove of great value in the work, particularly in legislative effort.

The Women's Independent Voters' Association of Detroit, a well-known organization, whose object is the enrollment of women in city wards for the choice of efficient school inspectors, has become auxiliary to this Association.

The State Organizer, Mrs. Mary L. Doe, has during the year formed eight local Suffrage clubs in various towns, these clubs at once affiliating with the State Association.

Since the last report this Association conducted a Suffrage campaign at the State Fair, where a large tent was decorated with Suffrage pictures, cartoons and banners, and from which a constant stream of literature was distributed by eloquent and ardent Suffragists.

In Grand Rapids the local club participated in the festivities of Old Home Week, joining in the parade with beautiful Suffrage floats which evoked much enthusiasm from spectators. The Grand Rapids Club had also a Suffrage booth at the Western Michigan State Fair. The Detroit local club has enjoyed a large membership increase and has also organized classes for the study of government and citizenship. On July 4th this club and the College Equal Suffrage League had an appropriately decorated tent in the midst of an all day patriotic celebration in one of the best residential portions of the city, where the club members served cooling refreshments and distributed the rainbow fliers. A "moonlight" attended by over five hundred persons, was held in August by a joint committee of the Detroit Suffrage Club,

the College Suffrage League, the Men's League and the Women's Independent Voters' Association.

This Association has prepared and sent resolutions of endorsement of Woman Suffrage to many conventions meeting in various parts of the State. Most important of these was the Republican State Convention, held in Saginaw in March. A committee of women, from this Association, representing five of the largest cities, appeared before the Resolutions Committee of the Convention and requested that a Woman Suffrage plank be submitted in the resolutions for the endorsement of the Convention. The committee was politely received, and its request as politely ignored.

The annual meeting will be held in Kalamazoo November 16th and 17th. The chief speaker of the Convention will be Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, and the Convention promises to be one of special interest and value to the Association.

CLARA B. ARTHUR,
President.

CLARA C. HECKEY,
Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

The principal interest during the early part of the year was centred around the legislative work, as the Legislature, which convenes biennially, was in session. Headquarters were established in St. Paul, the capital city and the home of the State President. A most comfortable office was set up in the commodious reception room of Dr. Edith Fosnes, an earnest Suffrage worker in St. Paul, and Mrs. P. T. Eckenbeck was installed as a regular Secretary, and for the first time in the history of the Association this secretaryship was put on a sound business basis. Mrs. Eckenbeck's incoming to this official work was providentially supplied, for no one could have taken better care of the details of keeping clippings filed ready for all sorts of occasions, sending out literature just where it would do the most good, to the Senator who most needed it, and materials for school and college debates constantly being demanded. The office was a clearing house for all kinds of Suffrage work.

The Suffrage bill passed into the consideration of the Senate, where it received a vote of 30, with 32 against it. The legislative work was attempted along different lines this year, being done almost entirely by one or two women, instead of by the large number of women in the State and Twin Cities working with the Legislature. But one single occasion gave the legislators any true idea as to the number of women in Minnesota who really cared anything about the ballot, and that was on February 15th, the anniversary of Miss Susan B. Anthony's birthday, when a great many of the Suffragists of St. Paul and Minneapolis presented a memorial for Miss Anthony to the Senate, House, and the Governor of Minnesota.

The Suffragists had one very fine champion in the Senate—Mr. Ole Sageng, the only Populist now in the Legislature, a man who commands the respect of friend and foe. The conversion of this man from a state of placid approval to one of active interest is rather illuminating. In the Autumn of 1909 a committee was endeavoring to find some Senator who would present the Suffrage Bill, and after several discouragements had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sageng say he was in favor of Suffrage, and believed it would come in time and in the course of the evolution of the race, but he saw no occasion for hurry. One member of the committee responded very impulsively that if the men of Minnesota continued to take that complacent view of the situation, saying that when women wanted the vote they would get it, we would wake up some day and find the Turkish women voting before the Minnesotans, as the step Mohammedan women had taken just before this date, with the aid and connivance of their men, in appearing on the street unveiled, was a much greater stride in advance than Suffrage now would be for advanced American womanhood. This statement seemed to startle Mr. Sageng, and he consented to espouse our cause, with most vigorous earnestness, and has done so ever since. But what was our amazement and chagrin to learn that at the election of February, 1910, seventy-eight Turkish women actually voted, one of them being an Armenian, one a Catholic and, seventy-six Mohammedans!

The Suffrage Clubs in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis have worked along entirely different lines this year. In the former city the club has met regularly and had prominent speakers, both men and women, address the club and friends on various topics of interest to anyone alive to the importance of civic responsibility and municipal reforms. These subjects have covered a broad field—"Social Purity," "Woman's Stake in the Schools," in "City Government," in "New City Charter," in "Juvenile Court Work," and so on. Besides these regular meetings, several public meetings, at which appeared famous lecturers from afar—as Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst—were held. A very beautiful reception was given to the wives of the legislators at the Saint Paul Hotel, and later in the Spring a luncheon at the same place, when plans were laid for the procuring of a detention home for girls who are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. Early in the legislative session a bill was introduced by a St. Paul Senator which jeopardized the interests of the women of Minnesota, by permitting a husband or wife to sign away real property other than the homestead, without the consent of the other party. While this seemed equal, giving the same right and freedom to each, of course, as economic conditions now are, most real estate is actually in the name of the man of a household, even when the property represents the economies and sacrifice of both husband and wife. This bill was so bitterly denounced and effectively exposed by the St. Paul Political Equality Club that it was with-

drawn before the committee having it in keeping had a chance to vote upon it one way or the other. For this deed the club has been praised throughout the length and breadth of Minnesota, wherever their decisive action was understood.

The Suffrage sentiment in Minneapolis is not concentrated in one club, but there are several. None of these meet regularly, but consider they can do better work by simply holding themselves in readiness for the call when it comes. When the Suffrage Bill was before the Senate, an anti petition sprang up, and was signed by a few of the social leaders of Minneapolis and many of their followers. The Suffragists of the two cities in a few days had a very good-sized petition as an antidote, and this had been filled by the endeavors of the club members for the most part.

Another very important work of the Minneapolis Suffragists was a series of "Legislative Luncheons" under the auspices of the Minneapolis Political Equality Club and the able management of one of their members, Mrs. Grace Putnam Pollard. These luncheons took place on alternate Saturdays for several months in Midwinter, at the West Hotel. All subjects of legislation of particular interest to women were ably discussed, and led up gradually and naturally to the subject of Suffrage at the last luncheon of the series. Although men had very often requested permission to attend, they had to be excluded by the limitations of space, until finally they were invited to the last one. The number of women in attendance who were not Suffragists was very gratifying, as it provided a field for our work among the unconverted. Many were made converts by seeing the incontrovertible logic of political equality as the remedy for the evils disclosed in the course of the meetings.

One more new work was undertaken and executed with a great success, considering the unfavorable weather conditions, and that was the installation of a lunch counter at the State Fair, one of the big annual events for the people of Minnesota. Men and women from town and farm come into the Twin Cities the first week of September, to this great exhibition, where all the arts and crafts which interest women are displayed, and where all the industries which interest business men, manufacturers, farmers, or implement-makers, are also studied. Of course, all these people have to eat, and we find some of them made that one of their chief occupations. So we adopted the slogan of a square lunch deal, and fed the brutes—and their wives—and found it a very profitable, if very arduous business. The numbers who generally visit the Fair were greatly decimated on account of the weather, as rain descended nearly all week, but we felt a start had been made, an experience for next year's effort, which would be of inestimable value.

The enrollment plan recommended by the National Association last year was adopted by the Minnesota Association with a very slight change, which seemed to make it in harmony with the peculiar

form of Constitution we suffer from, and as far as the plan has been tried it seems to have presented great opportunity for doing propaganda work. Asking a stranger, or even an acquaintance, whose sentiments are unknown, to sign a card showing favor to the cause, brings out the sentiment for or against, and serves as a means of starting the question. But it is only a beginning wedge in most cases, and the medicine has to be applied after the card diagnoses the case. Many men and women need a great deal of reassurance as to their "joining" something, even after reading the card's statement that there is no club back of this signature, no obligations to pay dues, or attend meetings, but once convinced of that fact, they are willing enough to express themselves in favor of the principle of political equality which the mere signing of the card implies. My advice concerning the enrollment plan would be to continue it, with sufficient leeway to permit future perfection of the plan.

The administration was very fortunate in having on the Board two former Presidents of the Association—Mrs. Maude C. Stockwell, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing. The advice and information obtained from these two experienced Suffrage workers was often of incalculable value to a Board having many who were comparatively new in the administrative line of work.

EMILY E. DOBBIN,
President.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, which has been organized during the past year, has for its objects at present the awakening of interest in Suffrage, the extension of its membership and the organization of clubs throughout the State.

Only four clubs have been organized as yet, but these four are well established and are doing effective work. The eldest of these clubs is the Saint Louis Equal Suffrage League, with a membership of 265, which is steadily increasing. This League has established branch organizations in the different public library centres of the city. Each of these branches elects its own officers, has regular monthly meetings and conducts work according to its own methods, which so far have been entirely on educational lines. Under the direction of the President, Mrs. Florence Wyman Richardson, this League has brought many prominent public speakers to St. Louis; among them were Ethel Arnold, Francis Squire Potter, Hon. and Mrs. Philip Snowdon, Lucia Ames Mead, Nathaniel Schmidt, Earl Barnes and others, while many of the leading men and women of the city have taken part in the monthly meetings, with addresses and discussions.

Various plans for raising funds are now being considered by this League, among them the play of "How the Vote was Won," is

in preparation, Miss Kate Gordon will be entertained on October 27th, and Mrs. Pankhurst is engaged to speak on November 3d.

The Kansas City League, with Mrs. Henry N. Ess, President, was organized with seventy-two members, following a lecture by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. This club also had the advantage of hearing Miss Laura Gregg several times, and reports activities in the way of giving picnics, dinners and other meetings, with Suffrage speakers.

On September 22d the members of this club were invited to meet with the Kansas City Council, when, at the instigation of one of the members of the Lower House, a committee was appointed by the Council to give a hearing to any who were interested in Municipal Suffrage for women. A large delegation availed themselves of the opportunity; stirring speeches were made by Dr. Dora Green Wilson, Anna Gilday, Helen Osborne, Mrs. Leavens and others, which were respectfully listened to by the committee.

The Webster Groves League, Mrs. Lee Rosborough, President, has twenty-five members.

The Warrensburg League, Miss Laura Runyan, President, reports fifty members, and these four clubs, with a temporary club of twelve members in Sedalia, completes our number.

Our State Association is as yet little more than a name; we are very new, but that name was honored and brought into notice last Spring by having its Vice-President at large, Mrs. B. Morrison-Fuller, appointed one of the twelve delegates from the United States to the International Convention in Stockholm.

Last Fall Mrs. Robert Atkinson, the President of the State Association, addressed a large audience in the city of Sedalia, at the dedication of a Woman's Building which had been erected by the State Legislature on the State Fair grounds near that city. Mrs. D. W. Kuefler, of the Saint Louis League, spent several days at the same Fair, distributing Suffrage literature.

The Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs gave Mrs. Atkinson a place on the program of its last convention, which was held in one of the interior cities, and on both these occasions the subject of Suffrage was well received, proving that our people are thinking of the great woman question. We have many speakers who are capable and willing to go through the State and organize clubs, and it is only our lack of funds that prevents our sending them.

This same lack of funds has confined our efforts to educate the people of our State to the co-operation which the press and public libraries will give.

Our aim, therefore, is to secure as many papers as possible, to use the National Press Bureau reports, and to get the libraries of towns and colleges to supply themselves with Suffrage literature. This work is in charge of our State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Boyd, who has also informed the libraries of the generous offer from National Headquarters, to give them the "History of

Woman Suffrage," so that the great store of Suffrage history, Convention and Congressional hearing speeches, which these volumes contain, may be at hand to furnish material for the growing demand for school and college debates.

In St. Louis the Public Library authorities have agreed to make a special exhibit of Suffrage literature, much of which they have bought at our suggestion, in one of their large show windows on the street. List of books especially adapted for debaters' use will be placed in the window, and to give it local color, a large picture of William T. Harris, former Superintendent of the St. Louis Schools and later United States Commissioner of Education, is to be placed in the exhibit, with a placard stating his strong testimony to the value of Woman Suffrage.

Owing to our very recent organization, the request of the last National Convention, that each State should compile its laws relating to women, by answering the fifty questions prepared by the legal adviser, was not complied with as early as we should have liked, and when we had secured a very full and finely prepared legal compendium of such laws, with references to statutes and authorities, we found Missouri's list of replies to these questions printed in the Woman's Journal, supplied from some source unknown to us.

We are asking the Leagues of the State to celebrate the 22d of December as Foremothers' Day. For two centuries this day has been set aside in honor of our forefathers, and we now ask that the honor be shared by the mothers who endured every trial with our forefathers, in addition to those peculiar to their sex.

Material for this day's program is abundant and offers a surprise to those who think of our foremothers as "patient Griseldas" of the hearthstone, and we hope to make it plain in this retrospect that we honor our forefathers no less, while we honor our foremothers more.

On the Suffrage map that was recently published by the Woman's Journal Missouri is found in the centre of black States. This is a true showing of our condition, for Missouri women have no voice in any measure, either municipal, educational, or political. We Missouri Suffragists are trying to find a way for brightening the picture of States and lighting our own darkness.

FLORENCE ATKINSON,
President.

MISSISSIPPI.

Since the last National Convention two State Conventions have been held. In April, 1910, our great National President came. She created an enthusiasm without precedent in this State, and did good which cannot be expressed here. This year, April, 1911, Miss Kate Gordon spoke for us, adding to the debt of gratitude we owe her. We are already planning for the next State Convention in Flora, April, 1912.

Progress is indicated by the following: A more complete set of State officers, reliable financial support for necessary expenses, increase in meetings held. The greatest advance is in the increased courage and confidence of our own women and in favorable public opinion. The Association is recognized as a factor in upbuilding the State. Wide-awake public officials invite our co-operation. By invitation of Dr. H. L. Sutherland, Health Officer of Bolivar County, our State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff, assisted in a series of health institutes covering the entire county.

As to plans: We try to read the signs of the times and adapt plans to conditions.

1. Civic improvement work is urged upon our members. We assist in education, sanitation and philanthropy. In short, our members are advised to set an example of good citizenship by taking an interest in public affairs.

2. Press work always. We are proud of our press work, due largely to Mrs. Lily W. Thompson.

3. Parlor meetings rather than public ones, as suited to our present conditions.

Public meetings, of course, when possible.

Push enrollment and work for the Woman's Journal.

Legislative work for this Winter is to ask for an amendment making women eligible for office of County Superintendent of Education. We will ask the next Governor to appoint women on Boards of State Institutions. If declared not eligible, we will take this to the Legislature.

Our list of enrolled members covers thirty-six places.

Honorable mention is due Mrs. Augusta Cox, of Columbus; Mrs. Fannie Clark, of Okolona; Mrs. Roby, of Sardis; Mrs. Chambers, of Ellisville; Mrs. Jimmie A. Lipscomb, of Flora; Mrs. Biggs, of Crystal Springs. Many have helped, but these in particular have cheered my heart and made rough places smooth.

Miss Belle Kearney's valuable service is well known, and all State officers are helpful and faithful.

Our one great need is for money. I hope our friends will soon realize this—they have the money, but have not felt the need of giving largely.

The progress of the work elsewhere and mention of it in papers does much for us.

For the future we have hope. Those who believe in truth have no right ever to be discouraged.

NELLIE NUGENT SOMERVILLE,
President.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska has been keeping up lines of work already begun and moving toward new ones, including political district organization and open-air meetings. Since the last National Convention we have had between three and four months of organization work with Dr. B. O. Aylesworth, by whom twenty-four new clubs were formed and Men's Leagues started in Omaha and Lincoln.

An essay contest was held at the Peru State Normal School, and a debate between two State University students at the State Fair.

A two days' State Convention, with new delegates, was held in March, 1911; Mrs. Ella Seass Stewart, of Chicago, and Dr. B. O. Aylesworth speakers.

Headquarters were kept open at the Epworth Assembly, Lincoln, by the Table Rock Club, with a regular program.

The new organization in Omaha has been working energetically and enlarging its membership. It expects to have Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst to speak on the 17th of October.

In the town of Kenesaw the women held an election in April on the regular election day, after the same manner as the men, but having their own booth, judges, clerks, etc., and voting on the same issues. A large percentage of the eligible women voted, although the day was cold and rainy, and much interest was manifested by both women and men.

On two different occasions in the Fall automobiles filled with speakers were ready to start from Lincoln for a tour of neighboring towns, when rain prevented. Trial will be made again in the Spring.

A State Convention will be held in Lincoln on November 21 and 22, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, of England, will speak in the Auditorium on the evening of the 21st.

INEZ C. PHILBRICK,

MARY H. WILLIAMS,
Corresponding Secretary.

President,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One hundred and thirty-five new members have been added to the list of membership this year. Clubs have been organized in Hudson, Cornish and Plainfield combined, and Portsmouth.

Through the generosity and co-operation of Miss Martha S. Kimball, of Portsmouth, a very taking booth was arranged for the Rochester Fair. The booth was decorated in a very novel and attractive way, and drew crowds. Miss Martha S. Kimball, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Miss Mary N. Chase and Miss Spencer, of Cambridge, assisted, besides several ladies in Rochester, Portsmouth and

Boston. About 10,000 leaflets were given away, hundreds of Suffrage buttons and pennants were sold, and many names secured on petitions to present to the Constitutional Convention. It is felt by the workers that the influence of this new line of work will be felt in the State.

At the last Legislature an active and aggressive campaign was conducted by the Legislative Committee in behalf of a municipal bill. W. F. Whitcher, of Haverhill, introduced the bill early in the session. A similar bill was also introduced by George S. Sibley, of Manchester, before Mr. Whitcher's bill was introduced. Letters and literature were sent all members by various friends throughout the State. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The large committee room was packed for the hearing. Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, Rev. John Vannevar, Mrs. Mary I. Wood and Miss Mary N. Chase were the speakers. Miss Chase presented a petition of over 1,100 names, headed by Governor Quinby and his wife and Hon. Clarence E. Carr, candidate for Governor in the Democratic Party. The committee reported that the bill ought to pass, but it was refused a third reading in the House by a vote of 160 to 121.

Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, President of the Concord Equal Suffrage Association, attended the International Woman Suffrage Conference held in Stockholm, Sweden, as alternate delegate. Mrs. Jenks and Miss Clara L. Hunton were delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage Association held in Louisville, Kentucky, October 19-26, 1911.

Resolutions favoring Woman Suffrage have been passed by the Free Baptists of New Hampshire, by the Universalists' Convention, held in Claremont, and by the State W. C. T. U.

A resolution presented by Hon. H. H. Metcalf, of Concord, was brought before the National Convention of Universalists, held in Springfield, Mass., in October. The first vote was 61 to 59, favorable, but it was finally lost after a discussion of some length, by a vote of 74 to 65.

An unusual amount of field work has been done by Miss Chase this year. She has spoken at public meetings in Meredith Center, Newport, Hooksett, Hudson, Hampton, Raymond, Wolfeboro, Berlin, Gorham, Whitefield, Rochester, Fitzwilliam and Plainfield. Grange meetings open to the public, Pomona Grange, Newington, Pittsfield, and Swansey, field meetings, East Andover and Lebanon, East Manchester Grange, open to the public; also at Grange meetings for grangers only, at Salem Depot, Northumberland, Goffstown, Portsmouth, East Jaffrey, Troy and Claremont. Rochester, Derry and Epping Granges should have been mentioned. She has spoken at parlor meetings at East Rochester, Hudson, Portsmouth and Andover.

She has done personal work in Franklin, Derry, Nashua, Manchester, Newport, Keene, Marlboro and Durham.

Miss Chase has regularly supplied twenty newspapers with Suffrage items.

Reports have been received from the Suffrage clubs as follows:

North Conway—This club held its annual meeting October 20, re-electing its officers: President, Mrs. G. F. White; Vice-President, Miss Annie Ricker; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss L. G. Allard. Plans were also made for afternoon meetings. This club has eight members who are heartily interested and hope to enlarge their borders during the year.

Berlin reports much work done all along the lines by Mrs. M. E. Corbett. A Suffrage lecture was given in the Universalist Church by Miss Chase. This lecture was well advertised by window cards; 300 "Votes for Women" leaflets were distributed. A Suffrage song, written by Mrs. Corbett, was sung at the State W. C. T. U. Convention at Claremont. Several Suffrage petitions have been circulated in Berlin the past year.

The Andover Equal Suffrage Club has twenty-four members. It has held six meetings since the last State meeting. December 2 Miss Chase spoke on "How the Vote was Won in Washington." January 9 Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks spoke on "The Three-Sided Woman Question." February 2 Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spoke before the Suffrage Association and the Proctor Academy students on "Some Grave National Dangers."

March 3 a benefit was given. An impersonation of "Josiah Allen's Wife" was given by Miss Eastman, of Haverhill, with music by Miss Rubelle Kimball, of Boston; \$6.13 was raised.

May 5 the W. C. T. U. sent Miss Lillian M. Phelps, of Niagara Falls, who spoke on "The Eternal City of Rome." There was music by the school choir, and the students were present. A collection of \$5 was taken for the W. C. T. U.

October 29 the annual meeting was held, with Mrs. Susan W. Ives. After the reports, remarks were made by Mr. J. T. B. Ives on "The Suffrage Position in England at Present"; Miss Mary N. Chase, "The Summer Campaign in New Hampshire"; Mrs. Lydia M. Graves, on "What the Woman on the Farm Can Do."

Mrs. Susan W. Ives spoke on "The California Success" and other States likely to have Suffrage soon.

The meetings have been held in parlors and in halls.

The large peace and temperance meetings with Proctor Academy students have been particularly helpful.

Six dollars have been sent the State Association for dues and five dollars given to help the State work.

Franklin—The Franklin Equal Suffrage Club has made good for the year 1911. It has more members than the previous year, with a good sum in the treasury after paying the State dues for the present year. This club has never had a phenomenal growth, but has kept the even tenor of its way. Its prosperity is due largely

to the visits of our devoted State President, Miss Chase, who never fails to enthuse the members to work for the best interests of Suffrage.

Concord—The Concord Equal Suffrage Association for the year ending 1911 has held, besides its annual meeting, October 31st, its regular monthly meetings, together with several meetings where the technical study of the Suffrage situation, both at home and abroad, has been taken up.

The annual meeting was addressed by Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, followed by Rev. Virgil V. Johnson on "Baby Farming." This meeting, which was held in the drawing-room of Mrs. Jenks' home, was very largely attended, nearly every member of the Association, besides others by invitation, being present.

This Association took active part in legislative work, the Rev. Dr. John Vannevar opening the discussion before the Judiciary Committee.

The most interesting public feature of the year was the open meeting under the auspices of this Association, held in Memorial Hall, on the afternoon of January 20th, at which the Concord Woman's Club was the special guest. This meeting attracted a large and interested audience of the representative people of Concord and vicinity, which filled the hall to overflowing. The speakers were Judge Charles R. Corning, Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks. At the close of the meeting tea was served.

On the evening of March 30th a public lecture was given by the charming young English Suffragette, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Miss Pankhurst's remarks were the sort called illuminating, and led to the contrasting of the Suffrage Movement in America with its stormy course in British politics.

The Concord Association was organized December 11th, 1901, with eleven charter members. It now holds the banner place, with a list of one hundred and four members. Its outlook is more encouraging than ever before. The strides it is making are best shown in the public attitude to it, and we hopefully feel that the day is not far distant when all women will realize that the higher duties of women will be assisted and not hindered by an intelligent use of the ballot.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVE M. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

MARY N. CHASE,
President.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association sends greetings to you all, and is very happy to report decided progress in New Jersey since we met together in Washington, D. C.

We have six new leagues and one affiliated society—the Equality League for Self-Supporting Women, comprising 424 members. Most of the older leagues also show an increase in membership.

Our activities are various and quite modern. In the beginning of the year we gave our first Suffrage Luncheon, which was largely attended.

The first publications ever issued by the State Association were, first, a booklet entitled "A Brief Synopsis of the Laws of the State of New Jersey Relating to Women and Children," which sold splendidly, so that a second edition of one thousand copies had to be printed; second, a Manual, our first printed yearly report.

We had a table at the State Fair, and distributed a great amount of literature.

Besides well-attended indoor lectures, which supplied our treasury with a snug little sum, we also held open-air meetings—the Woman Suffrage Association of the North Jersey Shore is the result of one held at Asbury Park.

Throughout the State mass meetings were held by our leagues, with prominent speakers, and I myself spoke over sixty times for our cause.

Lucy Stone's birthday was celebrated at six places by New Jersey women. Of the money raised by these various activities, about \$225 went to the National Treasury.

New Jersey has contributed to the campaign fund of every State Association. By request, we conformed our standing committees to those of the National Association.

We asked for a hearing before the Governors' Conference at Spring Lake, New Jersey. In answering, Governor Wilson wrote that he was glad that a hearing was granted to Miss Shaw, but he was not present when she spoke so impressively, as Miss Shaw could not be present in time.

Mrs. Van Winkle had an opportunity to present to the Governor a memorial in behalf of the Working Women of New Jersey.

In co-operation with the Equal Franchise Society, we had also a hearing before the School Committee of Senator Frelinghuysen. As a result, school Suffrage was recommended by this committee, but rejected by our legislators. Again, in co-operation with the E. F. S., we are making preparations to present the first Woman Suffrage Bill to our Legislature, and Senator Gibhard has offered to introduce it. Woman Suffrage endorsements have been secured of church organizations. Our Chairman on Church Work, Mrs. E. T. Bartlett, succeeded in getting twelve statements of New Jersey clergymen, which are printed in pamphlet form.

Our Chairmen on Peace and Arbitration, Press, Education, and Library worked also successfully.

A Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been organized at our

last Convention in Plainfield, but, what is more, the men are active in press work, speech making, and help wherever they can.

The Political District Organization, which we named "The Woman Suffrage Party of New Jersey," has a fair start. We feel sure of success in the future.

Harmony prevails among all the Suffrage societies in New Jersey, and in loyal co-operation we are making arrangements in Newark for a gigantic meeting in the New Symphony Auditorium, seating nineteen hundred people, where Mrs. Pankhurst is to speak.

This is the largest enterprise ever attempted by the State Association, and by this we are hoping to awaken for our cause the people of New Jersey.

We are even aspiring to having headquarters established in not too far a time.

The past shows progress, the present is aglow with earnest endeavor, and the future is looked forward to with the conviction that New Jersey women are nearing their enfranchisement.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARA S. LADDEY,
President.

NEW YORK.

A year which begun with the victory in Washington and ended with that in California, has been full of significance for the workers in New York State.

While the greater dramas have been enacted outside our borders, we, too, have been actors on a stage where there have been no long waits. We have grown in numbers, in power and in strength.

In October, 1910, we reported at our annual Convention a membership of 5,252 paid members. In October, 1911, we report 6,474. If we continue to increase at this rate we shall soon be able to demand justice of legislators, instead of suing on bended knee, as we have been forced to do in the past.

We have continued our legislative work, the developing of the school and tax vote, which we already possess to a limited extent; the active propaganda in connection with State, county and local fairs, organization work with three new organizers, the Literature Committee, the publication of our State newspaper each month, and have maintained headquarters in New York. We have also added the Assembly District work, making it by a vote of the officers a department of our clubs' activities. We have carried on a great campaign of open-air meetings in the northern counties.

Another new form of activity was the bazaar held in New York on February 14th, under the management of our able Treasurer, Mrs. William M. Ivins. This added over \$2,500 to our treasury, though the day was a stormy one.

Our legislative work lasted from January 1st to July 12th. During three of these months we maintained headquarters at Albany, with a clerk and with different officers in charge. Here we gave weekly receptions, thus reaching many members of the Legislature and their wives. We had some member of our Legislative Committee at the Capitol almost constantly, and our Chairman had assistants in thirty-eight counties, who did effective work with their legislators, and kept her posted, while she in turn informed them of crises or possible lines of action at home.

Our bill, introduced by Senator Stilwell, a leading member of the dominant party and one of the Judiciary Committee, had many vicissitudes. After reposing in the hands of the committee for four months, it was reported by a vote of 7 to 2. For the first time since 1905 it was printed on the Senate Calendar. There it remained. After eight weary weeks of waiting, with trip after trip to Albany, the debate came on July 12th, when a motion to advance the bill to third reading was lost by 17 to 16. This was close enough to make us resolve that another Winter we shall reverse this, and make it seventeen in favor of advancing, to sixteen against.

The usual hearing was an effective one. It was held on the afternoon of February 22d, in the packed Assembly Chamber. The opposition presented the weak Richard Barry as its star speaker. We had Mr. Creel and Mrs. Reynolds to annihilate him, and Dr. Shaw to settle every other opponent.

The Assembly Judiciary did not report our bill. After the body had gone under rules, the introducer, Mr. Spielberg, attempted to have the Assembly instruct the Committee on Rules to advance the bill. This was lost by a vote of 38 to 90. Some men declared they would have voted for the bill itself, but could not instruct the Rules Committee, which is contrary to the code of the Assembly!

One of our most active departments has been the State, county and local fair work. It is not new, but it has been undertaken with a new enthusiasm in many of our counties. We furnished literature and buttons free. In a number of the counties open-air meetings were held from grandstands, autos or soap boxes. Dr. Shaw spoke at the State Fair and at the Dutchess County Fair in Poughkeepsie.

The Summer campaign of open-air meetings proved that this form of work is to be one of the best and most helpful methods of the future. During July fourteen counties were traversed by a troupe of five, and thirty-three meetings were held. Later an organizer was able to form five new clubs, with more to follow.

Another method of the future which we are urging is the substitution of training schools for speakers in our clubs, instead of the literary programs of the past.

To make the parades and the open-air meetings successful, we

must have more trained speakers. The clubs must give them to us and to themselves.

Our total receipts for the year, from October, 1910, to October, 1911, were \$8,484.04. A small portion of this came from the club dues. The rest was secured through the bazaar, sales of literature, banners, and through private contributions.

We have issued our own blanks for the Assembly District work and have furnished them to clubs free. Thousands were signed at the open-air meetings and at the fairs. We have not yet secured the reports from the local clubs as to their totals. This form of work has not yet been generally adopted by our clubs. I know of but one county outside of Greater New York where thorough work has been done. In several others it has been started, but has languished for lack of those who would devote time and strength to it. The difficulties in the sparsely settled districts are hard to meet. They involve an expenditure of time and money not at the command of our members, whose Assembly Districts include a large area with scattered residents. Men hire canvassers to do their political work in such territory. We must do this. Our hope of accomplishment must lie in the clubs and in keeping them knit together by strong county and State organization, under which the practical political work can best be done.

HARRIET MAY MILLS,
President.

OHIO.

Some one has truly said that the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts. While the cause of Woman Suffrage has made progress in Ohio in the past year, we cannot point to any especially great achievements, but a little gain here and a forward move there have placed our forces on higher ground than we had previously occupied.

In November, shortly after our annual State Convention of last year, a meeting of our State Executive Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio. At the close of our executive session we were met by a strong and representative committee of Cleveland women in the interest of furthering the movement there. Practical talks were given by Mrs. Pauline Steinem and Miss Elizabeth Hauser on the Woman Suffrage Party plan of organization. Temporary officers of Cleveland women were chosen, with the ultimate result that an efficient and active Woman Suffrage Party organization has been formed in the Forest City, the first in the State, which promises to be a most valuable factor in our Ohio work.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton planned to bring our cause before agricultural communities by writing to the secretaries of the Farmers' Institutes of the State, asking that a Woman Suffrage speaker be placed on their programs. So generous were these responses

that most of our State officers, chairmen of committees and other helpers were called into requisition to fill these places. The results were most gratifying, nearly every institute almost unanimously adopting a resolution favoring the granting of full Suffrage to women in Ohio's new Constitution.

For some years the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has been on record as favoring an eight-hour day for laboring women. A bill to this effect was introduced into the Legislature last Winter, which had the endorsement of the Ohio Federation of Labor and a number of women's organizations, including our O. W. S. A. At the hearings on this bill before the House and Senate committees our State President, Mrs. Steinem, and Corresponding Secretary, Miss Coover, appeared as speakers. Letters in behalf of the bill were sent to every member of both houses. The bill finally passed with some amendments, as a fifty-four hour per week bill, no day to be longer than ten hours, a few industries being excepted, which, though not all that we had wished, was really a great victory.

In view of the Constitutional Convention to be held in Ohio this coming Winter, much work and agitation has been done and will continue to be done in trying to secure endorsements for Woman Suffrage, interviewing candidates, etc. It is earnestly hoped that Ohio will do this act of justice to its women citizens in the new Constitution.

In various places in the State women have received the nomination this Fall for members of Boards of Education, and women are everywhere being urged to use the school franchise.

While many of our workers have spent years in the struggle, our number is from time to time being augmented by new and vigorous helpers, and all are animated with the divine enthusiasm of every martyr for freedom:

"Who fights for justice hath already won,
He knows but triumph in the work well done."

BERTHA COOVER,
Corresponding Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association reports a year of unprecedented activity. For the first time in more than a quarter of a century a bill for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women was presented to the Legislature. The work in connection with this effort brought to the front many Suffragists who had not before acknowledged their interest in the cause, and revealed the existence of Suffrage sentiment far beyond the most sanguine expectation.

The hearing before the Joint Committee of the Judiciary on March 14th was a notable event. The Senate Chamber was packed.

Helen Hoy Greely, Minnie J. Reynolds, Bishop Darlington, and Miss Shaw spoke for the bill, and although the audience was evidently sympathetic, and a high official of the State, who was present, declared that the weight of the argument was with our side, the committee temporized by referring the bill to the Election Commission. This said Commission seems to be seeking light, as it has appealed to National Headquarters for "full data to be obtained in regard to the progress of Woman Suffrage."

The great amount of work necessitated by the effort to get this bill before the Legislature temporarily interfered with the organization of the Woman Suffrage Party, which our State Association approved at its last annual meeting and recommended to its auxiliaries. However, we hope to accomplish this organization during the present year, and to use it in a more successful effort to have a bill presented to the next Legislature.

Throughout all our work this year we have been gratified by the changed attitude of the press toward the principle for which we stand. All the important dailies have given us fair reports of our meetings, and occasional editorial comment. Especially has this been the case in the street meetings held for this first time this Summer in Philadelphia. This is a new kind of work for Pennsylvania, and was undertaken with some hesitation; but these meetings, ably conducted by Miss Alice Paul, assisted by Mrs. Mary C. Morgan, Recording Secretary; Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Corresponding Secretary of the State Association, and others, have proved most effective propaganda. At the last of these meetings, held in Independence Square, September 30th, speakers from five different platforms simultaneously addressed the people. It is estimated that about two thousand were present. The speakers included the National President, Dr. Anna Shaw, Miss Eleanor Brannan, Miss Alberta Hill, Miss Harriet May Mills, Dr. George E. Reed, Mr. Earl Barnes, Miss Florence Sanville, Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Miss Inez Milholland, Rev. Arthur Hilton, Miss Jane Campbell, Chairman; Mrs. Leonard Averett, Miss Beatrice Brown, Miss Jane Burgess, Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. C. H. Robinson.

The sale of literature and badges and the collections at the meeting amounted to about \$134.00. The expenses of the whole campaign were \$181.27. The total receipts (including contributions from interested Suffragists, collections taken at the street meetings, etc.) were \$298.90. Besides the regular dues and subscriptions for other special purposes, \$1,256.66 has been raised for the support of the State Headquarters at 208 Hale Building, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia; \$556.64 has been contributed for legislative work, and the organization of the Woman's Party. There has been considerable increase in membership, but it is not possible to give accurate data.

The existence of State Headquarters has proved invaluable in

getting our cause before the public, and in making possible more effective methods of work.

ELLEN H. E. PRICE,
President.

RHODE ISLAND.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, both from the stand-point of increase in membership and advance in popular sentiment. Against a dense conservatism, unequaled in any other State, we have advanced as an organization, which commands the consideration of the public and the attention of the press.

At our monthly meetings topics of popular interest bearing upon the "common good" have been presented by able advocates, with a view to training women to a better comprehension of the problem of civic and social life and the duties involved in citizenship. The scholastic and persuasive presentation of Suffrage by Prof. H. S. Nash made a deep impression upon the community.

In accordance with a policy adopted by the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association several years ago, the Legislature was petitioned for Presidential Suffrage. A hearing of unusual interest was granted, and the press gave generous space to our arguments.

Perhaps the most significant sign of the advance of sentiment in favor of our cause is the fact that the "antis" have organized in our State the past year, having become alarmed at our progress.

ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES,
President.

TENNESSEE.

The past year has been full of duties, and the wonderful change of sentiment in favor of Suffrage, but in spite of favorable increase of sentiment there has been a falling off in payment of dues. Yet there has been an increase of new members since last Convention, six or eight paying members, besides some sympathizers.

We presented a bill in the Legislature asking the change in our Constitution to remove the word "male." It was read once by Senator White. Educational methods by distribution of literature and through the press have been kept up. One lawn party, where cream and cake were served, brought in a few dollars, but was more successful as bringing our work before the public. The large lawn was decorated with Japanese lanterns, the tables with flowers making a picture. Our fondest hopes are along lines for securing members. We secured a booth at the Tri-State Fair in Memphis again this year, as a rest room, where literature was supplied all who are interested, and a guest book for names of visitors. Several hundred names were secured, and the interest in Suffrage was great. Names

from the three States registered in separate pages for use in the State where they live, was the plan adopted this year. Mississippi sent literature twice for the booth—literature of its own publishing. We also hope for results from the work of the East Tennessee workers at the Appalachian Exposition, in Knoxville, again this year. The money for different branches of our work to the amount of some sixty dollars was raised by dues, lawn party and contributions from individuals.

I have made one trip to Little Rock, Arkansas, in the interest of Suffrage, and found a strong sentiment in its favor; also a trip to Jackson, Tennessee, brought out the fact of strong sympathy there, but a reluctance on the part of most to take the leadership in the work. Four trial subscribers to the Woman's Journal were sent there. A trip also to Nashville resulted in the formation of a live, working club there, and the securing of an alternate delegate to the National Convention in Louisville.

We have not tried the political district work, for lack of some one to take charge of it.

I have taken the first steps to organize a Men's League and hope to soon have a few workers in that line.

We have mailed copies of our last annual printed minutes to different parts of the State, hoping thus to attract some to the work. The press is still helping us, but want original articles, which we have not been able to furnish, for lack of time. We furnish one Socialist paper, which carries a woman's page, items of our Suffrage work each week. A great need just now is a press superintendent, who could give the time required and prepare a personal letter for papers each week, or at least once a month, throughout the State.

We lost a dear friend to our cause the past Summer in the death of Mrs. H. C. Myers, of Memphis. Her sympathies were with us, and but for her failing health the past few months she would have aided us much with her pen. Her paper on Authors' Day at our Nineteenth Century Club last Spring was a strong plea for Suffrage.

MARTHA ALLEN,
President.

UTAH.

The year 1911 has been an unusually busy one for Utah women. The State Council of Women, in connection with other women's organizations in the State, in all representing fifty thousand women, secured the passage of a number of laws affecting women and children, and endorsed several other bills of vital importance to the State. Among the bills submitted and successfully passed were the nine-hour law for women, child labor law, five improved juvenile court laws, carrying with them an increased appropriation for the work of the court; prevention of white slave traffic, law for the

prevention and spread of venereal diseases, husband desertion bill, anti-gambling, anti-cigarette bills. Those bills defeated were the Sunday closing law, bill to prevent the sale and manufacture of cigarettes and the marriage law.

We have also inspected the laundries of Salt Lake City relative to sanitary conditions, and the safeguards employed to protect women. All were reported to be in excellent condition, with one exception. Steps are being taken to compel this establishment to remedy conditions.

We also held a memorial meeting to commemorate Miss Anthony's birthday, at which money was raised for the Susan B. Anthony fund.

During the past month all of the women's organizations of the city called a meeting to protest against the prevalence of vice in this city, which has increased to an alarming extent as a result of the protection given by the administration to the segregated "red light" district, commonly known as the "stockade." At this meeting a resolution was passed "denouncing the continuance of the stockade." The next day the mistress of the "stockade" announced that she would close the place, throwing about one hundred poor unfortunates into the street without money or shelter. The women of the city who were not responsible for this action opened headquarters at St. Paul's Episcopal Church and invited these poor girls to come there and they would provide them with homes if they were willing to give up their mode of life. With the exception of three, all refused to do so, and the responsibility of the women ended so far as they were concerned. Of the three who accepted the offer, two were provided with homes through the aid of Miss Colbourne, principal of Rowland Hall and Chairman of the "Big Sisters" organization. The third, whose story, on investigation, was found to be true, will be sent home to her sister and brother in a distant city. Meanwhile, the committees appointed have planned a mass meeting, to be held in the Salt Lake Theatre October 15, to report conditions as found by the Investigating Committee. Timely subjects will be discussed by a local speaker, and Mr. Frank B. Smith was recommended by the Welfare League of Seattle, which city has recently succeeded in effecting a municipal house-cleaning by means of the recall.

Salt Lake is now on the eve of election for the first time under the commission form of government. Unfortunately, the best features of the commission form of government, such as the recall, etc., were omitted from the bill. At this mass meeting the women expect to create and crystallize public sentiment, which, when fully aroused, will demand that none but honest men, who will enforce existing laws and ordinances against vice and crime, be nominated and elected. And as a means to that end the following questions will be submitted to each candidate for office:

(1) Will you endeavor to suppress prostitution by enforcing the law against owners and lessees of hotels, rooming houses and residences, as well as against the persons who practice prostitution?

(2) Will you suppress a restricted district or a stockade for vice?

(3) Will you enforce the law against the illegal sale of drugs and liquor?

(4) Will you suppress gambling by enforcing the laws which exist against that crime?

(5) Will you voluntarily submit your official record to the recall of the people, as some candidates have done, upon the petition of 20 per cent. of the registered voters of the city?

Since the commission form of municipal government, which the Legislature has enacted for Salt Lake City, is without the recall, it seems fitting that the candidates should be given an opportunity to express themselves on the needs of the community. Economic and business methods, needful as they are in the administration of municipal affairs, are less important to the welfare and prosperity of the city than decency and respect for law and order.

The women expect to succeed. We have an equal right with men in the government of this State and city, and we will not vote for men who will not agree to do the things we ask them to do. We expect to make the present vice commission a permanent one. It will be untiring in its labors to see to it that the new incumbents fulfill their pledges. If we fail it will not be because of lack of earnest, faithful workers.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY S. RICHARDS,

ELIZABETH M. COHEN,

President.

Secretary.

VERMONT.

We have nothing startling to report, but are moving along at an even tenor, with no new work undertaken.

Our Press Correspondent has kept the subject before the people, and the press continues to give us respectful attention.

We are rich in sentiment, and it is steadily increasing in every part of the State, but our laborers are not easily obtained. If clubs and committees were formed, they would probably not survive unless an able and enthusiastic Suffragist could be found to lead in the work, and there seems to be no one in sight with ability who could devote his or her time to the cause.

We are remote from localities where the Suffrage speakers are heard, and many people fail to realize the results which are every-

where evident, so it is difficult to estimate how far the movement has progressed in our State since the last report.

Very truly,

JULIA A. PIERCE,
President.

VIRGINIA.

The State Association at present comprises the Parent League at Richmond, with flourishing branches in Lynchburg, Norfolk, Williamsburg and a scattered membership in country districts.

The Richmond League, which carries an enrollment of 301, is well organized, its activities including regular weekly meetings, monthly business meetings, public lectures, drawing room talks, and co-operation with other organizations along various lines. The regular weekly and monthly business meetings have been addressed by local leaders, both men and women. The League has also had the pleasure of having its cause ably presented by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Charlotte Gilman, Col. George Harvey and Dr. Max Eastman to large audiences in The Jefferson Auditorium. Two mass meetings, conducted exclusively by members of the League, have proved successful innovations. The first, at Liberty Hall, suggestive in name, was addressed by Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Cocke and Mrs. Harvey Clarke. The second took the form of a Suffrage symposium, at which a dozen or more of the League members presented their arguments for political recognition.

The Literature Department of the League has done good work this past year, supplying high schools all over the State with material for suffrage debates, shipping literature to various places where needed and getting new subscriptions to the "Journal" which is invaluable in the work. An excellent advertising medium was furnished by a booth at the State Fair, held in Richmond, October last, when thousands learned, for the first time, something definite concerning the character and extent of the Suffrage work, through the distribution of rainbow flyers and open air speaking. Miss Florence Luscomb of Boston was our main dependence in this new departure for Virginia. This year the booth was again successfully carried on with exclusively local speakers. The Legislative Committee is making preparations looking forward to the biennial meeting of the Legislature, when the presentation of a Suffrage amendment to the Constitution will overshadow everything else. With this in view, the League has arranged to move its headquarters from its present residential district to rooms in a prominent business section; and a business secretary has been engaged.

Especial gratification has been felt at the encouragement of Woman Suffrage by organized labor in this State. In March an invitation was extended the League by the Central Labor Union of Richmond to appear before that body and present its claims; as a

result of this occasion, endorsement of the League by all the trade unions of the city followed. Of even greater import to the League was the convention of the State Federation of Labor in June, when Suffrage delegates were given opportunity to address that body. Miss Mary Johnston, representing the League, made a deep impression on the convention which, together with the Farmers' Alliance meeting at the same time, voted its endorsement of the League. This means the support of about 23,000 voters in the State.

It is the good fortune of the Richmond League to carry on its roll the names of a number of prominent men. These will soon be organized into a Men's League for Woman Suffrage, which promises to give substantial backing to the Woman's Cause, especially in the anticipated legislative contest.

In finances, the League has held its own, largely through the generosity of a few of its members. The Treasurer's report shows receipts from all sources amounting to \$977.68, with equal disbursements. Pledges amounting to \$1,300 have also been received to guarantee the expenses of the new headquarters and paid secretary.

1. The Norfolk League, Mrs. Walter J. Adams, President, claims a roll of nearly one hundred, among whom are ministers, naval officers and wives, lawyers, teachers and five professional writers. The interest of its members is evidenced by the fact that their Fall work includes the establishment of branch Leagues in Portsmouth and Newport News; the formation of a Political Economy Club as a factor in disseminating Suffrage doctrine; and arrangements for public lectures.

2. The Equal Suffrage Club of Lynchburg, Mrs. John H. Lewis, President, reports a steadily growing sentiment in its community. The main activities of the Club have been manifested in public lectures and drawing room talks.

3. In Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, the League claims a roll which, though not lengthy, comprises the names of distinguished people, notably Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, the first man in the State to speak for Suffrage, whose wife is the League chairman and a delegate here to-day.

In conclusion, the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia looks forward to the coming year, entered upon with renewed hope and vigor, with confidence in its final success.

LILA MEADE VALENTINE, Pres.

WISCONSIN.

The year just passed has been most eventful and fraught with great interest, not only to the people of our State, but to friends of Woman's Suffrage the world over. The year has been to us the culmination of many previous years of seemingly unavailing effort, and the realization of long cherished hopes. It has also summoned

us to new and arduous duties. The progress of democratic ideas and the more general recognition of the rights of women has made our work easier and has brought more apparent results. Since the last report we have added to our membership 150 names, and have provided for the recognition of campaign members, persons who are ready to render service, but who, for one reason or another do not wish to pay dues; thus many to whom a dollar a year would be a heavy tax are able to join us and render valuable aid. Of these we have already from two to three hundred and are daily adding more. We have raised in money during a little more than a year \$1,000, and have thus been enabled to publish sixty thousand sheets of campaign literature, beside inaugurating some plans for carrying forward our cause during the coming year.

During the session of our Legislature of 1909, the full Woman's Suffrage bill passed the Senate with a very large majority. Reverend Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, gave an able address before the Legislature which was listened to by a large audience completely filling the assembly chamber, but several circumstances prevented a fair consideration of the question by the Assembly and, consequently, the measure was lost, although the majority against us was small. Immediately after the close of that session of the Legislature the Executive Committee decided to concentrate, as far as possible, their efforts upon those districts represented by men who had voted against us. We, accordingly, began an educational campaign sending literature into those districts, and continued the Citizen to several people of the principal towns in those districts through the two years before the next session. As the time approached for the session of the Legislature of 1911, we requested our friends throughout the State to interview their representatives and learn their views of the subject. This was done to a considerable extent. When the Legislature convened the President of the Association sent Full Suffrage bills to Assemblyman Kemper of the Racine district, and to Senator David James. She also prepared a letter urging upon the members the importance of the question and requesting them to give it their candid and careful consideration. This letter was accompanied by packages of literature for each member. The Executive Committee also requested our friends about the State to send letters to their members asking each one to vote in favor of the measure. Consequently, a large number of letters were sent in. All this time our Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Mrs. Jessie Luther, of Madison, was working with members in her usual quiet way. Miss Ada James, of Richland Center, and Mrs. Nellie King Donaldson, of Racine, our Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. G. A. Hipke, of Milwaukee, all spent some time in Madison interviewing members of the Legislature. On the 14th of March, a hearing was arranged by Mrs. Luther, assisted by Senator James and Miss Mary Swain Wagner, who had been employed by the Association. This was very

effective, many of the best speakers in Wisconsin taking part, as well as Mrs. Grenfell of Colorado and Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe of the State of Washington. On the evening of that day, namely March 14, a meeting of the Wisconsin Women's Suffrage Association was held, at which meeting it was voted that, should the bill pass, the campaign should be carried on, as far as possible, in accordance with the methods which proved so successful in the State of Washington. The President of the Association consulted with many of the members of Congress from Wisconsin and other men experienced in carrying elections. They were almost unanimous in advising what they called "the house to house canvass," which seems to be essentially the same as the methods adopted in Washington; namely, a complete organization of the whole State by counties, by towns and by voting precincts, thus, through committees, reaching every voter either by letter or by personal interview. Nearly all advised a "quiet" campaign"; to use the words of the politicians, "a still hunt." The President of the Association, with the members of the Executive Committee, wishing to abide by the vote of the Association, passed on the 14th of March, purposed to carry on such a campaign, and undertook the stupendous work of organizing a whole State by voting precincts. Our State is peculiar in many respects; there are elements here which, if aroused, might make trouble for our cause, but, if left to themselves, might be quite indifferent to it, and, by failing to vote on a subject which would seem to them unimportant, would greatly lessen a vote against us. We hoped to so conduct our campaign of organization as to arouse little opposition. But there were influences at work over which we had no control, and the result is that the Germans, at a recent meeting passed a resolution against Woman's Suffrage, and that money is being raised at the present time by the brewers to inaugurate a vigorous campaign having for its object the defeat of the Woman's Suffrage bill. There are times when discretion is the better part of valor. It is best not to arouse our opponents by boasting of what we shall do with the ballot. The use that we shall make of the ballot will be proven when we get it, and cannot be foretold by anyone.

Meanwhile, the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association is carrying forward its work of organization. We have two or three counties of which we already feel quite certain, and several partial organizations in thirteen counties. In some of these the organization has extended through most of the county. We have done work at fairs and picnics and Chautauqua assemblies. Our tent at the State Fair attracted a great deal of attention, and the speeches made there aroused an interest in thousands of people. We have distributed a large amount of literature and are beginning to hold meetings in the school districts, hoping thus to reach the farming community. In the early Spring the Executive Committee appointed a central committee to take direct charge of the campaign work. Mrs. G. A. Hipke,

of Milwaukee, was made Chairman of this committee. She has done, during the Summer, an immense amount of work. Her methods of raising money and propaganda have been unique and effective. She has made use of the theatre as a means of advancing our cause, and has inaugurated the method of distributing literature on the railroad trains. This has proved most admirable, as travelers are for the most part glad to obtain something to interest them on long and dreary journeys. The President of the society has written a small book of personal reminiscences, written in a familiar and colloquial style which it was hoped would interest the average reader. The proceeds of the book are to be given entirely to the campaign while it lasts.

In spite of the forces which seem to be arraying themselves against our work, we have great hopes of carrying the State and winning a victory in 1912. Our great need at this time is money. We need money to go into those counties in which as yet there is no organization; in many of which there never have been any meetings held, and where the cause is entirely new. We have among our officers and co-workers persons who might be employed to do good work if only there was money to pay their expenses and in some cases a small salary. Our officers at present are giving their time and effort freely and paying their own traveling expenses. We cannot do this through an entire campaign. We expect friends of Woman's Suffrage to make contributions which will enable us to carry out our plan of a complete organization of the whole State of Wisconsin. There is public sentiment enough in the State in favor of Woman's Suffrage to carry the day if only it were organized and united to withstand the opposition. We think it is better to spend our energies in gathering up our friends by organizing than in contending with those who are opposed to us, and hence we are working to that end with the greatest hope and utmost determination. We have received valuable aid and encouragement from the National Association and your President has given assurance of further assistance; for this we are most grateful and trust by our fidelity and zeal to merit your favor and also when the campaign is over and the victory is won to return in kind the aid you have given.

OLYMPIA BROWN,
President.

FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

We regret there appears to be no increase of membership in our Association during the past year, but this is not discouraging, because we constantly urge recruits to transfer their names to active local Suffrage Clubs as opportunity may offer.

A Philadelphia friend reports good service done by our people in connection with city, county and State Suffrage Leagues; in or-

ganizing Ward Suffrage Clubs, and speaking at open-air meetings in various parts of the city.

Friends also appeared frequently before Legislative Committees at Harrisburg, notably when bills relating to women and children were pending.

We aim to co-operate with all other denominations in philanthropy, generally, and in Suffrage primarily.

As no list of contributions from friends to our National fund has been forwarded to us, as yet, we shall have to refer you to the Treasurer's report.

Several workers mention a large distribution of Suffrage literature, especially copies of "The Woman's Journal." This valuable paper is sent regularly to friends, libraries in Baltimore and Philadelphia, to Abington and George schools, and to Swarthmore College, as well as to Buck Hill Falls Inn, Pa.

It is gratifying to hear that the Suffrage question is being discussed, more and more, by our boys and girls, and whenever debated in a friend's school, the affirmative side invariably wins. To quote Dickens, "This may be a political straw showing which way the country wind blows."

MARY BENTLEY THOMAS,
President.

EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY.

The activities of the Equal Franchise Society during the year 1910-1911 were divided into three different channels: First, a course of lectures at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; second, the legislative work done by our two committees under Mrs. Blatch and Miss Lexow; and third, the publication and sale of our pamphlets.

A course of six lectures, beginning January 5 and occurring every fortnight until March 16, were given at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. These lectures dealt mainly with the achievement of women in the past, and were delivered by Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Miss Ida Tarbell, Professor Charles Zueblin, Miss A. J. G. Perkins, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and Professor Edward Howard Griggs. In addition to these meetings, tableaux illustrating women's achievement in the past were given on the afternoon of January 17 at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. The other Suffrage organizations were all asked to participate with this Society in these tableaux, and the proceeds were divided in proportion to the number of tableaux each Society had. From this entertainment the amount realized was \$3,579.00.

The work of our two committees under Mrs. Stanton Blatch and Miss Caroline Lexow consisted in interviewing legislators and keeping them supplied with Suffrage literature; stirring up interest and holding meetings in the different counties which had not been reached by other Suffrage organizations; and arranging for a "Suffrage Week"

in Albany from February 21-28 inclusive. The following is an extract from Miss Lexow's report of this week's activities:

"While the events for this week were arranged by this Society, several other Suffrage organizations co-operated. The first event was a reception at the Hotel Ten Eyck at which Miss Fola La Follette read, "How the Vote Was Won," and Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke gave Suffrage monologues. This was followed by a series of meetings addressed by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mr. Max Eastman, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who spoke under the auspices of the Women's Political Union on the last evening. In addition to these meetings a number of trade unions were addressed by Miss Frances Ecob, most of which passed Suffrage resolutions at the end of her speech. The Association of Collegiate Alumni invited us to send a speaker to their meeting, and the moving picture shows allowed us to display the Suffrage slides which were loaned for the purpose by the Woman's Suffrage Party. In spite of bitterly cold weather, a number of open air meetings were held under the auspices of the Women's Political Union.

"The most prominent event of the week was a meeting held in honor of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who telegraphed this Society that he would be in Albany on a given date to answer the Anti-Suffragists who had misquoted him before the Judiciary Committee at the hearing of the Suffrage measure. Owing to the courtesy of Speaker Frisbie the Assembly Chamber was placed at our disposal, and an enormous audience, brought together in less than twenty-four hours, heard Judge Lindsey's brilliant reply to the Anti-Suffragists, which was taken down verbatim by the Senate Stenographer and afterwards printed.

"Besides the concentrated activity during this week, an unusual feature was to be found in the advertisements. Every available method of advertising, not only the meetings, but the Suffrage cause, was utilized. The result of this advertising and this tremendous Suffrage activity in a city where practically no Suffrage meetings had been held previously, was an enormous amount of press notice, extending sometimes over two pages of some of the Albany journals. Many of the New York papers had special reporters in Albany to follow up our work, which was extensively reported here as well as in many of the cities in the neighborhood of Albany."

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Mackay we have been able to continue our headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, in the Metropolitan Tower. During the past year we have published eight new pamphlets and sold about 1,500. Our membership up to date numbers 672, twenty-one life members and 651 active members.

On April 12, 1911, Mrs. Mackay resigned the Presidency of this Society, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, our First Vice-President, assumed this office until the close of the year. At our last annual meeting on November 13, 1911, the following Board of Trustees was elected: Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Hon. P. T. Barlow, Mrs. Stanton

Blatch, Mrs. J. W. Brannan, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. J. G. Finch, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Col. George Harvey, Mrs. Alonzo Hepburn, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Rev. Dr. J. H. Melish, Mrs. H. W. Miller, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. Rollo Ogden, Mrs. Simkhovitch, Professor W. P. Trent, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Dr. S. S. Wise.

Our plan for the coming year is to hold two large Carnegie Hall meetings, at one of which three prominent men be requested to speak, and the other of which should be a political meeting held at the time that pressure is most needed in Albany. We also plan to establish a permanent and thoroughly equipped Reading Room and Library, where the papers, magazines and pamphlets published in every country on Suffrage and the general woman's movement should be kept on file for reference, and where books on the same subject should be kept, both for reference and circulation. It is the plan of our Library Committee to make this Library of enough permanent value to women, by not limiting it wholly to the Suffrage question, so that it can be carried on even after New York has won the fight for Equal Suffrage.

ETHEL GROSS,
Secretary.

NATIONAL COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The National College Equal Suffrage League has increased its membership during the last year. It now numbers twenty-three State or City Leagues and twenty-five College Chapters, and is entitled to send twenty-six delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage Convention.

During the absence of the President of the League in Egypt, the National President, Miss Shaw, who is also First Vice-President of the National College Equal Suffrage League, kindly consented to act as President and conducted the work of the League in conjunction with the Secretary of the League, Miss Martha Gruening.

The most progressive work of the year was done under the leadership of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney by the College Leagues and Chapters of California. Many men and women who were unwilling to work with other Suffrage organizations joined the College women in the fight for Equal Suffrage. The League numbered over one thousand members, and played an important part in winning the Suffrage for California women. The College women of the State of Washington also did good service.

During the coming year the National College Equal Suffrage League will try to organize the College women in the campaign States of Oregon, Nevada, Kansas, and Wisconsin, in the hope that the College women of these States may be able to give as much help to the Suffrage cause as in California and Washington.

The following extracts from the annual report of the Secretary of the League will give some idea of the work of the past year:

Apart from the aggressive propaganda conducted in California, the work of the League has been as usual along educational lines consisting chiefly in organizing new Chapters in Colleges and supplying lectures to Chapters already organized.

The following lecturers have spoken before Chapters and Leagues: Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, before the Chapters of Oberlin College, Milwaukee-Downer College, Ohio State University, University of Minnesota, University of Chicago, Lombard College, Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Bryn Mawr College, and before the Cleveland League; Mrs. Helen F. Grenfell, before the Chapters of the University of Nebraska, Rockford College, University of Wisconsin, Rochester University, Wells College, and before the Louisville, Baltimore, Washington, and Providence Leagues; Miss Shaw, before the Chapters of Wellesley College; Cornell University, and Syracuse University; Mrs. Philip N. Snowden, before the Barnard College Chapter, and the Law School of New York University.

Through the interest of members of the Smith College Faculty lectures were also arranged for Miss Shaw and Mrs. Grenfell at Northampton, Massachusetts, which were attended by a large number of Smith College students. "How the Vote Was Won" was read at Swarthmore College by Miss Fola LaFollette.

The Secretary of the League also did speaking and organizing work at Oberlin College, Western Reserve University, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Lombard College, Earlham College, Wells College, Wellesley College, and Cornell University.

Three new Chapters were organized in the State of Illinois, in Illinois College, Jacksonville, Eureka College, Eureka and Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, by Miss Harriet Grim, who worked for the League for a few weeks.

Nearly all Chapters which were supplied with lectures reported an increase in membership, in some cases a large increase.

Another form of educational work has been the circulation of "Homo Sum, a letter to an anti-Suffragist from an Anthropologist," by Miss Jane Harrison, Staff Lecturer of Newnham College, Cambridge, England. During the past year 3,000 copies of this pamphlet have been sent to the Faculties, and in some cases to the students, of more than twenty colleges in this country and Canada. Repeated requests were received for more copies in nearly every case.

The League has also circulated its four travelling libraries, containing twenty-five volumes and pamphlets on Woman Suffrage. These libraries were in great demand in the California campaign, where they were in charge of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of San Francisco. The libraries have also been lent to other societies in New York including the Equal Franchise League.

M. CAREY THOMAS, President.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.**South Dakota—Barton O. Aylesworth.**

I have to report three months and six days spent in the Equal Suffrage Campaign of South Dakota between June 6 and November 8, 1910, under the direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Itemized reports have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Association.

I held one hundred and three public meetings in fifty-four towns and cities.

Among the most notable assemblies addressed were the State W. C. T. U. Convention at Huron, the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Aberdeen, the Chautauqua at Canton, the State Conservation Congress at Pierre, the Old Soldiers' Reunion at Colton, the District Fair at Scenic, the District Teachers' Normal Association at Mitchell, and the State Fair at Huron.

Several days were given to State organization work at headquarters in Sioux Falls.

The collections taken at these meetings amounted to \$301.74. The expenses of traveling, entertainment and occasional hall rent were \$226.19.

The meetings were all fairly well attended. In more than half the towns visited ours was the initial Suffrage meeting. Notwithstanding this the interest was good, and substantial foundations laid.

The newspapers were generous with space and fair in attitude without exception.

The Amendment failed of passing for two reasons, principally: An almost utter lack of local organization work previous to submitting the Amendment, and the fact that the liquor interests, in order that they might be sure their ignorant voters would put the cross against the County Option Amendment, issued the command to vote "no" on all Amendments.

South Dakota will win in the next contest. The heroic and self-sacrificing labor of the workers in that State can bring but one result eventually.

WISCONSIN.**By Harriet E. Grim.**

The month of August, 1911, was spent working for the Political Equality League under the direction of Ada L. James, President. Most of the work was done by automobile tours—practically all of the speaking was out of doors. During the month we worked in the following counties, speaking in about three towns daily: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Rock, Watworth.

We had large and attentive audiences and left organizations in a number of towns. As half the population of the whole State of Wis-

consin is in six Southern counties, and as we worked chiefly in all but one of the six, I feel that this month had particular value. We did not go into Racine County, as Mrs. Brown, President of the Wisconsin W. S. Association, has always lived there, and Miss James felt that it would not only not be courteous for the League to work there, but that the other association could do better work—being familiar with the territory.

From September 12th to October 12th I worked for the Woman Suffrage Association under the direction of Rev. Olympia Brown, President, and Mrs. G. A. Hipke, Chairman of the Central Committee. As this Association did not believe in automobile work, we tried other methods.

The first week was spent at the State Fair in Milwaukee. The Association and the League had tents side by side in a very prominent part of the grounds. Mrs. Hipke managed that part of it. Literature was given away constantly; buttons sold; also cook books presented to the Wisconsin Association by the Washington Suffragists; and Rev. Olympia Brown's latest book, "Memories Old and New." I spoke from a bench outside the tent, two or three times daily. We usually managed to speak just after the aeroplane flight. The crowd was there ready to hand—all we needed to do was to begin speaking. It was sometimes a little difficult to speak above the band and other attractions, but I think there was never a crowd of less than 200, and usually it was much larger.

Between this and the State Convention, which was held the last three days of September, in Racine, I spoke at a few County Fairs and in a few scattered towns. At the Watertown Fair we were permitted to speak in front of the grand stand just before the races. At the Elkhorn Fair we were given the use of one of the band stands for the whole day.

Mrs. Brown planned a series of schoolhouse meetings for her County, and I spoke at three of these.

The most valuable work of the month, in my estimation, was done the last few days. Mrs. Hipke, herself a German, arranged seven meetings in a decidedly German community where the prejudice against the movement was very strong. Mrs. Hipke had lived in this community for many years, and because of her large audiences, we spoke in Sheboygan Falls, Kewanee, Casco, Algoma, Chilton, New Holstein, and Kiel.

At the Convention of the Association a committee of three was appointed to confer with a committee of like number from the League, to confer on matters of policy and general work. This seems to me to show the right spirit.

If the Suffragists of Wisconsin work harmoniously from now until the end of the campaign—which I believe they will do—I believe there is great hope of victory. The Socialists are strong all over the State, and, of course, they stand for Suffrage. The Progres-

sives, with La Follette as leader, ought to help much. Mr. La Follette told Mrs. Brown that he would bring the subject up in all of his speeches, and that certainly ought to help. The enemy most to be feared is, of course, the brewing interest in Milwaukee. They have said they are not going to fight the measure, but that remains to be seen.

Altogether the outlook is bright. We can at least hope that Wisconsin will come in line next Fall.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Perle Penfield.

The work of the National Organizer in the South Dakota campaign began the first week in September, 1909, and closed Election Day, in November, 1910. It ranged over all phases of Suffrage activity in the field and in headquarters.

Making a rough and somewhat arbitrary division of the duties, they may said to have covered:

1. Field work—speaking, organizing, etc.
2. Work at State Fairs of 1909 and 1910—handling booth.
3. Temporary duties as Headquarters Secretary.
4. Acting as manager for Miss Fola La Follette.
5. Two months' campaign for Beadle County.

While acting strictly in the capacity of Speaker and Organizer, the eastern and central part of the State were covered with considerable thoroughness, and a chain of campaign committees were organized. Where clubs had existed effort was made to put them on an active campaign basis. Work of this sort necessitated much speaking in any sort of a place offered, from business offices and private houses to churches and schools. The main strength, however, went into personal calls on all the leading women and many of the leading men of every town visited. This personal work was followed by an organization meeting and the formation of the local committee wherever possible. The greater part of the Winter of 1909-10 was given to this work, often under difficulties imposed by extremely cold and stormy weather, and delayed train service. In all, the Organizer personally visited between forty and fifty towns, and covered about 2,500 miles traveling within the State.

The first thing accomplished after entering the State was the securing of a booth at the State Fair in Huron. The State President, Mrs. Johnson, and the Organizer, worked together in this, assisted by the Suffragists of Huron. Literature was distributed, and many men and women appealed to personally by the workers of the booth. About nine hundred names of sympathizers were secured, which justifies an estimate of between two and three thousand persons spoken to on the subject. Both the Organizer and Mrs. Johnson

delivered Suffrage addresses in the auditorium of the Woman's Building on Woman's Club Day.

The booth at the Fair was prepared by the Beadle County Association and the Organizer, also a booth in the Beadle County Building. State officers and the Headquarters Secretary from Sioux Falls, assisted by local workers, handled the crowds in the Woman's Building, while the local Suffragists and the Organizer attended to the booth in the Beadle County Building. Speeches were made every noon from the staircase in the Woman's Building by prominent State speakers and some sent into the State by the National Association. Your Organizer spoke twice a day in her booth and assisted in the work from automobiles during the closing days. Both years the ground were well placarded, much literature was distributed, and effective propaganda accomplished.

Early in May, 1910, the illness of the Headquarters Secretary, Mrs. A. D. Tinsley, necessitated the abandoning of a trip throughout the western part of the State, and a return to Sioux Falls to fill in at Headquarters until a new Secretary should be elected. This was not done until the latter part of June, and until then your Organizer was busy with speakers and manifold executive tasks. Literature was sent out daily and systematically, speakers were routed and innumerable letters arranging their engagements were written. At one time six speakers were being handled. A monthly Headquarters Bulletin was published and effort made to keep in touch with campaign committees throughout the State. It would be unprofitable to enumerate the tasks involved in campaign headquarters work, and unnecessary, also. This was a very busy period.

As arrangements for Miss La Follette's tour, reading "How the Vote Was Won," did not prove satisfactory, and as Mrs. Sheldon was well started in Headquarters, your Organizer left Sioux Falls late in June and went on the road as manager for Miss La Follette. Dates were arranged through the central part of the State and in the Black Hills—sometimes in theatres, often in churches. Her tour turned a snug sum into the campaign fund.

After an enforced vacation during August, arrangements were made for a campaign in Beadle County by the County Committee located in Huron, and your organizer spent the time up to election there. The county was most thoroughly covered by an automobile campaign. The cars left Huron every afternoon carrying speakers and entertainers, and meetings were held in every town and nearly every rural schoolhouse in the county. Literature was mailed and distributed, sample ballots sent out, also cards of instructions to voters. Several large public meetings were held in Huron, including one for Miss Shaw and one for Mrs. Craigie, a booth at the Fair was cared for, and money for all those expenses raised by the local committee, captained by Mrs. Pyle, of Huron.

The State Convention, which organized the Campaign Committee,

and inaugurated the campaign work, was held in Sioux Falls in November, 1909, and was attended by Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Avery. Your Organizer helped to arrange for this Convention, and also in carrying out the Convention plans for organization and the establishment of Headquarters. About three weeks were given to this. She was one of the speakers on the Convention program and also on the program for the annual meeting of the State Federation of Clubs, which immediately preceded the Suffrage Convention. During the year she addressed the students of the State University, Yankton College, and three of the State Normal schools.

That the election in South Dakota was lost is a disappointment, but it is only a temporary set-back, for the question will be submitted until settled in favor of Equal Suffrage. There were many elements contributing to the defeat, not the least being the complicated political situation in the State, and a campaign on State-wide prohibition.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed Constitution for the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Article I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Article II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to secure the right to vote to all women citizens of the United States.

Article III

Membership.

There shall be two classes of membership, consisting of: 1, Organizations; 2, Individuals.

Organizations.

Section 1. Any Suffrage organization with not less than fifty members may belong to this Association upon payment of the prescribed dues, and shall be entitled to representation in the National Convention by duly appointed delegates, as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. National organizations may become affiliated members of the N. W. S. A. on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Board, and upon payment of \$10.00 annual dues—these affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate only.

Individuals.

Section 1. Any person paying \$50.00 at any one time into the National Treasury may become a life member of the Association, and

shall be entitled to attend all its public meetings, to participate in all its discussions, and to receive reports and other documents published by it, but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 2. Individuals may become co-operating members of the N. W. S. A. by payment of \$1.00.

Article IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Auditors.

Sec. 2. The duties of the officers shall be those usually pertaining to the office.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements, shall report at each meeting of the Executive Board, and shall present a detailed report thereof at each annual meeting. She shall collect all dues and pledges, and pay all bills authorized by the Board. She shall provide the State Associations with blank credentials for delegates to the annual meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The books of the Treasurer must close the first day of January, and the Treasurer's report shall be read at the second business meeting of the Annual Convention.

Article V.

Executive Board.

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall constitute an Executive Board, which shall transact all business of the Association between Conventions.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board shall meet at least once a month, except during the months of July and August.

Sec. 3. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Article VI.

Advisory Council.

Section 1. There shall be an Advisory Council, consisting of the President of each organization belonging to the Association. It shall be the duty of this Advisory Council to promptly consider and reply to such questions as may be submitted to it by the Executive Board concerning the welfare of the Association.

Sec. 2. This Council shall hold an annual meeting preceding the Convention of the Association, and there shall be a joint meeting of the Executive Board and the Advisory Council the day after the Convention.

Sec. 3. One-fourth of the members of this Council may require the President of the Association to call a general meeting of the Council and Executive Board.

Sec. 4. The decisions of the Advisory Council shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business meeting of the Convention, and to the Executive Board.

Article VII.

Basis of Representation.

Sec. 1. Every Suffrage organization belonging to the National Association paying at least \$10.00 into the National Treasury shall be entitled to one delegate to the Annual Convention, and to one additional delegate for every additional \$10.00 paid to National Treasury; provided, however, that each \$10.00 shall represent at least fifty bona fide members of the local organization, which local organization shall decide what shall constitute bona fide membership.

Sec. 2. Each delegate present shall be entitled to cast one vote, and shall cast it personally, except on the election of officers, when the delegates present from each auxiliary Association may cast the full vote to which that organization is entitled.

Article VIII.

Election of Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day, but one of the annual meeting. They shall be nominated by informal ballot. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered nominees, and the election shall be decided by a formal ballot.

Sec. 2. The terms of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the Convention.

Sec. 3. The Executive Board shall fill any vacancy on the Board which may occur during the year. The person so appointed shall serve until the next election.

Article IX.

Amendment of Constitution.

The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. Such proposed amendment shall be published in the official organ of the National Woman Suffrage Association at least six weeks before the meeting at which it is to be voted upon, and shall be sent out with the call to the meeting.

By-Law I.

Annual Convention.

Section 1. This Association shall hold an Annual Convention of regularly elected delegates for the election of officers and the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. Delegates must present credentials signed by the President and Secretary of their respective organizations.

By-Law II.

Committees.

Section 1. At its first meeting after the Convention, the Executive Board shall appoint such committees as it may deem necessary to carry on the work of the Association. Committees so appointed shall serve until the close of the next Convention.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board may from time to time appoint special committees, as occasion may require.

Sec. 3. The Chairmen of these Committees shall be members ex-officio of the Advisory Council.

By-Law III.

Amendment of By-Laws.

These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting thereof, one day's notice having been given in Convention.

The following amendment is proposed by Miss Laura Clay:

Amend Article VIII., on Election of Officers, Section 1, by adding after the last line, "and the election shall be decided by a formal ballot," these words: "The result of the formal ballot for the preceding officer nominated shall be announced before taking the informal ballot for the next."

MARY WARE DENNETT,
JESSIE ASHLEY,
HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW,
HENRIETTA W. LIVERMORE,
KATHERINE HOUGHTON HEPBURN,

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION.

Meetings of the General Officers.

October 17th, 7.30 P. M.

The Board of the NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, met in Parlor B, Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, at 7.30 P. M., October 17, 1911.

Present: Anna H. Shaw, Catharine W. McCulloch, Kate Gordon, Mary Ware Dennett, Ella S. Stewart, Jessie Ashley, Laura Clay and Alice Stone Blackwell.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The roll was called for topics of discussion and recommendation. Miss Clay suggested New Hampshire and Oregon.

Miss Gordon suggested Convention resolutions and amendments. Scope of National work. Direct election of Senators.

Mrs. Dennett, date for next Convention, mid-Winter.

Mrs. Stewart suggested Organizers and campaigns. Recording Secretary and records. Personal privilege.

Miss Blackwell, Memorial resolutions, literature, temperance leaflet. Woman's Journal. How money for campaign States shall be raised. Headquarters, where and how to provide rent.

Miss Ashley suggested Wisconsin and Kansas.

Mrs. McCulloch moved to recommend to Executive Committee that our next Convention be held in November, between Election and Thanksgiving. Seconded by Miss Clay. Carried.

Miss Gordon moved to recommend that all contributions for campaigns outside the campaign States themselves be sent through the National Treasury. This money to be expended according to instructions. Carried.

Miss Blackwell moved to recommend that the officers of any State auxiliary be permitted to solicit funds through the Woman's Journal, provided they do not take too much space.

Miss Clay moved to amend by substituting the words "campaign States" for "any State auxiliary." The amendment was seconded by Mrs. Dennett. Carried.

Motion as amended carried.

Mrs. McCulloch called up the subject of campaign States.

Miss Clay presented situation in New Hampshire where a Constitutional Convention is to be held next June.

Miss Gordon moved to recommend that steps be taken to improve the opportunity for a Suffrage campaign which the situation in New Hampshire presents. Prevailed.

The situation in Oregon was discussed. Moved to recommend

that the request of Wisconsin Suffragists for Miss Harriet Grim as Organizer be granted. Carried.

Moved and carried to adjourn to 8:30, October 18.

October 18th.

Board met at 8:30 a. m., all members being present, the President in the Chair.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

The question of National Organizers in Wisconsin was taken up.

It was moved and carried that if finances warrant it that the Association supply both Miss James and Mrs. Brown with an Organizer.

The situation in Kansas was discussed, and Mrs. Boyer's qualifications as manager or worker in the Kansas campaign were presented, and it was moved and carried that the employment of Mrs. Boyer be recommended to the Kansas Suffragists.

It was suggested that the California delegation be consulted as to a list of the best California speakers available for the present campaigns.

Mrs. Dennett suggested that the situation in Maryland be considered and on motion of Miss Clay the question was taken up.

The protest of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore against the legality of its expulsion from Maryland State Woman Suffrage Association was read by Mrs. McCulloch. Letters were read and discussion followed.

On motion of Miss Clay the question was laid on the table until called up.

Mrs. McCulloch moved a two-minute time limit on all discussions. Carried.

Miss Ashley brought up the question of Mrs. Boyer's account in Oklahoma and explained the difference of opinion on that matter, Mrs. Boyer claiming \$200 still due her, and Miss Ashley claiming that Mrs. Boyer had already been paid \$500 more than amount appropriated. After lengthy discussion, Miss Clay moved, seconded by Miss Gordon, that Mrs. Boyer's claim for headquarters expenses and salary, and personal expenses, now including only \$200 due to Miss Blackwell, unpaid, shall be paid, with a statement to Mrs. Boyer that the Board is not unanimous about its being in accordance with the previous vote of the Board. Motion carried.

Mrs. Stewart moved and it was carried that all financial arrangements with field workers in the future be in the form of contracts signed by contracting parties, copies of which shall be held by each.

Miss Ashley asked whether this \$200 might be paid from the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

Miss Gordon asked time to consult with certain parties before giving consent.

Discussion followed on the disposition of Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund.

Miss Ashley reported on money raising trip of Miss Gruening and Miss Fleming.

Moved and carried to adjourn.

2.45 P. M.

Minutes read and approved, after correction.

Moved by Mrs. McCulloch that the Maryland matter be taken from the table. Carried. But by consent the consideration was waived until it could be ascertained if the Board might agree upon certain phases of the revision of the Constitution which might have a bearing on the Maryland situation.

It was moved by Mrs. McCulloch that we agree on 300 members as the basis for admitting a second organization in any State, as proposed in Article III, Section 1.

Amended by Miss Blackwell to 100.

Yea: Blackwell, Dennett, Ashley and Shaw. Nays: Stewart, McCulloch, Gordon. Clay not voting.

On the amendment to substitute 400 for 100, the vote was:

Yea: Gordon, Stewart, McCulloch. Nays: Blackwell, Shaw, Ashley, Dennett. Lost.

On the amendment to substitute 300 for 100, the vote was:

Yea: Gordon, Stewart, McCulloch, Clay. Nays: Ashley, Dennett. Carried.

The amendment was afterward adopted unanimously.

Mrs. John W. Wilson, of Maryland Equal Franchise League, was introduced and made a statement regarding the difficulties in Maryland.

Mrs. McCulloch moved:

Whereas, Our National Constitution does not forbid the auxiliaryship of more than one State organization; and

Whereas, The Maryland Equal Franchise League had paid its dues before January to our National Treasury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the official Board instructs the Credentials Committee of this Convention to accept the credentials of the Maryland Franchise League.

Carried.

Miss Clay moved that Mrs. Wilson be asked to withhold her credentials until the Convention has acted upon the revision of the Constitution. Carried.

On Constitution.

Mrs. McCulloch moved to recommend that the Editor-in-Chief of the Woman's Journal shall be an officer of the Association.

Six affirmative. Miss Shaw opposed. Miss Blackwell not voting.

Moved by Mrs. McCulloch to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mrs. McCulloch moved to amend by substitution of Editor of official organ for Editor of Woman's Journal. Carried.

Miss Ashley moved that the books of the Treasurer close four weeks before the National Convention. Carried.

Treasurer to give monthly resumé to Board.

Moved and seconded to adjourn 8:30 to not later than 10:00
Approved.

9.00 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

By-Law III, Section 2, read and approved, and the following voted: "The Executive Committee shall elect from itself a Membership Committee which shall pass upon the qualifications of organizations applying for auxiliaryship."

Mrs. Stewart, as a matter of personal privilege, asked leave to lay before the Board correspondence between herself and Miss M. Cary Thomas touching upon the correctness of the minutes of one of the sessions of the Washington Convention, especially as Miss Thomas had stated that Miss Shaw, Mrs. Dennett and Miss Ashley agreed with her as to the incorrectness of the resolution in question.

Mrs. Dennett and Miss Ashley stated that Miss Thomas had misrepresented them, and the following statement was ordered spread upon the minutes: "That the correspondence between Miss Thomas and the Recording Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association had been laid before the Official Board of the N. A. W. S. A.; that the Official Board, with the exception of the President, all believe that the testimonial to Mrs. Potter as printed in the minutes is in the same words as it was read by Mrs. Kelley at the public meeting; and the Board, including the President, are unanimously convinced that it is the same as the written testimonial handed to the Recording Secretary by Mrs. Kelley, and taken down at the time by the Recording Secretary and the Stenographer and read several times to the Convention by Mrs. Stewart in the minutes, without challenge."

The meeting of the Board was adjourned.

October 19th.

Minutes read and approved.

On motion of Miss Blackwell work was resumed on the Constitution.

Societies now auxiliary to State Associations shall not be eligible to direct membership in the National unless they have been refused auxiliaryship by their own State Association.

Miss Clay moved to strike out "Enrollment" in By-law III. Seconded. Lost.

Moved by Miss Blackwell that the Official Board submit to the Executive Committee a unanimous recommendation of the following amendments to the proposed amendments:*

*For revisions proposed three months previous to the Convention, according to the requirements of the Constitution, see page

Article I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Article II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

Article III.

Members.

Section 1. All persons subscribing to this Constitution and paying not less than one dollar annually into the Treasury of this Association, shall be called contributing members thereof, and shall be entitled to attend all its meetings, to participate in all discussions that may arise, and to receive reports and other documents published by it.

Sec. 2. Any State Woman Suffrage organization, or any other Suffrage organization of not less than 300 members, may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and thus secure representation in the Annual Convention by paying annually into its Treasury, ten cents per member. Societies now auxiliary to our State Associations shall not be eligible to direct membership in the National unless they shall be refused auxiliaryship in their States.

Sec. 3. Any National Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association upon the approval of two-thirds of the Executive Committee, and the payment of ten cents per member into the National Treasury. It shall then be entitled to representation in the National Convention upon the same basis as State Associations.

Sec. 4. The payment of fifty dollars (\$50) into the Treasury shall constitute a Life Member of the Association, entitled to attend all its public meetings, to participate in all discussions, and receive reports and other documents published by it, but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 5. The persons entitled to vote at the Annual Convention shall be the general officers, ex-Presidents of this Association, Chairmen of the Standing Committees, the State Presidents and State members of the National Executive Committee, and one delegate for every one hundred paid-up members, and for every fraction of one hundred. State organizations having not less than one hundred members shall have but one representative in the Annual Convention and in the Executive Committee, such representative to be the President of the organization.

Sec. 6. Individuals may become co-operating members of the N. A. W. S. A. by the payment of \$1.00.

Sec. 7. National organizations may become affiliated members of the N. A. W. S. A. on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon payment of \$10.00 annual dues—these affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate only.

Article IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and the Editor of the official organ.

Sec. 2. Presidents of auxiliary State organizations shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents.

Article V.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The general officers, viz.: the President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, two Auditors, and the Editor of the official organ, shall constitute a Board of General Officers, to supervise the general interests of the work in the interim of the annual meetings. Five members shall constitute a quorum, or a majority may act by correspondence. Special meetings may be called by the President and must be called when requested by three members of the Board.

Sec. 2. Presidents of auxiliary State organizations to such office.

Sec. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the President's absence or disability.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, and perform all the other duties usual to such office.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the organization, and shall secure from the Corresponding Secretary of each auxiliary State Association a report of its work.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements, shall send a monthly summary to the members of the Board, and shall present a detailed report at each annual meeting. The Treasurer shall pay no bills of the general Association except on order of the President and Recording Secretary, but may disburse the funds of the Standing Committees when directed to do so by an authorized person on the Committee without the signature of the President and Recording Secretary. The Treasurer shall provide the State Associations with blank credentials for delegates to the annual meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The books of the Treasurer must close four weeks before the Annual Convention, and the Treasurer's report shall be read at the second business meeting of the Annual Convention.

Sec. 7. The Auditors shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and shall give a report thereof at each annual meeting.

Article VI.**Executive Committee.**

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the General Officers, the President of each State organization and other auxiliary, and, in addition, one member from each State organization having one hundred or more members, together with the Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees; of these officers fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee of this Association shall hold one session preceding the opening of each Annual Convention, and another at its close.

Sec. 3. The decision reached by the Executive Committee at its pre-Convention session shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business sessions of the Convention.

Sec. 4. A majority of the Executive Committee shall act by correspondence upon any matter referred to it by the Board.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee may elect as Honorary Vice-President distinguished adherents of the cause of Woman Suffrage who are removed from active work.

The Official Board recommends that the proposed amendment to Articles VII and VIII be amended so as to read as follows:

Article VII.**Election of Officers.**

Section 1. The General Officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day, but one of the annual meeting. They shall be nominated by an informal ballot. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered nominees, and the election be decided by a formal ballot. The result of the formal ballot for the preceding officer nominated shall be announced before taking the informal ballot for the next.

Sec. 2. The terms of the general officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the Convention, and the terms of the newly elected officers shall commence with the session of the Executive Committee held at the close of the Convention.

Sec. 3. The Board of General Officers may fill any vacancy on that Board which may occur during the year.

Sec. 4. In the election of officers, the delegates present from each State may cast the full vote to which that State is entitled. The vote shall be taken in the same way upon any other question, whenever the delegates present from five States request it. In other cases each delegate shall have one vote.

Article VIII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the Board of General

Officers, which notice said officers shall publish in the official organ twice, the first time not less than three months in advance of the Convention.

BY-LAWS.

By-Law 1.

Annual Convention.

Section 1. This Association shall hold an Annual Convention of regularly elected delegates for the election of officers and the transaction of business. An annual meeting may be held in Washington, D. C., during the first session of each Congress.

Sec. 2. In the absence of State President or State Member of the Executive Committee, the delegation from that State may elect a proxy by ballot.

Sec. 3. A State Association, having no delegates present, shall not give a proxy to a person from another State.

Sec. 4. Any organization whose dues are unpaid on the closing of the Treasurer's books shall lose its vote in the Convention for that year.

Sec. 5. Delegates must present credentials signed by the President and Recording Secretary of their respective States.

By-Law II.

The Committee on Resolutions shall consist of one person from each State, elected by its delegation, and also a Chairman to be elected by the Executive Committee.

By-Law III.

Section 1. After each Annual Convention the Board of General Officers shall elect the following Standing Committees: A Committee on Programme, of which the President shall be Chairman, to arrange the programme for the next annual meeting; a Congressional Committee, to have in charge the direct Congressional work; Committee on Literature, Press Work, Enrollment, Presidential Suffrage, Local Arrangements, and Railroad Rates.

Sec. 2. The President shall appoint, during each Annual Convention, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five members, who shall report to the Resolution Committee at the next Annual Convention, and Executive Committee shall elect from itself a Membership Committee, which shall pass upon the qualifications applying for auxiliaryship.

Sec. 3. Special Committee may be elected by the Board of General Officers.

By-Law IV.

The annual report prepared by the Secretary of each State Association, and approved by the President of the Association, must be read as written, and any alterations must be made from the floor in open Convention.

By-Law V.

The Treasurer of the Association shall give bond in such sum as shall cover the funds in her charge.

By-Law VI.

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, one day's notice having been given in Convention.

Upon the proposed amendment contained in Article V of the report of the Constitution Revision Committee, the Official Board was divided and no recommendation was made.

3.00 P. M.

Correspondence from Indiana laid before the Board.

Situation in Indiana outlined.

Mrs. Stewart moved the matter to be postponed to the post-Convention Board meetings. Carried.

Letters from Maryland Woman Suffrage Association and from Mrs. Ellicott read.

Mrs. Wilson was admitted and informed of the action of the Board with reference to the Maryland Equal Franchise League.

The question of headquarters was taken up.

Miss Blackwell asked what are the financial prospects for supporting headquarters in New York.

Miss Clay spoke on increased cost. An informal discussion.

1907	\$6,606.48
1908	6,161.97
1909	6,592.29
June, 1910	2,219.92
	3,599.90

Mrs. McCulloch moved to reconsider the motion passed yesterday relative to the seating of the Baltimore Equal Suffrage League.

Miss Ashley moved, and it was carried to substitute the following resolution for resolution adopted yesterday.

"Whereas, the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, one of the Auxiliaries of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association offered its annual dues to the Maryland Equal Suffrage Association in proper time and such dues were refused, and, whereas, the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore has paid to the National Treasurer its dues before January 1, 1911, with the request that delegates representing the Maryland Suffragists whose dues it paid be seated as

delegates in the National Convention as part of the delegation from Maryland, and in addition to the eligible delegates sent by the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association; therefore, we instruct the Credentials Committee to accept the credentials of the eligible delegates from the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore in accordance with their request."

It was moved and carried to adjourn.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All members present. The President in the Chair.

Miss Blackwell moved to recommend to the Executive Committee a correspondent from the United States to Jus Suffragii. Motion carried.

Woman's Journal question taken up, on vote.

Mrs. Dennett moved that the Board recommend to the Convention the continuation of the Woman's Journal as the national organ. Motion carried.

Miss Blackwell spoke on Convention Resolutions.

Miss Blackwell moved that we continue the work of securing resolutions from conventions. Carried.

Mrs. Dennett moved that an immediate inquiry be made of the proper people to ascertain whether there is still any opportunity open to secure the right of women to act as electors in case of the passage of the amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators, and that the Board recommend the adoption of the policy of working for this amendment. Carried.

Mrs. Dennett asked appropriation for Suffrage supplies, not literature.

It was moved and carried.

Recommend liberal appropriation for supplies, to stock up.

Mrs. Stewart moved a vote of thanks to Miss Ashley for loan to Association to meet the Woman's Journal deficit. Carried.

Miss Clay moved that when the Bates legacy comes into the treasury that it be applied on outstanding obligations, reported by Miss Ashley. Carried.

Moved by Miss Ashley that Mrs. McCulloch be authorized to inquire of the Dickinson heirs as to the possibility of their buying the interest of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. McCulloch that the consideration of the work in Oregon and Nevada be postponed indefinitely. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Sunday Morning, October 22nd.

The Board was called to meet delegations from some of the campaign states.

Miss Ada James, President of the Wisconsin Political Party League, and Mrs. Norah Perkins Jeanson, proxy for the President

of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, were admitted to discuss the Wisconsin situation. Miss Blackwell moved, and it was carried, that dealings between the National and the Wisconsin Suffragists be conducted through the Co-operative Committee. On motion of Mrs. McCulloch, the Board voted to recommend to the Co-operative Committee the consolidation of the Headquarters at 1016 Wells Building, Milwaukee. The following offer was signed by the two representatives.

"If the N. A. W. S. A. will help the Wisconsin campaign, we recommend that such help be given directly through the Co-operative Committee of the Wisconsin W. S. A. and the Wisconsin P. E. L., and we representing these two organizations agree that the respective Presidents of these organizations will not be on the Committee."

The following resolution was then adopted:

"Whereas, The Representatives of the Wisconsin W. S. A. and of the Wisconsin P. E. L. recommend to the National that the National give its help to the Wisconsin campaign through the Co-operative Committee of these two organizations, and such as may afterward be admitted, and these Representatives agree that the Presidents of the said two organizations shall not be upon the Co-operative Committee, be it

"Resolved, That we will give our assistance to the Wisconsin campaign through the Co-operative Committee."

Mrs. Boyer was next admitted to say on what conditions she would undertake work in the Kansas campaign.

Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Johnson were next received. It was decided that action should be deferred until the Kansas women could confer with Mrs. Boyer.

Adjournment.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE MEETING,

Thursday Evening, October 19th, 1911

The Executive Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. met in the Red Room of the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Thursday evening, October 19, 1911.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Anna H. Shaw.

On motion of Miss Clay, the printed program was adopted as the order of the day.

After Roll Call by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. McCulloch moved and it was carried that reporters be allowed to remain.

The recommendations of the Board were read. A motion of Miss Mills prevailed that the Executive Committee recommend to the Convention all the proposals of the Official Board.

The "compromise" Constitution of the Official Board was read, and considered seriatum. Articles I and II were accepted. Mrs.

French moved to substitute the word fifty for three hundred in Section 2.

A two-minute time limit was adopted.

Miss Mills moved to amend Mrs. French's motion by substituting 500 for 50.

The vote being called resulted in a vote of 22 for the amendment to 17 against.

The amendment to substitute 500 for 300 was lost.

It was moved and carried to adjourn.

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was called to order in DeMolay Commandery Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, October 20, 1911, at 10 a. m., by the President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

After appropriate opening remarks and some announcements the President introduced Miss Laura Clay, the President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, who extended a cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Kentucky Association.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, of Illinois, first Vice-President, responded to the address of welcome, on behalf of the delegates.

The following Convention Committees were announced by the Chair:

On Courtesies: Chairman, Miss Mary J. Lafron, Louisville.

Credentials: Chairman, Miss Jessie Ashley, Treasurer; Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; Miss Elizabeth Pope, New York; Dr. Sarah M. Sievers, Ohio; Miss Frances Wills, California.

The Chair stated that inasmuch as there are so many requests to distribute literature and take subscriptions or sell articles that a committee would be appointed to which all such requests should be referred and named as this committee: Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. B. Judah, and Mrs. John B. Castle.

Mr. Omar E. Garwood, of Colorado, was introduced as a delegate from Colorado, and the Secretary of the Men's Defense League of the Woman of Colorado, a league of Colorado men which has been organized to defend Equal Suffrage and refute the misrepresentations of the workings of Equal Suffrage in Colorado. Mr. Garwood spoke briefly.

Miss Patty Blackburn Semple, the President of the Louisville Woman's Club, was introduced and gave a most sympathetic welcome to the Convention to Louisville, and extended an invitation to the Convention to a tea at the rooms of the Club at five o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was introduced and expressed her interest and sympathy in the work of the Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Alexander Pope Humphrey was presented and extended an

invitation to delegates and visitors to a reception at her home, "True-castle," this afternoon.

The report of the recommendations of the Executive Committee was read as follows:

1. That the date of the next National Convention be in November, between Election and Thanksgiving.
2. That all contributions for campaigns (outside the campaign States themselves) be sent through the National Treasury, this money to be expended according to the instruction of donors.
3. That the officers of any campaign State, auxiliary to the National, be permitted to solicit funds through the Woman's Journal, provided the appeals are brief.
4. The appointment of a correspondent from the United States to Jus Suffragii.
5. The continuation of the Woman's Journal as the national organ.
6. The continuation of the work of securing Suffrage resolutions from Conventions.
7. That an immediate inquiry be made of the proper people to ascertain whether there is still any opportunity open to secure the right of women to act as electors in case of the passage of the sixteenth amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators, and that the Board recommend the adoption of the policy of working for this amendment.
8. A liberal appropriation to stock up with Suffrage supplies, other than literature, such as posters, pennants, badges, etc., etc.
9. That steps be taken to improve the opportunity for a Suffrage campaign which the situation in New Hampshire presents.
10. That speakers be provided for each of the two organizations in Wisconsin.
11. Recommendations of Mrs. Boyer to work in Kansas, if Kansas Suffragists desire her.
12. Consideration, work in Oregon, Nevada, postponed; inasmuch as no formal requests have yet been made.
13. The report of the Committee on Presidential suffrage was given by Miss Elizabeth U. Yates and the report was adopted.

The Chair stated that Dr. Mary D. Hussey, whose report on enrollment was the next in order, was detained at home by the illness of her father. A telegram of sympathy was ordered sent.

The report of the Literature Committee, Myra H. Hartshorn, Chairman, was called for, but without response.

The report of the auditors was given as follows: We have examined the books and vouchers of the National Treasurer, and we find the accounts correct. Laura Clay, Alice Stone Blackwell, Auditors.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Treasurer was presented by Jessie Ashley, National Treasurer.

Miss Gordon moved and it was carried that the report be accepted, exclusive of the arguments contained in it.

The motion prevailed.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was presented by Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, and on motion of Mrs. Laddey, of New Jersey, the report was adopted with thanks.

Miss Caroline I. Reilly gave the report of the Press Bureau.

A motion prevailed that this report be adopted, with a vote of thanks.

After announcements by the Chairman of Courtesies, Miss Agnes Ryan, of the Woman's Journal, was introduced by the Chair, and gave her report as Business Manager, which was adopted with thanks and enthusiasm.

Moved and carried to adjourn.

2:30 P. M.

The Convention was called to order, the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Chair read a letter of greeting from Mrs. Stubbs, wife of the Governor of Kansas.

The discussion of the topic, "The Proper Function of the National," was led by Dr. Anna E. Blount, of Chicago, and Miss M. Cary Thomas, of Pennsylvania, a two-minute time limit being announced by the Chair to govern the general discussion.

Miss Florence Dwight, of Pasadena, California, was appointed time-keeper.

Those taking part in the discussion were Mrs. McClelland Brown, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Miss Agnes Ryan, Dr. Sarah Sievers, Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, Mrs. French, Dr. Hurd, and Laura White.

Dr. Blount, of Illinois, announced her instruction as head of the Illinois delegation, to urge the removal of National Headquarters to Chicago, and gave notice that she would later make the motion.

Miss Caroline Lowe was introduced as the Fraternal Delegate from the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party, and Miss Alice Henry bore the fraternal greetings of the National Woman's Trade Union League of America.

A telegram of greeting was read from Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goddrott, of Nashville, founder of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The revision to the Constitution recommended by the Executive Committee was taken up, and Article I, Name; Article II, Object, were adopted.

On motion consideration of Section 1 and Section 2 of Article III were postponed.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 were adopted as read, with the exception of the word "not" in the fourth from the last line of Section 5, the Chair stating that this was a typographical error.

The time for adjournment having arrived, Dr. Sievers moved, and

it was carried, that when we adjourn to 9:30 to-morrow morning, to select the seats of the delegations.

Saturday Morning, October 21st.

The Convention was called to order at 10:00 a. m., the President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding session were read, and after correction, approved.

An announcement was read of the annual meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League, in the Seelbach Hotel, at 10 o'clock, and a luncheon of college and professional women at the hotel at noon, Dr. Thomas acting as toast mistress, and the guests of honor being Dr. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Jane Addams.

On motion of Miss Gordon it was ordered that the morning sessions for the remainder of the Convention open at 9:30 instead of 10:00, as prescribed by the program.

The next order of the day was the discussion of the topic, "How to Reach the Uninterested," and the members advertised to lead it being detained by illness, the Convention, on motion of Miss Gordon, voted to devote one-half hour to discussion from the floor. The following took part in the discussion:

Miss Kate Gordon, Miss Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Somerville, of Mississippi; Mrs. Jenks, of New Hampshire; Dr. Hurd and Mrs. Nelson, of Minnesota; Miss Dye, of Indiana; Mrs. Valentine, of Virginia; Mrs. Lowe, of Missouri; Miss Winsor, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Dennett; Miss Bower, of South Dakota; Mrs. Leach, of Indiana; Mrs. Fenquay, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Laddey, of New Jersey.

The report of South Dakota was given by Miss Rose Bower, in the absence of the President.

Miss Laura Clay, President, reported for the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, reported the work of that State.

No one being present from Colorado, that State was passed.

Miss Brackinridge, of San Antonio, Texas, was introduced and spoke of the Texas situation.

In the absence of the President of Iowa, Miss Carrie Burkhardt made a brief, informal report.

Mrs. Mary Sperry, of California, having just arrived, was called to the platform and introduced as the former President of California and former National officer. Mrs. Sperry spoke briefly, as did also Mrs. Roderick Ringrose, Mrs. Rose French, the providers and dispensers of three million pages of California campaign literature; Miss Frances Wills, of Los Angeles; Miss Florence Dwight, of Pasadena; Mrs. Mary D. Fisk, and Mr. J. H. Braly.

The report of Louisiana was given by its President, Miss Kate Gordon.

The Connecticut report was read by Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, proxy for the President.

The further report of California was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, the President.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Johnson, the President of Kansas Suffrage Association, was obliged to leave the Convention to-day, her report was allowed to be presented out of its order.

Mrs. Johnson was introduced by the Chair as the wife of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as State President, and spoke of the situation in Kansas.

The preliminary report of the Credentials Committee was presented Miss Jessie Ashley, reporting credentials from 95 delegates.

After the report on representation from Minnesota, reporting three delegates present out of the six entitled, Miss Emily Dobbin presented a protest from the St. Paul Political Equality League, at the exclusion of herself and other members of the Minnesota Association from the delegation.

It was moved by Mrs. Leech and seconded that the adjudication of the Minnesota affair be placed in the hands of the legal adviser and that they abide by her decision.

Miss Gordon moved as an amendment that the report of the legal adviser be made to the Convention.

The motion as thus amended prevailed.

The preliminary report of the Credentials Committee was adopted.

The Conference on Propaganda was opened with an address by Miss Mary Winsor, of Philadelphia, continued by Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton until time for adjournment.

On motion the further discussion was postponed until the afternoon session.

Moved and carried to adjourn.

2:45 P. M.

The Convention was called to order at 2:45 p. m., the Second Vice-President, Miss Gordon, in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The conference on propaganda was continued with Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald as Speaker.

Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Fraternal Delegate from the Federation of Women's Clubs, was introduced and bore greetings of the Federation.

Mrs. Feuquay, proxy for the President, gave the report of Oklahoma.

A motion of Mrs. McCormick, of Massachusetts, to postpone the further reports of States and take up the consideration of the Constitution was lost.

The report of the Missouri Association was given by Mrs. Robert M. Atkinson, President.

The report of Nebraska was given by Miss Mary Williams, proxy for the President.

The report of New Hampshire was given by Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, proxy for the President.

The report of Minnesota was read by Miss Emily C. Dobbin, retiring President.

On motion the proposed amendments to the Constitution were taken up.

Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain, author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," was introduced.

A motion of Miss Hifton that the discussion of the proposed amendments be postponed until Monday was lost.

Miss Ashley made a point of order on the procedure of the adoption of the Constitution as follows: That the amendments to the Constitution published in the Woman's Journal in compliance with the article on revision should be the amendments before us and those recommended by the Board should be presented as substitute amendments. The Chair sustained the point.

On motion of Miss Clay, Sec. I, Article III, was stricken out.

On motion Section 2 was adopted.

It was moved by Dr. Blount and seconded, that the words 300 in Section 2 be changed to 500.

On motion of Miss Clay the two-minute limit was construed to apply to the recommendations of the Board only.

After discussion the vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas, 50; nays, 57; and the amendment was lost.

The motion of Dr. Sarah Sievers to change the 10 cents to 25 cents membership dues was lost.

Section 7, Article III, was adopted. Article IV, V, and Section 1, Article VI were adopted.

At this point Mrs. Hall, of Minnesota raised a point of order that the motions on adoption had been declared carried on a majority vote, instead of two-thirds, as prescribed by the Constitution.

The Chair stated that the point was well taken, and that the previous actions on the amendments to the Constitution were illegal. A motion to ratify was carried unanimously, by *viva voce* vote.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 of Article VI were adopted.

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Article VII were adopted.

Miss Thomas moved as an amendment to Article VIII that instead of having the amendment to the Constitution published in our official organ six weeks before, we adopt the usual form in legislative bodies and have an amendment moved in one Convention to have it acted upon in the next. Motion seconded by Miss Mills. Motion lost.

Article VIII was adopted.

Mrs. Dennett read the amendment proposed by the Revision Committee on which the Official Board and the Executive Committee had made no recommendation, as follows: "The Executive Board

shall meet at least once a month except during the months of July and August." She moved the adoption of the amendment.

Miss Gillette moved and it was carried that the consideration of this question be postponed until Monday.

It was moved and carried to adjourn.

Monday Morning, October 23d.

9:55 A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A telegram of affectionate sympathy and greeting was ordered sent to Mrs. Susan Look Avery, of Louisville, prevented from attendance at our Convention by the death of her son.

The legal adviser, Mrs. McCulloch, reported that the protest concerning the seating of the Minnesota delegation has been withdrawn and the matter happily adjusted, and there would be no occasion for further action.

Dr. Blount moved that the Conference on Political District Organization be postponed and that the amendments to the Constitution be considered.

Mrs. Dennett renewed her motion of Saturday afternoon that Section 2 of Article V, of the Constitution proposed by the Revision Committee, reading "The Executive Board shall meet at least once a month, except during the months of July and August," be added to Section 1, Article V. Mrs. Fitzgerald seconded the motion.

Mrs. McCormick moved and it was carried that the discussion be limited to three minutes to each speaker.

After remarks by Mrs. Trout, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. McCormick and Dr. Blount, Mrs. Steinem moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays being taken, showed the vote to be 67 for and 53 against, and the motion prevailed.

The by-laws were next considered.

By-laws I and II were adopted as recommended by the Board.

Miss Clay moved and it was carried that such verbal changes be made in the By-laws as shall bring them into harmony with the adopted sections of the Constitution.

Miss Pope moved and it was seconded to add to the list of Standing Committees a Committee on Credentials. The motion was lost.

By-law III was adopted as recommended by the Board.

It was moved by Mrs. Dennett and seconded by Mrs. Stewart that By-law IV be stricken out.

It was moved and seconded to "amend by substituting that the official report presented by any auxiliary to the National Association shall be printed in the minutes as authorized by the President and Secretary of that auxiliary.

The mover and seconder agreed and the motion prevailed.

Mrs. Fitzgerald asked that the amendment of Mrs. Dennett on Section 2, Article V (Revisions) be taken from the table.

Mrs. Steinem so moved and it was carried.

Miss Mills presented a request from five States: New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine and Connecticut that the vote on this question be taken by delegations.

Mrs. McCulloch moved and it was carried that these delegations be polled, to see how many join in this request.

The roll of delegates being called showed the request unanimous.

The question was declared before the Convention and was discussed by a number of members.

Mrs. Cothven moved to amend the section so that "two" months be substituted for "one" month.

Mrs. Boyer moved as an amendment "that the Board shall meet as often as in the judgment of the majority of its members it is required."

After discussion Mrs. McCormick moved the previous question on the amendment. The question being raised as to whether it was Mrs. Cothven's or Mrs. Boyer's amendment, the Chair ruled that Mrs. Boyer's amendment had received no second, and was not before the Convention.

The vote being taken on the previous question relating to amendment offered by Mrs. Cothven was carried, 203.2 to 71.8 and a vote by delegations was taken on the amendment to substitute two months for one month.

	Entitled.	Vote by State.	
		For.	Against
California	11	8.2	2.8
Connecticut	6	6	..
Colorado .....	..	..	..
Delaware .....	..	..	..
District of Columbia.....	..	..	4
Illinois .....	..	13	..
Indiana	1	1	..
Iowa	9	..	9
Kentucky	14	2	8
Louisiana .....	..	..	10
Maine .....	..	..	4
Maryland .....	..	18	..
Massachusetts .....	..	20	..
Michigan .....	..	2	2
Minnesota .....	..	1	5
Missouri .....	..	3	1
Mississippi .....	..	..	1
Nebraska .....	..	..	7
New Hampshire .....	..	6	..

Entitled.	Vote by State.	
	For.	Against.
New Jersey	8	..
New York	56	..
Ohio	9	1
Oklahoma .....	..	5
Pennsylvania	11	..
South Dakota.....	4	..
Tennessee	2	..
Rhode Island.....	..	4
Wisconsin	1	..
Vermont .....	..	..
Virginia .....	..	6
West Virginia .....	..	..
F. E. R.....	..	..
College League.....	26	..
Officers	4	1
Committee Chairman.....	1	..
Committee Chairman.....	1	..
	—	—
	203.2	71.8

Moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet immediately after luncheon and take up the election of officers. Motion lost.

Adjourned.

The protest concerning the seating of the Minnesota delegation was referred to the Legal Adviser. Having discovered no evidence of such illegality in the election as would change the result, I was about to advise that the Report of the Credential Committee in seating this delegation be not criticised, but as the Protest has now been withdrawn and the matter happily adjusted I have to report that we have no reason for taking any further action.

Monday Afternoon, October 23d.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of Miss Thomas, the previous question (amendment to Constitution offered by Mrs. Dennett as amended by Mrs. Cothven, substituting two months for one) was ordered and the vote by delegations was taken on the motion, as amended, pending adjournment.

The vote was as follows:

	Yes.	No.
California	11	..
Connecticut	6	..
District of Columbia .....	..	4
Illinois .....	..	13
Indiana	1	..

	Yes.	No.
Iowa .....	..	9
Kentucky	2	11
Louisiana .....	..	10
Maine	4	..
Maryland	18	..
Massachusetts	20	..
Michigan	4	..
Minnesota .....	..	6
Missouri .....	..	4
Mississippi .....	..	1
Nebraska .....	..	7
New Hampshire	6	..
New Jersey	8	..
New York	56	..
Ohio	10	..
Oklahoma .....	..	5
Pennsylvania	13	..
Rhode Island .....	..	4
South Dakota .....	..	4
Tennessee	1	..
Virginia	1	..
Wisconsin .....	..	1
College Suffrage League.....	26	..
Officers	3	5
Committee Chairmen	2	1
<hr/>		<hr/>
	192	89

Being more than a two-thirds vote, the amendment prevailed.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers.

Elinor Garrison was appointed as head of the counting tellers.

Other tellers were appointed as follows:

Mrs. Rostrum, of Virginia; Dr. Harriet Ward, of Illinois; Alice Jenkins, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Behrens, of Ohio; Mrs. Alice M. Boutwell, of Michigan; Miss Carrie Burkhardt, of Iowa; Mary C. Cramer, of Kentucky; Frances Wills, of California.

The report of the Credentials Committee was given, showing out of a possible attendance of 297 there were 133 delegates present.

Mrs. Tindall moved, and it was carried, that the Constitution as amended, be adopted as a whole.

The report of the Maine Association was given by the President, Mrs. Fannie J. Fernald.

Miss Harriet May Mills, President of New York, reported for that State.

Mrs. Clara Laddey, President, gave the report of the New Jersey Association.

The tellers reported the informal ballot on President as follows:

Total vote cast, 266, of which Anna H. Shaw received 210, Miss Gordon, 6; Caroline Bartlett Crane, 1; Catharine W. McCulloch, 37; Laura Clay, 12.

On motion of Mrs. McCulloch the Secretary cast the vote of Convention for Miss Shaw.

A letter of greeting was read from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, written from Kimberly, South Africa.

Miss Mills moved, and it was carried, that a letter be sent by the Secretary to Mrs. Catt, expressing the love and good wishes of the Convention and regrets at her absence.

The report of the Ohio Association was given by the retiring President, Pauline Steinem.

The informal ballot on First Vice-President was declared as follows:

Jane Addams	196
Laura Clay	84
Dr. Anna Blount	1

On motion of Miss Clay, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Addams, and she was declared elected.

Miss Elizabeth U. Yates gave the report of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, proxy for the President, gave the Massachusetts report.

Mrs. Mary D. Fisk gave an address on Political District Organization.

The Tellers reported the informal vote on Second Vice-President as follows:

Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge.....	165
Miss Laura Clay	107
Mrs. Desha Breckenridge	8
Miss Kate Gordon	1
Dr. Anna E. Blount	1
Caroline Bartlett Crane	2

Mrs. Breckenridge having withdrawn her name, the vote was ordered taken on the names of Miss Breckenridge and Miss Clay.

In answer to the inquiry of Miss Gordon as to whether Miss Breckenridge had authorized the use of her name, it was answered affirmatively by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. McCormick and Miss Thomas.

The report of the Virginia Association was given by Lila Meade Valentine.

Miss Pope explained her plan of subscribing for magazines through headquarters.

The discussion of Political District Organization was continued, with Mrs. Caroline Katzenstein as speaker.

The elective vote on Second Vice-President was reported as follows:

For Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge..... 166 5-15

Miss Laura Clay..... 85 11-15

and Miss Breckenridge was declared elected.

Miss Clay moved that, "Inasmuch as the new Constitution does not go into effect until the end of this Convention, and as the Convention has created the office of Editor of the Official Organ, this Convention instruct the newly elected Official Board to elect Miss Alice Stone Blackwell Editor of the Official Organ immediately upon coming into office." The motion prevailed.

The Corresponding Secretary read a paper of Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, of Los Angeles, on Political District Organization.

The Wisconsin report was read by Mrs. Jeanson, proxy for the President.

The Tellers reported the informal ballot for Corresponding Secretary as follows:

Mrs. Dennett	227	2-5
Miss M. Carey Thomas	24	
Mrs. Pauline Steinem	6	
Mrs. Stewart	5	
Mrs. Boyer	11	
Mrs. Leach	9	

On motion the Recording Secretary cast the vote of the Convention for Mrs. Dennett, and she was declared elected.

The report of the informal ballot for Recording Secretary was given:

Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald	184	
Mrs. Pauline Steinem	68	
Mrs. Stewart	10	
Mrs. Boyer	9	
Miss Clay	1	

On motion of Mrs. Steinem the Convention instructed the Secretary to cast its vote for Mrs. Fitzgerald, and the vote was cast.

The State President of Maryland being absent, Mrs. Wilson gave a short verbal report of Suffrage work in that State.

The report of the Committee on Church Work was not read, as the Chairman was absent.

Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks spoke on the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.

The report of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration was read by Mrs. White.

The following report was rendered of the informal ballot for Treasurer:

Jessie Ashley	199	
Mrs. Helen Tindall	40	
Dr. Anna E. Blount	15	
Mrs. Elizabeth Watson	9	
Miss Kate Gordon	11	
Miss M. Carey Thomas	1	
Miss Laura Clay	4	

On motion of Mrs. Tindall, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Convention for Miss Ashley, and the vote was cast.

The report of the College Equal Suffrage League was called for, and Miss Thomas yielded the time.

The informal ballot on First Auditor was reported as follows:

Mrs. Belle LaFollette	157
Miss Laura Clay	122

In answer to the inquiry of Miss Gordon as to whether any one was authorized to say that Mrs. LaFollette was a member of the Association and would serve if elected, Miss Thomas stated that Miss Fola LaFollette had said that her mother was a member, and if elected, would serve.

The elective vote was ordered.

Mrs. Katharine W. McCormick delivered an address on "The Effect of Suffrage Work Upon Women Themselves."

The Chairman of the Tellers reported the elective ballot for First Auditor as follows:

Mrs. Belle LaFollette.....	154	11-15
Miss Laura Clay	120	3-15
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.....		18

Mrs. LaFollette was declared elected.

The informal ballot for Second Auditor was reported as follows:

Mrs. Laidlaw	165
Miss Clay	102
Mrs. Valentine	1
Miss Addams	1

The elective ballot was ordered and resulted as follows:

Mrs. Laidlaw	136
Miss Clay	104

Mrs. Laidlaw was declared elected.

Moved and carried to adjourn.

Tuesday Morning, October 24th.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Miss Gordon moved and it was seconded that "the Corresponding Secretary send telegrams to Miss Addams, Miss Breckenridge, Mrs. LaFollette, and Mrs. Laidlaw, apprising them of their election and asking if they would serve."

Miss Thomas raised a point of order, which was that she had stated to the Convention that Miss Addams had told her and the President that she would serve if elected.

The President corroborated this statement and Miss Gordon withdrew the name of Miss Addams from her motion.

And Mrs. Dennett having then asserted that Mrs. Laidlaw had

definitely stated her willingness to serve on the National Board if she should be elected, Miss Gordon withdrew her name from her motion.

Miss Hifton moved to amend by an insertion in the telegram that Board meetings were to be held every two months. Seconded.

After much discussion, the motion as amended prevailed.

Miss Thomas moved that the telegram be submitted to the Convention. Motion carried.

On motion of Miss Mills the Convention took up the question of the location of headquarters for the coming year.

The invitation of the Illinois Executive Committee to the Convention to remove its headquarters to Chicago was voiced by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Chicago Political Equality League.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the delegations from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and California demanded that when the vote is taken it be taken by States, the delegates present casting the full voting strength of the State.

The Corresponding Secretary read to the Convention the telegram she had prepared to send to the newly-elected officers.

On motion of Miss Thomas she was instructed by the Convention to add the personnel of the Board in the telegram.

Dr. Sievers moved and it was seconded that the National Headquarters remain in New York City next year.

Those discussing the question were Mrs. Boyer, Miss Blackwell, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Dennett, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Feuquay, Miss Gordon, Miss Shaw, Mrs. McCulloch, Dr. Blount, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Trout, Mrs. French and others; Mrs. Trout early in the discussion withdrew the suggestion of Chicago for this year.

The main question being ordered the roll was called, resulting as follows:

	Aye.	Nay.
California	11	..
Connecticut	6	..
District of Columbia	4	..
Illinois	13	..
Kentucky	14	..
Louisiana .....	..	10
Maine ...	4	..
Maryland	18	..
Massachusetts	20	..
Michigan	4	..
Minnesota	6	..
Missouri	4	..
Mississippi .....	..	..
Nebraska	7	..

	Aye.	Nay.
New Hampshire	6	..
New Jersey	8	..
New York	56	..
Ohio	10	..
Oklahoma .....	..	5
Pennsylvania	13	..
Rhode Island	4	..
South Dakota	4	..
Tennessee	1	..
Utah .....	..	..
Virginia	5	..
Texas .....	..	..
Wisconsin	1	..
West Virginia .....	..	..
Friends Equal Rights Assn.....	..	..
College Equal Suffrage Assn.....	26	..
President (yes)	1	..
First Vice-President (yes)	1	..
Second Vice-President .....	..	..
Corresponding Secretary (yes).....	1	..
Recording Secretary .....	..	..
First Auditor .....	..	..
Second Auditor (yes).....	1	..
Committee Local Arrangements.....	..	..
Press .....	..	..
<hr/>		<hr/>
	259	15

Miss Margaret Merker was introduced as the oldest Suffragist in Louisville, and spoke.

Fraternal greetings from the Canadian Woman Suffrage Association were borne by Mrs. Charles Campbell, of Toronto.

It was moved and carried to proceed to the consideration of financing the Association.

Miss Ashley presented the needs and asked for pledges.

The Following Pledged.

Miss Winsor reported a prospective bazaar and pledged part of proceeds.

Mrs. Hoffman, Kansas, Mrs. W. A. Johnson, life member.....	\$50
Mrs. Stubbs	50
Mrs. Hoffman	50
New Jersey, Mrs. Laddey, State pledges.....	25
Dr. Hussey	20
New York, Catharine B. Lewis, of Buffalo, for headquarters...	1,000
California, Political Equality League of So. Cal.....	50
Mrs. Florence Dwight	50
Massachusetts, Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Assn.....	500

Virginia Assn., Woman's Journal, \$100, \$50.....	150
New York, Emily Howland	500
Tennessee	25
Maine	50
Ohio, Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.....	50
W. S. Party, Cleveland, O., Mrs. Bacon, niece, Susan B. Anthony	100
Dr. Sievers, S. B. A. Club, Cincinnati.....	25
Ohio, Mrs. Cornelia B. Truehart, membership.....	50
Miss Clay, Kentucky E. R. Assn., for Woman's Journal.....	100
Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State Association.....	100
Louisiana, Era Club	50
Louisiana, Kate Gordon, for Woman's Journal.....	100
Michigan, Mrs. Huntley Russell, membership.....	50
Iowa Association	100
Mississippi Association, Woman's Journal.....	25
Michigan Association, Woman's Journal.....	25
P. M. Leakin	25
Membership	50
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.....	200
Delegate, Mr. Taylor	25
Delegate, Mrs. Taylor	5
Madge Patton Stevens, membership.....	50
Chattanooga Club, to be organized next month.....	25
Katharine Weston, Chattanooga	25
Mrs. Belmont, rent	500
Mrs. Watson, New York	100
Cash, Mrs. Demarest, New York.....	100
Mrs. Dennett, purchase of literature, tricycle cart.....	..
Miss Thomas, for Edith M. Hooker, Baltimore.....	1,000
Nashville, E. S. League	50
California, Mrs. Sperry, S. B. A. Club, San Francisco.....	50
Miss A. S. Hall, Cincinnati, membership, literature.....	50
Michigan, for Wisconsin	50
J. Givens, National Sisterhood Council.....	25
Miss Pope, N. Y. College Suffrage Association.....	50
Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Woman's Journal.....	25
Mrs. McCulloch, Wisconsin	100
Miss Reilly, membership	50
Miss Inez Mulholland, rent.....	100
Mrs. Mackay, headquarters	100
Chicago Political Equality League, Woman's Journal.....	50

Miss Thomas moved that the Finance Committee and the President of the Association be authorized to appoint one person in each State who is willing to solicit \$100, subscriptions for the coming year. Motion seconded.

Mrs. Valentine moved to amend the motion to read that the appointment of such person be left to the State Presidents and the

President of each League which is auxiliary to the State Associations. Miss Thomas accepted the amendment, which was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Steinem, for Mrs. Behrens	\$10
Mrs. Steinem	15
Maryland, Eva O. Wilson	10
Minnesota, Miss Dobbins	10
Pennsylvania, C. E. S. L.....	6
New York, New York State	100
National Equal Suffrage League, rent.....	200
Maryland E. F. League, two ladies, prize for Suffrage song.....	100
Mrs. Susan L. Avery, Woman's Journal.....	100
Miss Shaw, for anonymous contribution for campaign.....	3,000
Mrs. Lustgarten	25
Mrs. Jenks	10
Miss Thomas	10
Mrs. McCormick	10
Miss Garrett	10
Eleanor Bowen	5
Rose Bower	12
Mrs. Feuquay, Woman's Journal	10
Miss Mary Johnston, Woman's Journal.....	100
Mrs. Fitzgerald, for children	15
Mrs. Dennett, for children	10
Mrs. Ringrose, for grandchildren	15
Mrs. Sperry, for grandchildren	20
Miss Wills	25
Mrs. Botherton, of Detroit, \$2 for each of 9 children.....	18
Mr. Jenks	10
Mrs. L. W. Jellies, Illinois	5
Mrs. L. W. Jellies, Wisconsin	5
Mrs. L. W. Jellies, Woman's Journal	5
Miss Ryan's brothers	20
Miss Shaw's grandnieces	100
Alice T. Jenkins	5
Mrs. McCulloch, pledge for mother of 11 children for Wis.	22
Cash, Pennsylvania woman	25
Anita Ashley, Mrs. Pankhurst's lecture	100
Agnes Ryan	100
Nebraska, Miss Williams, Mrs. Marcus Townsend.....	10
Mrs. Charles Meredith	10
Jessie H. Stubbs	10
Mrs. Schuler	10
Mrs. Boyer	5
Laura White	10
Florence Luscomb	10

Moved and carried to adjourn.

2:30 P. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved after the following addition was ordered: Mrs. Boyd asked for a ruling from the Chair "as to whether in electing Miss Blackwell as Editor of the official organ and instructing the Official Board to elect Miss Blackwell as an officer, the Convention was transcending its rights?" The Chair stated that "the point is clear that this Convention has the power to elect the Editor of its official organ, and as the new Constitution which comes into effect at the close of this Convention provides that the Editor of its official organ shall be a member of the Official Board, she immediately enters upon the duties of her office."

Miss Harriet May Mills presented the invitation of the New York City Suffragists to hold the next annual meeting in New York City.

Mrs. Wilson moved, and it was carried, that this and all invitations be referred to the Official Board.

Miss Mills moved that no other election be held in this Convention, but if there should be a vacancy it shall be filled by the Official Board.

Dr. Sievers moved, and it was carried by a vote of 39 to 29 that the motion lie on the table.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor delivered an address on the subject, "Let Our Watchword Be Unity."

Mrs. Watson, in leaving the Convention, spoke gratefully of the kindness and recognition which the California delegation had received.

Miss Clay moved, and it was carried that the President appoint a committee of five to formulate rules for the qualifications of organizations applying for auxiliaryship in the National; these rules to be submitted to the Post-Executive Committee for approval or revision.

The Chair appointed Miss Laura Clay, Chairman; Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Katzenstein, Miss Mills, and Mrs. Russell.

The report of Tennessee was given by the President, Mrs. Martha Allen.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was read by the Chairman, Miss Bertha Coover. Mrs. Steinem moved, and it was carried, that the report of the Resolutions Committee be adopted and that all other resolutions be referred to the Resolutions Committee before being presented to the Convention.

Miss Blackwell moved the adoption of the following, which had been referred to the Committee, that "we sympathize with the wish of the Kentucky women to have the Mammoth Cave made a National reservation." Carried.

Two belated delegates from California, Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Phelps, were introduced and spoke, Mrs. Griffith presenting a motion

to memorialize the United States Government to erect a colossal Statue of Peace at the entrance to the Panama Canal. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Huntley Russell, proxy for the President, read the report of the Michigan Association.

Mrs. Geo. Smith, of Seattle, presented an application from the Washington Suffrage League, formerly the Alki Suffrage Club, to membership in the National.

A message of appreciation for his fidelity to the woman's cause was ordered sent to Congressman Rucker, of Colorado, who had declined to attend a dinner in honor of President Taft, because women were excluded.

A memorial service for the promoted comrades was held, several delegates speaking words of appreciation of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, Mrs. Eliza Wright Osburn, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Mrs. Lillian Hollister, T. W. Higginson, Dr. Annie Jeffries-Myers, Mrs. E. A. Russell, Mr. Keith and Mrs. Sargent, of California.

The report of the Committee on Education was given by Mrs. Pauline Steinem. The report of the Committee on Congressional Work was given by the Chairman, Miss Emma Gillette. These reports were adopted. It was moved by Mrs. Steinem, and carried, that Miss Gordon's report of the Susan B. Anthony Fund be made through the Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer reported her work in the Oklahoma campaign. Mrs. Park, of Nashville, the representative of the Associated Press, was introduced and spoke briefly.

Miss Mills moved, and it was carried, that the unfinished business be referred to the Executive Committee, and that the Convention adjourn.

Executive Committee Meeting, October 25th, 10:00 A. M.

The Executive Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. met in the parlor of the Seelbach Hotel, October 25th, at 10:00 a. m.

The minutes of the ante-Convention session were read and approved. Miss Clay and Miss Mills reported the recommendations of the Committee on Admission of new auxiliaries. After discussion and amendments, the rules were adopted as follows (in addition to the Constitutional regulations):

1. Any organization applying for membership in the N. A. W. S. A. shall submit a list of members and an annual affidavit of bona fide membership.

2. A State organization shall be understood to be one operating in two or more counties with the intention of extending its work over the whole State.

3. Suffrage organizations shall be interpreted to mean such organizations only as make their main object to secure Suffrage for women.

4. All questions that the Membership Committee feels unable to settle shall be referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mrs. Dennett the five members who constituted the Preliminary Committee were appointed the Permanent Committee.

Votes of thanks were tendered the retiring officers, Miss Drake, the stenographer, and to the California delegates for a generous gift of supplies.

Miss Drake applied \$10 of the amount she was to receive for her expenses to the Kansas campaign and \$10 to Wisconsin.

It was moved by Miss Gordon and carried that the contract entered into last year between the N. A. W. S. A. and the Corporation known as the "Proprietors of the Woman's Journal," be renewed for this year.

Minutes of last session of the Convention read and approved.

All unfinished business was referred to the Official Board.
Moved and carried to adjourn.

PLEDGES MADE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Alice Crane	\$1.00
Helen Randolph	1.00
F. H. Luscomb	10.00
Susan W. Fitzgerald	15.00
Isabel Howland	100.00
Lois Wilson Jellies	5.00
Ferrissa V. W. Jellies	5.00
Marcia Townsend	10.00
Anita Ashley	100.00
Alice T. Jenkins	5.00
Pennsylvania W. S. Association	100.00
Mrs. W. Lustgarten	25.00
Mrs. R. Ringrose (for 3 children).....	15.00
Cornelia Treuthart	50.00
Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland	100.00
Lena K. Behvens	10.00
New York State Association	100.00
Pauline Steinem	15.00
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association	50.00
Marion H. Drake	20.00
Michigan W. S. Association	50.00
Dr. Mary D. Hussey	20.00
New Jersey W. S. Association	25.00
Mrs. W. A. Stubbs	50.00
Catharine A. Hoffman	50.00

Lucy B. Johnston	50.00
Susan B. Anthony Club	25.00
Eva O. Wilson	10.00
Pennsylvania College Equal Suffrage League.....	6.00
Minnesota W. S. Association	50.00
Mrs. R. Ringrose	50.00
National Council of Sisterhood	25.00
Mrs. Huntley Russell	50.00
Madge Patton Stephens	50.00
Era Club, New Orleans	50.00
Kate M. Gordon	100.00
Rhode Island W. S. Association	25.00
Michigan Woman Suffrage Association	25.00
Emily E. Dobbin	10.00
Nashville Equal Suffrage League	50.00
Mrs. Desha Breckinridge	25.00
Susan B. Anthony Club	50.00
Massachusetts W. S. Association	500.00
Florence R. Dwight	50.00
Political Equality League of S. California.....	50.00
Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of N. Y.	50.00
Anna S. Hall	50.00
Caroline I. Reilly	50.00
Mrs. S. C. Henning	5.00
A Friend	100.00
Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association	25.00
Future Suffrage Association of Chattanooga	25.00
Equal Suffrage League of Virginia	150.00
Alfred A. E. Taylor	25.00
Mrs. P. M. Leakin	25.00
Mrs. T. C. Purdy	50.00
A. E. Scranton Taylor	5.00
Connecticut W. S. Association	200.00
Catharine B. Lewis	1,000.00
Emily Howland	500.00
Maine W. S. A.	50.00
Dr. Sarah A. Siewers	25.00
Kentucky E. R. Association	100.00
Iowa W. S. A.	100.00
Catherine W. McCulloch	100.00
Inez Milholland	100.00
Katherine Mackay	100.00
Chicago Political Equality League	50.00
National College Equal Suffrage League	200.00
Susan Look Avery	100.00
Dr. Anna H. Shaw (for a friend).....	3,000.00
Mrs. Jenks	10.00

M. Carey Thomas	10.00
Mrs. Stanley McCormick	10.00
Mary E. Garrett	10.00
Eleanor Garrison	5.00
Miss Bower	12.00
Mrs. Fequay	10.00
Mary Johnston	100.00
Susan W. Fitzgerald (for 3 children)	15.00
Mary Ware Dennett (for 2 children)	10.00
Harriet May Mills	25.00
Mrs. Sperry (for 4 grandchildren)	20.00
Mary Flinn	25.00
Mrs. Brotherton (for 9 children)	18.00
Dr. Anna H. Shaw (for nieces)	600.00
Miss Hall	10.00
Mrs. Smith via Mrs. McCulloch	22.00
Pennsylvania woman	25.00
Men's Equal Suffrage League of Boston, by A. E. Ryan.....	100.00
Mrs. Meredith	10.00
Jessie Stubbs	10.00
Mrs. Shuler	10.00
Ida Porter Boyer	5.00
Laura White	10.00
New York Member	25.00
Jessie Ashley, for a friend	1,500.00
Birthday gift	51.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	500.00
Mrs. Watson	100.00
Mrs. Demorest	100.00
Edith Houghton Hooker	1,000.00
Katherine Weston	25.00
<hr/>	
	\$12,251.00

CONTRIBUTORS.

June 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910:

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	\$3,029.88
Iowa E. S. A.	50.00
Clara Laddy	17.00
Sarah Clay Bennett	37.30
Fola La Follette	10.00
New Jersey W. S. A.	25.00
E. Klohr	5.00
Victoria Walter	5.00
Iowa W. S. A.	50.00

Ella A. Kilborn	10.00
Wisconsin W. S. A.	50.00
Ida Craft	2.00
Harriet A. Hawkins	1.00
E. D. Kenneys	10.00
A Friend	5.00
A Friend	1.00
E. B. Culbertson	5.00
Sarah Clay Bennett	2.70
New Jersey W. S. A.	10.00
New York W. S. A.	12.00
Margaret Fells	21.75
Mary W. Dennett	13.00
L. Werth	1.00
Maine W. S. A.	25.00
J. H. Rogers	100.00
M. Blacknell	1.50
H. Russell	50.00
F. Barnard	3.50
Mary Allen	5.00
Mrs. Donald Hooker	25.00
L. E. Flansburg	100.00
Emma Kenneys	100.00
Jessie Wright	2.00
A Socialist	100.00
E. B. Wooden	2.00
Mrs. Spargo .....	.25
A. Fitts	1.00
A. C. Daniels	1.00
Pearl Goodman	5.00
Anna Smith	2.00
J. Bradley	1.00
Ella Crossett	3.00
Old Orchard W. S. A.	1.00
M. Crampton	1.00
Judith Smith	9.92
• Mary Bakewell	10.00
Mrs. Wm. Ivins	2.00
Mrs. E. E. Eils	10.00
Mrs. M. L. Taylor	25.00
Miss Chapman	5.00
Annie Willert	5.00
Elizabeth Potter	5.00
D. G. Hazard	20.00
Lena Sterns	2.00
I. Bowman	1.00
L. R. White .....	.15

Katherine Mackay	50.00
J. B. Greenleaf	5.00
F. W. Reineman	2.00
M. J. Stecker	5.00
D. G. Hazard	10.00
Lena M. Stevens	1.00
Jessie W. Wright	2.00
Mary Johnston and sisters	25.00
Julia D. Sheppard	5.00
J. F. Baird	5.00
In memory of M. F. Munroe	5.00
P. F. Maine	5.00
L. L. Baker	5.00
Amanda Lougee	5.00
B. E. Routauer	10.00
A. D. Leach	5.00
E. W. Bailie	5.00
E. F. Boland	5.00.
Edith Stebbins	10.00
K. E. Tiffany	5.00
A. B. Sheldon	5.00
M. H. Kenyon	5.00
E. B. Low	5.00
An Old Suffragist	1.00
Anna Beard	2.00
Sarah McCarron	2.00
Sarah Longstreth	2.00
E. Kloch	1.00
J. Watt	1.00
Lida S. Adams	1.00
Josephine Adams	1.00
Elizabeth Rondinella	1.00
Annie Rondinella	1.00
Gertrude Walker	1.00
Mrs. Barber	5.00
J. H. Reilly .....	.50
Mary Fales	1.00=
Clara Allen	1.00
A. C. Bowles	5.00
Frances Lane	2.00
Mrs. G. Beck	1.00
Mrs. Sterns	2.00
Frances Munds	5.00
Mary Hayward	5.00
Josephine Wood	5.00
Kate Gordon	2.00
Jane Potter	2.00

Arthur Bissell	1.00
J. E. Seiferth	10.00
Hannah Rice	1.00
Charlotte Hubert	1.00
Eloise Jackson	5.00
Virginia Lindsley	10.00
Anonymous	9.00
Hannah Luscomb	25.00
Lavinia Dock	5.10
A Friend, Lucy Anthony	1.00
Edith Baldwin	5.00
Anna Cummins	2.00
F. B. Pierce	1.00
Mrs. Kothburn, Jr.	5.00
Miss Ewing	5.00
Anita Ashley	5.00
Martha Stebbins	2.75
M. Taylor	25.00
Martha Kimball	25.00
Ellen Adams	5.00
Custer Centre Equality League	5.00
E. B. Farmer	1.00
C. B. Lunkle	5.00
Katherine Butler	2.00
Florence Hoye	1.00
Virginia Robinson	1.00
Iowa	1.50
J. H. Hoffman .....	.50
Charlotte Pierce	3.00
Harriet Doane	2.00
Lucy Burns	1.25
C. Cooper	5.00
Fidelia Jewett	10.00
Prof. L. Martin	10.00
Grace Orth	5.00
Lucy Allen	5.00
Alice Clark	1.00
E. D. Kenneys	50.00
A. Boutell	5.00
M. Cooper	5.00
M. Allen	5.00
L. Trax	1.00
W. Hagarty	2.00
T. Leakin	2.00
J. Fuller	3.00
E. M. Smith	5.00
M. Hayward	15.00

Dr. Sabin	2.00
E. Deland	25.00
Mrs. Van Denlong .....	.50
O. P. Bray	1.50
Miss Koch	1.00
Miss Sewell	5.00
E. Russell	10.00
Louise Rice	5.00
E. H. Potter	5.00
M. Gannett	5.00
Adele Guinet	1.00
Mrs. Chase	5.00
E. B. Foote, Jr.	10.00
E. Poulson	2.00
A Maryland Suffragist	2.00
F. Hoye	2.00
Alice Jenkins	50.00
Rachel Ann Rees	50.00
Dr. Baker	50.00
Lavinia Davis, in memoriam	30.00
Laura Gregg (for life membership Mrs. Munds).....	50.00
Mrs. Herman	75.00
Mrs. Severance	25.00
Margaret Long	6.00
M. Taylor	25.00
Deleran	10.00
Alice Blackwell	100.00
Laura Clay	100.00
Laura Clay	50.00
Alice Blackwell	100.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	200.00
New Jersey W. S. A.	40.00
Dr. Hussey	10.00
Dr. Hussey	5.00
Alberta Gondis	25.00
Olive Stewart	25.00
Anna H. Shaw	100.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	100.00
Hannah Luscomb	100.00
M. Prather	15.00
Mrs. Jeffrey, N. J. W. S. A.	14.00
Etta Potter	2.00
Margaret Long	6.00
Mrs. Bennett and Miss Clay	117.00

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Ida H. Harper	\$10.00
M. E. Lapham	10.00
J. B. Greenleaf	10.00
M. Gannett	10.00
C. Gannett	10.00
Anna H. Shaw	10.00
M. Anthony Estate	20.00
Mary Johnston	10.00
Eloise Johnston	10.00
Elizabeth Johnston	10.00
Marcia Townsend	10.00
Mrs. Q. A. Shaw	100.00
C. Lippincott	10.00
M. Hayward	10.00
C. Wilbour	10.00
A. Brayton	10.00
Isabel Howland	10.00
M. Lippincott	10.00
Emily Howland	10.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	10.00
Jane Addams	10.00
Sarah Willis	10.00
Hannah Mills	10.00
L. A. C. Ward	10.00
Mrs. Jas. Bennett	10.00
Fanny Fernald	10.00
Fanny Gannon	100.00
Nellie Hill	25.00
Mrs. Stanley McCormick	10.00
Adele Dewing	10.00
Miss Falkner	10.00
Mrs. Chandler	10.00
J. H. Brazier	10.00
Annette Finnigan	10.00
Susan Avery	10.00
Alice Paul	10.00
Mary Coggeshall	10.00
Amenia White	10.00
Julia T. Ripley	50.00
Life Member	10.00
Lillian Martin	10.00
Fidelia Jewett	10.00
Emma Lowe	10.00

**CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION ADOPTED BY THE
CONVENTION AT LOUISVILLE**

Article I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Article II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

Article III.

Members.

Section 1. Any State Woman Suffrage organization, or any other Suffrage organization of not less than 300 members, may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and thus secure representation in the Annual Convention, by paying annually into its treasury ten cents per member. Societies now auxiliary to our State Associations shall not be eligible to direct membership in the National unless they have been refused auxiliaryship in their States.

Sec. 2. Any National Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association upon the approval of two-thirds of the Executive Committee and the payment of ten cents per member into the National Treasury. It shall then be entitled to representation in the National Convention upon the same basis as State Associations.

Sec. 3. The payment of fifty dollars (\$50) into the treasury shall constitute a Life Member of the Association, entitled to attend all its public meetings, to participate in all discussions, and to receive reports and other documents published by it, but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 4. The persons entitled to vote at the Annual Convention shall be the General Officers, ex-Presidents of this Association, Chairmen of Standing Committees, the Presidents of auxiliary organizations, and the Executive Committee members of the State Associations, and one delegate for every one hundred paid-up members, and for every fraction of one hundred. State organizations having less than one hundred members shall have but one repre-

sentative in the Annual Convention and in the Executive Committee, such representative to be the President of the organization.

Sec. 5. Individuals may become co-operating members of the N. A. W. S. A. by the payment of \$1.00.

Sec. 6. National organizations may become affiliated members of the N. A. W. S. A. on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon the payment of \$10.00 annual dues—these affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate only.

Article IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and the Editor of the Official Organ.

Sec. 2. Presidents of auxiliary organizations shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents.

Article V.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The General Officers, viz.: the President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, two Auditors, and the Editor of the Official Organ, shall constitute a Board of General Officers, to supervise the general interests of the work in the interim of the annual meetings.

The Board of General Officers shall meet once in two months except during the months of July and August. Five members shall constitute a quorum, or a majority may act by correspondence. Special meetings may be called by the President and must be called when requested by three members of the Board.

Sec. 2. The President shall perform the duties usual to such office.

Sec. 3. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the President's absence or disability.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, and perform all the other duties usual to such office.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the organization, and shall secure from the Corresponding Secretary of each auxiliary association a report of its work.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements, shall send a monthly summary to the members of the Board, and shall present a detailed report at each annual meeting. The Treasurer shall pay no bills of the general Association except on order of the President and Recording Secretary, but may disburse funds of Standing Committees when directed to do so by an authorized person on the Committee without the signature of

the President and Recording Secretary. The Treasurer shall provide the auxiliary associations with blank credentials for delegates to the annual meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The books of the Treasurer shall close four weeks before the Annual Convention, and the Treasurer's report shall be read at the second business meeting of the Annual Convention.

Sec. 7. The Auditors shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and shall give a report thereof at each annual meeting.

Article VI.

Executive Committee.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the General Officers, the President of each State organization and other auxiliary, and, in addition, one member from each State organization having one hundred or more members, together with the Chairman of Standing and Special Committees; of these members fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee of this Association shall hold one session preceding the opening of each Annual Convention, and another at its close.

Sec. 3. The decisions reached by the Executive Committee at its pre-Convention session shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business sessions of the Convention.

Sec. 4. A majority of the Executive Committee shall act by correspondence upon any matter referred to it by the Board.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee may elect as Honorary Vice-Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of Woman Suffrage who are removed from active work.

Article VII.

Election of Officers.

Section 1. The General Officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day, but one of the annual meeting. They shall be nominated by an informal ballot. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered nominees, and the election be decided by a formal ballot. The result of the formal ballot for the preceding officer nominated shall be announced before taking the informal ballot for the next.

Sec. 2. The terms of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the Convention, and the terms of the newly elected officers shall commence with the session of the Executive Committee held at the close of the Convention.

Sec. 3. The Board of General Officers may fill any vacancy on that Board which may occur during the year.

Sec. 4. In the election of officers the delegates present from each State may cast the full vote to which that State is entitled. The vote shall be taken in the same way upon any other question whenever the delegates present from five States request it. In other cases each delegate shall have one vote.

Article VIII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the Board of General Officers, which notice said officers shall publish in the Official Organ twice, the first time not less than three months in advance of the Convention.

BY-LAWS.

By-Law I.

Annual Convention.

Section 1. This Association shall hold an Annual Convention of regularly elected delegates for the election of officers and the transaction of business. An annual meeting may be held in Washington, D. C., during the first session of Congress.

Sec. 2. In the absence of an auxiliary President or auxiliary member of the Executive Committee, the delegation from that auxiliary may select a proxy by ballot.

Sec. 3. An Auxiliary Association having no delegates present shall not give a proxy to a person from another State.

Sec. 4. Any organization whose dues are unpaid on the closing of the Treasurer's books shall lose its vote in the Convention for that year.

Sec. 5. Delegates must present credentials signed by the President and Recording Secretary of their respective organizations.

By-Law II.

The Committee on Resolution shall consist of one person from each State, elected by its delegation, and also a Chairman to be elected by the Executive Committee.

By-Law III.

Section 1. After each Annual Convention the Board of General Officers shall elect the following Standing Committees: A Committee on Program, of which the President shall be Chairman, to arrange the program for the next annual meeting; a Congressional Committee, to have in charge the direct Congressional work; Committees on Literature, Press Work, Enrollment, Presidential Suffrage, Local Arrangements, and Railroad Rates.

Sec. 2. The President shall appoint, during each Annual Convention, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five members, who shall report to the Resolutions Committee at the next Annual Convention.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall elect from itself a Membership Committee, which shall pass upon the qualifications of organizations applying for auxiliaryship.

Sec. 4. Special Committees may be elected by the Board of General Officers.

By-Law IV.

The official report presented by any auxiliary of the National Association shall be printed in the minutes as authorized by the President and Secretary of that auxiliary.

By-Law V.

The Treasurer of the Association shall give bond in such sum as shall cover the funds in her charge.

By-Law VI.

These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, one day's notice having been given in Convention.

**CONTRACT BY WHICH THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL BECOMES
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE N. A. W. S. A.**

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this day of June, A. D. 1910, by and between

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,

party of the first part, and

**THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION,**

a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part,
WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the party of the first part is the owner of one hundred and one (101) shares of the stock, being a majority of the two hundred (200) shares of stock of the proprietors of The Woman's Journal, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, the party of the first part has for many years been engaged in editorial work in connection with the weekly paper "The Woman's Journal"; and

WHEREAS, the party of the second part is desirous of securing the use of the said The Woman's Journal as its national organ and its official means of communication with its State and local auxiliaries;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. Said party of the second part adopts said The Woman's Journal as its official national organ to assist in the purposes of its organization, and it hereby appoints said party of the first part its Editor-in-Chief for the term of one year from the signing of this agreement, with the understanding that such vacations from work as the health of said party of the first part may demand, shall be granted by said party of the second part.

2. Said party of the first part hereby accepts said appointment, and agrees to serve without salary for said term of one year.

3. Said party of the second part agrees to employ a private secretary for said party of the first part, during the term of her employment, at a cost not to exceed fifteen dollars (\$15) per week, said private secretary to be selected by said party of the first part. Said

party of the second part agrees to employ a business manager and such other business and literary help as shall seem necessary to said parties, and to pay all the necessary bills accruing from the publication of said The Woman's Journal.

4. Five (5) or more contributing editors from various large cities of the United States shall be selected or approved by said party of the first part to serve without salary, and the policy of The Woman's Journal shall be controlled by the general offices of said party of the second part.

5. The general appearance of The Woman's Journal shall remain the same as heretofore with the memorial line relating to Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. The shape and size of the page and the frequency of issue shall be unchanged. Underneath the title, "The Woman's Journal," shall be added these words: "Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association." The subscription price shall be lowered to one dollar (\$1.00) per year. The paper shall continue to be published in Boston.

6. The party of the first part hereby agrees to use her best endeavors to secure for said second party the shares of stock of said corporation "The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal," held by persons other than herself, and she further agrees to give and bequeath by her last will and testament to said second party her said one hundred and one (101) shares of stock in said corporation, The Proprietors of the Woman's Journal.

7. This contract is to continue for one year, and thereafter until amended or terminated as hereinafter provided.

8. If, at any time, the Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association shall vote to discontinue the present arrangement in accordance with which the officers of said party of the second part conduct The Woman's Journal and use it as its national organ, such vote shall become effective six months after the time when such vote is taken. Said Association shall thereupon return to said party of the first part The Woman's Journal and everything pertaining thereto, shall refund to her the money received by the Association from the sale of the shares of stock which the Association may have acquired through her, and shall also return to her any unsold shares acquired through her. Each party shall nominate a disinterested appraiser and these two shall select a third. These appraisers, considering all material matters relating to this transaction, shall determine what sum either party shall pay to the other.

9. If, at any time, said party of the first part wishes to terminate this contract, she shall give six months' notice of such intention to the Official Board of said party of the second part, whereupon said party of the second part shall turn over The Woman's Journal and the things pertaining thereto, to said party of the first part, and ap-

praisers shall be chosen as hereinbefore provided, and they shall determine what sum either party hereto shall pay to the other.

10. In case either of the said parties desires to amend said contract at any time, three months' notice of such desired amendment shall be given to the other of said parties, and if at the end of said three months, the parties have not agreed as to said amendment, the party proposing said amendment may, at her or its option, withdraw such proposed amendment, or give six months' notice of the termination of this contract, as hereinbefore provided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE.

.....(Seal)

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

By.....
Its President.

ATTEST:

.....
Its Recording Secretary.

DELEGATES PRESENT AT CONVENTION.

General Officers—Anna Howard Shaw, Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Kate Gordon, Mary Ware Dennett, Ella Seass Stewart, Jessie Ashley, Laura Clay, Alice Stone Blackwell.

Chairmen Standing Committees—Anna Howard Shaw, Caroline T. Reilly, Elizabeth U. Yates, Lucy E. Anthony, Emma M. Gillett.

California—Miss Fannie Wills, Mrs. J. H. Braly, Mr. J. H. Braly, Miss C. A. Whitney, Mrs. R. Ringrose, Mrs. Rose M. French, Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson.

Colorado—Hon. Omar Garwood.

Connecticut—Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, Mrs. Phil Leakin, Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor, A. S. G. Taylor.

District of Columbia—Harriette J. Hifton, Anna Kelton Wiley.

Illinois—Dr. Harriet Ward, Miss Alice Henry, Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, Mrs. Ann E. Schaeffer, Mrs. H. T. Dugdale, Mrs. Estelle H. B. Boot, Mrs. Augie Read Schweppe, Mrs. Charlotte H. Crocker, Dr. Anna E. Blount, Grace Wilbur Trout.

Indiana—Mrs. Antoinette D. Leach.

Iowa—Mrs. Louis Miles, Mrs. Virginia Branner, Miss C. V. Burghart.

Kentucky—Mrs. A. M. Harrison, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Miss Laura R. White, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Miss Haldon Helm Hardin, Mrs. C. M. Freeman, Mrs. Mary E. Giltner, Mrs. A. R. Burnam, Mrs. James N. Lush, Miss Virginia P. Robinson, Mrs. James Bennett, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Mrs. Jessie Riddell Firth, Mrs. T. Withers Smith, Mrs. Herbert Mengel.

New Hampshire—Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, Miss Clara L. Hunton.

Louisiana—Miss Jess Steven.

Maine—Rev. Alfreda Brewster Wallace, Mrs. Wm. F. Fernald, Helen Daggett.

Maryland—Miss Mary E. Garrett, Mrs. John G. Wilson.

Michigan—Mrs. Fern Richardson Rowl, Miss Alice May Boutwell, Mrs. Huntley Russell, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Mrs. Belle Brotherton.

Minnesota—Maud C. Stockwell, Ethel E. Hurd, Alice Aimes Hall, Miss Emily Dobbin, Mrs. Julia B. Nelson.

Missouri—Mrs. W. W. Boyd, Mrs. Robt. Atkinson.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Miss Agnes E. Ryan, Mrs. Hannah Luscomb, Miss Florence Luscomb, Miss Eleanor Garrison, Miss Gertrude L. Marvin.

Mississippi—Mrs. Dell Kelso Mohlenhoff.

New Jersey—Mrs. Clara S. Laddey.

Nebraska—Mary H. Williams.

New York—Mrs. Emma V. Simis, Mrs. Frank H. Cothren, Mrs. Frances Servose, Mrs. James A. Gardner, Mrs. J. B. McNeil, Mrs. Ella S. Capwell, Mrs. Frank Shuler, Mrs. Jessie Stubbs, Miss Isabel Howland, Mrs. Wm. Lustgarten, Miss Elizabeth Pope, Mrs. Mary D. Fiske, Marion W. Cottle, Mrs. Wm. Curtis Demorest.

Ohio—Dr. Sarah M. Siewers, Miss Bertha Coover, Mrs. Anna Anthony Bacon, Mrs. West, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Flora E. Worthington, Mrs. Snell, Mrs. M. C. Sherwood, Mrs. Gussie Ogden.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, Mrs. Jence C. Feuquay.

Pennsylvania—Miss Maud Lourey, Mrs. Scott Nearing, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss M. Emmeline Pitt, Lucy Kennedy Miller, Florence Harper, Mary S. Flinn, Lucy E. Anthony, Mrs. Frank Roesing, Miss Matilda Orr Hays, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Ellen C. Butterwiser.

Rhode Island—Elizabeth Upham Yates.

Tennessee—Mrs. Robt. Beattie.

Virginia—Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, Mrs. Carl J. Rostrup, Mrs. Benjamin T. Crump.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Nora Perkins Jeanson.

College Equal Suffrage League—M. Carey Thomas, Mary E. Garrett, Mrs. Herbert Mengel, Katherine Dexter McCormick, Maud Lowry, Mrs. Scott Nearing, Miss C. A. Whitney, Ellen Cline Buttenweiser, Belle Brotherton.

AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS

CALIFORNIA:

President, Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, 2207 Atherton Street,
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Congressional—Mrs. Wm. Kent, 1925 F. Street, Washington, D. C.; Miss Emma Gillette, 1416 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Robert La Follette, 1846 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Victor Berger, 3546 Thirteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Robert Owen, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Claude U. Stone, 119 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, 1848 Biltmore Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Membership—Laura Clay, Richmond, Ky.; Harriet May Mills, 180 Madison Avenue, New York; Susan W. Fitzgerald, 585 Boylston Street, Boston; Caroline Katzenstein, Hale Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Huntley Russell, Comstock Place, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Labor Organizations—Dr. Luema G. Johnson, 1014 Sixth Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.; Maude Younger, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Woman's Journal—Mary Beard, 501 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New York; Henrietta W. Livermore, 144 Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, 393 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; Elinor Byrns, 5 Nassau Street, New York; Anita C. Whitney, Webster Street, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Mary Austin, 456 Riverside Drive, New York.

Ways and Means—M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, Berkeley, Cal.; Katherine Dexter McCormick, 393 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Donald Hooker, Cedar Lawn, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Cornley Ward, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lila Mead Valentine, Richmond, Va.

Previous conventions have been held at the following places:

- Washington, D. C., March 4 to 7, 1884.
- Washington, D. C., January 16 to 19, 1893.
- Washington, D. C., February 15 to 20, 1894.
- Atlanta, Ga., January 31 to February 5, 1895.
- Washington, D. C., January 23 to 28, 1896.
- Des Moines, Ia., January 26 to 29, 1897.
- Washington, D. C., February 13 to 19, 1898.
- Grand Rapids, Mich., April 27 to May 3, 1899.
- Washington, D. C., February 8 to 14, 1900.
- Minneapolis, Minn., June 1 to 5, 1901.
- Washington, D. C., February 14 to 18, 1902.
- New Orleans, La., March 15 to 25, 1903.
- Washington, D. C., February 11 to 17, 1904.
- Portland, Ore., June 28 to July 5, 1905.
- Baltimore, Md., February 7 to 13, 1906.
- Chicago, Ill., February 14 to 19, 1907.
- Buffalo, N. Y., October 15 to 21, 1908.
- Seattle, Wash., July 1 to 6, 1909.
- Washington, D. C., April 14 to 19, 1910.

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